

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JANUARY 1986

## PDRY

Neither side has yet gained full control and the conflict is spreading to all parts of the country, according to Arab sources cited by Riyadh radio 23 January. The radio's sources spoke of fierce fighting in Khurmaksar the previous day. Nevertheless, Aden radio announced that Aden international airport was opened to air traffic 23 January. The radio had earlier broadcast details of "confessions" by Hadi Ahmad Nasir, one of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters who surrendered after carrying out "barbaric acts." Hadi Ahmad Nasir said he had been "misled" by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who "fully shoulders the responsibility" for the destruction in the PDRY, the radio reported. As for the composition of the YSP leadership group opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the radio noted activities by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli and Salim Salih Muhammad, and also cited a press editorial which maintained that the Political Bureau members who were subjected to the "physical liquidation attempt" are still alive. DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah, however, told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* that some YSP Political Bureau members were killed and others were wounded during the events of 13 January. Sources in Moscow cited by *AL-KHALIJ* also revealed that the warring sides are trying to negotiate under the aegis of a four-member committee.

In another development, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir informed the UAE's *AL-ITTihad AL-USBU'I* that the PLO has abandoned its efforts to halt the fighting. WAKH reported. Al-Wazir explained that this decision resulted from opposition to PLO interference by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents, who felt they were gaining the upper hand, and by the PDRY premier and foreign minister, who support the anti-'Ali Nasir group. Meanwhile, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi expressed Libya's support for 'Ali Nasir's "legitimate leadership" during a telephone conversation with the YAR president reported by SANAA radio.

Radio broadcasts by 'Ali Nasir's side have not been monitored, despite Radio Monte Carlo's report that his faction has a radio which is broadcasting on an official frequency that has not been used for many years.

## Libya

Libya had "nothing whatever" to do with the Vienna and Rome airport incidents, Col al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview with Vienna's *KURIER*. He also said there are no Palestinian training camps in Libya. Meanwhile, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud said in a news conference broadcast by Tripoli television that "tens of thousands" of Arab, African, and Muslim youths are awaiting orders to come to Libya to be trained for "suicidal fedayeen operations." Maj Jallud charged that the U.S. "preoccupation" is to "liquidate Al-Qadhdhafi physically through an act of terrorism." Meanwhile, the "foreign colonies" of Banghazi

decided "not to transfer outside Libya their 1-month salaries" in response to the U.S. freeze of Libyan assets, JANA reported.

## Lebanon

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam affirmed Syria's support for implementing the tripartite agreement during a 23 January meeting with Elie Hubayqah, Damascus radio reported. The radio described Hubayqah by his former title, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. Beirut radio said Hubayqah is expected to meet with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, and the radio also cited a press report that Hubayqah will establish a headquarters in Zahlah. Earlier, in a speech broadcast by the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, Junblatt warned that hopes for peace have been dashed and he spoke of a return to the "language of the gun."

## Israel

In a speech in London broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres called on "responsible" Palestinian leaders, "especially on the West Bank and Gaza," to join with Jordan's King Husayn "in the journey" to the negotiating table with Israel. He proposed that a "Preliminary meeting of small working teams" be held to work out the technical details of the negotiations, Jerusalem television added. Peres also met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who accepted his invitation to visit Israel, the radio later reported.

## Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repelled an Iranian attack in the central sector, killing 30 Iranian troops, according to an Iraqi military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. INA reported that Iraqi planes attacked another large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

## Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi called the drop in North Sea oil prices a "conspiracy of global arrogance," Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, President 'Ali Khamene'i returned from his tour of Pakistan and the African Frontline States, according to the radio, which earlier reported that Khamene'i's refusal to attend a Zimbabwe banquet "due to antireligious and anti-Islamic programs" was praised in a Council of Guardians session.

## Kuwait

A National Assembly committee approved a proposal to establish a military force for the protection of oil installations, KUNA reported.



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**Jerusalem Committee Holds 10th Session 21-22 Jan**  
*LD222341 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Report by unidentified speaker at the final session of the Jerusalem Committee in Marrakesh — live]

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee held its 10th session in Marrakesh in the Kingdom of Morocco on the 21-22 January 1986 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco, chairman of the fourth session of the Islamic summit, and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, at a request submitted by the Mujahid, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The purpose of this session was to discuss the dangers facing the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque following its invasion by a group of Israeli Knesset members under the protection of the Israeli police with the aim of allocating a piece of the mosque for Jewish worship.

The work of this session was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and delegations from member-states in the committee, while the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran were absent. It was also attended by ICO secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada.

His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, opened the work of the session with a speech in which he highlighted the features of the stage which the issue of holy Jerusalem and the Palestine issue are now experiencing, and the dangers surrounding the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, represented in the repeated aggressions against it and against the Islamic and Christian holy places in the holy city. His majesty confirmed the need for the concentration of the Islamic countries' efforts in order to take practical steps to consolidate the steadfastness of the city and its population and to enable it to cling to its land and holy places. His majesty appealed to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO to close their ranks because the fate of holy Jerusalem is above all political and selfish considerations. His majesty announced his decision to the effect that Morocco will take charge of the protection of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and his majesty proposed that the kings, presidents and princes of the Islamic countries should sign an open declaration to be sent to his holiness the pope and the permanent members of the Security Council and to the UN secretary general for distribution among UN members so that they may shoulder their responsibilities in sparing the world from an outbreak of religious war of unpredictable dimensions.

Then the Mujahid Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, spoke. He thanked His Majesty King Hassan for his generous initiative in convening the Jerusalem Committee and his speedy reaction to the event. He warned that the objective of the Zionist entity's repeated aggression is the destruction of the Al-'Aqsa mosque in order to build Solomon's temple on its ruins within the context of a studied plan aimed at obliterating the Islamic-Arab identity of the holy city and destroying Islamic and Christian holy places in it. He expressed his confidence that the committee will adopt resolutions appropriate to the serious events and the challenges that have reached the extent of denigrating the Arab and the Islamic world, even the entire Christian world.

The committee then heard a speech by ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, in which he stressed the importance of the convening of the Jerusalem Committee in this particular circumstance. He called for the redoubling of Islamic support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories by enabling them to maintain the Arab-Islamic nature of the holy city. He appealed to the committee to urge the Security Council to shoulder fully its responsibilities and to adopt the necessary measures to deter the Zionist enemy and force it to adhere to the international resolutions in this respect.

In their speeches a number of heads of delegations expressed their thanks to his majesty for his initiative in convening the committee and clarified their views in relation to the developments and serious challenges which the issue of noble Jerusalem is experiencing. They confirmed the need to provide all that is necessary to consolidate the steadfastness of the population of the holy city and the occupied territories, to enable them to cling to their land and holy places, and to confront the Zionist plans and pressures which strive to make them emigrate and to eradicate them from their land. They called on the committee to adopt resolutions that can be implemented and that an apparatus be set up to oversee their implementation.

The committee approved a proposal by His Majesty King Hassan II to hold its next session in April 1986 to see which of its recommendations has been implemented. The committee confirmed the importance of following up the implementation of the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences on Jerusalem, primarily the resolution of the third Islamic summit — the Palestine and Jerusalem session, concerning jihad in all its forms and the implementation of the Islamic action program for confronting the Zionist enemy. The committee discussed two action papers submitted by the delegations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Palestine, and exchanged views on them. Then a small drafting committee was formed from the meeting which drew up the draft recommendations which have been approved by the committee.

Here they are:

1. To consolidate the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine. This requires the ending of differences and conflicts between Islamic states and the direction of all Islamic efforts and capabilities to the liberation of the first of the two qiblas and third holy mosque [Jerusalem].
2. To devote the 31 January sermon in all mosques to exposing the Zionist plans and practices that are aimed at the destruction of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, the Judaization of the holy city and the changing of its Arab and Islamic nature.
3. To stop work for a definite period throughout the Islamic world on 3 February, in protest at the Zionist violations of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and the noble Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, and as an expression of the Islamic nation's solidarity with the heroic resistance waged by the Palestinian masses in occupied Palestine in defense of their homeland and holy places.
4. His Majesty King Hassan II agreed to the committee's proposal to contact his holiness the pope, the Orthodox Church, and



the other Christian churches in order to adopt an effective attitude to confront the Zionist violations in holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestine.

5. To address messages from His Majesty King Hassan, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, to the heads of state of the permanent members of the Security Council, the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement, the presidency of the OAU, and the presidency of the EEC in order to put them in the picture in relation to what is happening in holy Jerusalem, Hebron and the rest of the occupied cities and territories in Palestine, in the form of continuing Zionist wicked aggression against the holy places, to draw their attention to the seriousness of this deteriorating situation which exposes world peace and security to grave danger; and to urge these states to put pressure on the Israeli authorities in order to stop these aggressions and obey the international resolutions issued in this respect.

6. To entrust the ICO secretary general with the task of contacting the UN secretary general, the OAU secretary general, and the secretary general of UNESCO in order to make effective efforts to halt the Israeli practices and violations of the sanctity of the holy places in occupied Palestine and in Jerusalem in particular.

7. On the basis of the proposal of His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and chairman of the ICO, the meeting sends an appeal signed by the Islamic states to the permanent members of the Security Council, his holiness the pope, the Christian churches and the international organizations, strongly warning against the consequence of the continued Zionist violation of the Islamic and Christian places in Palestine, especially in holy Jerusalem and the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and the lack of recognition of the firm national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people — a challenge to the feelings of believers all over the world, warning against the hatreds and hostility among believers in the heavenly religions which would threaten world security and peace, the consequence of such aggressive policies.

8. The information organizations of the Islamic countries, in coordination with the permanent Islamic committee for information and cultural affairs, should launch a broad information campaign in the Islamic countries and among the international public opinion circles to expose the Zionist schemes and practices which are aimed at desecrating and demolishing the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and Judaizing the honorable shrine of Ibrahim and the rest of holy places in Palestine, and to stress the firm Islamic stance to the effect that the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem is the first cause of the Muslims. Moreover, that just peace in the Middle East will be achieved only by the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to establishing their independent state in Palestine and its capital Jerusalem under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

9. To continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people at all political, military, economic and information levels in order to enable them to consolidate effectively their steadfastness on

the soil of their homeland and their resistance to the Zionist occupation and its racial, arbitrary and colonialist measures in occupied Palestine, especially Jerusalem.

10. To demand that the Islamic countries should hasten to cover the capital of the Jerusalem Fund and its trust in implementation of the resolutions issued in this concern, in order to enable the fund to give the agreed aid for consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

11. To open the door to mass donations for the Muslims in general in order to consolidate the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and to demand that the capitals of the Islamic countries allocate financial aid to Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine.

12. To support the joint efforts of the PLO and the Jordanian Government toward preserving the Islamic shrines in occupied Palestine, especially in Jerusalem, to maintaining the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and to praise the efforts of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Holy Places and Religious Trusts in this concern.

13. To intensify the application of the Islamic boycott against the Israeli enemy in all the Islamic countries.

14. The participation of a number of foreign ministers, who are members of the Jerusalem Committee and the ICO secretary general in the discussions of the UN Security Council about the Israeli violations of the Jerusalem holy mosque and the Hebron Ibrahim holy mosque, in order to express the united Islamic stance on this matter.

15. To form a subcommittee from the Jerusalem Committee, which would visit the Islamic countries in order to draw up the practical programs necessary for the implementation of all Islamic Resolutions concerning the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine. This subcommittee should present a report about the results of its work to the Jerusalem Committee.

16. The secretariat general is required to inform the member countries about the resolutions of the committee, especially articles nos 2,3,10 and 11, and to submit a report to the next session of the Jerusalem Committee.

At the end of its work the committee expressed its sincere gratitude and high appreciation for the continuous efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II in defending the Palestinian cause and toward the liberation of Jerusalem. The members of the committee also expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Moroccan people for their warm hospitality. Peace be our master.

#### **Hassan Proposes Muslim Appeal**

*LD221609 Rabot Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee will resume this afternoon in Marrakesh to study the draft resolution of the drafting committee. This latter committee met last night to study the various proposals put forward by the various heads of state represented

on the Jerusalem Committee.

Two proposals put forward by King Hassan II at the opening session of the Jerusalem Committee have captured the attention of the observers. The first provides for the dispatch of 150 Moroccan volunteers to guard Al-Aqsa mosque. Here what the king said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I have proposed to the Jordanian kingdom that the Moroccans would volunteer, as they did centuries ago, to live their and [words indistinct] 150 Moroccans would volunteer to undertake the role of guarding, and the Alawite state would bear all the financial and material costs. This is not a small number. There are other points and matters, but the important thing is that Morocco will always be in the forefront [words indistinct] [end recording]

The second proposal put forward by the king provides for a universal appeal to the leaders of all the world countries. Here is what the king said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I have thought of addressing a universal appeal signed by all the heads of state of the Islamic Conference Organization. The appeal would take the following definite form:

1. We the undersigned, representatives of 1 billion of the world population who belong to the Islamic faith, which has refrained from imposing its might, its characteristics, or any repression on believers of other divine religions [words indistinct] for our Islamic faith does not accept us as Muslims until we have believed in all the other prophets of God, both those mentioned in the Koran and those that are not. God almighty has stated [words indistinct]

2. Political problems can have an end because they do not affect the beliefs, gut feelings, or [word indistinct] of human beings or of free men. Thus, political problems can be dissipated or resolved through initiatives and the exchange of views. "Respond in a better manner, and you will soon find that he who has animosity toward you has become a sincere friend." [quotation from sayings of the Prophets] 0. "The reward of God is better for him who believes and works righteousness; and none shall receive it except the steadfast." [quotation from Koran]

But religious problems could develop into a threat to peace. For once they begin they can never be halted and no one can foretell how far they will go.

Although wars have taken place among us Muslims, even more than the Christians, nobody can say that any religious wars have taken place between the Muslims and the Jews, particularly in ancient history and even in modern history. Why then do we find Jews fighting in Israel [words indistinct] measures that could create an emotional problem that can only be solved through bloodshed or arms.

Finally, this document would be sent to his holiness the pope and to all permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council and to the UN secretary general so that he may circulate it among all members of the world community in New York, including and by request, the Israeli Government, so that all will

become familiar with its contents.

What is new about this document is that it is a universal appeal which commits in writing all members of the Islamic community because the document will be signed by all the heads of the Islamic countries and in one document. The document would be tantamount to an alarm bell [words indistinct] after we have signed such a document, we must follow events and developments more closely than before.

But what must be achieved, is to save the world from this farce which depicts the Jews as the oppressed forever, slaughtered and destitute since the days of the pharaohs to [word indistinct] and the Muslims as murderers, butchers, and killers.

We must place history on the right course. We must also say that reconciliation could take place in regard to political problems between one country and another or [words indistinct]. But problems between one faith and another, particularly once the fire breaks out are difficult to end.

This is my proposal. I request you to study it throughout the night. If you agree, [words indistinct] praying to God to bring the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Islamic countries closer [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### **'Arafat Thanks Hassan, Moroccans**

*LD222349 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
2015 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Speech by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Closing Meeting of the 10th Session of the Jerusalem Committee on 22 January in Marrakesh — Live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. Prepare all you can of strength and horses in order to terrify the enemy of God and your enemy and others which you do not know but God knows. God has spoken the truth.

At these moments during which we meet, your majesty, on the ground of this great generous people and under your majesty's patronage, not only as the king of the Moroccan Kingdom, and not only as the chairman of the Islamic summit, and not only as the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, but we — the Palestinian people — look to you as one of the sincere and knowledgeable custodians protecting the First Oiblah and the third of the two holy mosques. In the name of our Palestinian people and in the name of the Palestinian combatants, I offer your majesty and your great heroic people all the appreciation, gratitude and thanks for your continuous and permanent embrace of Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Ibrahim holy mosque in Hebron and the Islamic and Christian shrines in Palestine. In the name of all those, I offer again my deep thanks and gratitude, and promise that we will march together side by side with God's help along this difficult, hard and long path until we are actually able to liberate the first of the two Qiblahs and the third of the two holy mosques and to raise over them the flag of this nation, and with God's help to enter the temple as they entered it the first time, and to destroy utterly that which they ascended to [Koranic quotation]; God has spoken the truth.

Your majesty, in the name of this people, who bear all these sufferings inside and outside the occupied land, I say thank you, thank you, and thank you. Thank you your majesty and thanks to the Moroccan people. Thanks to you for whenever we call you and whenever a woman cries in that Holy land and says help Mu'tasim, you always respond to the call which emerges from the faithful heart of these combatants in their struggle and sufferings. God willing, we will gather soon together and we will pray there in the Al-Aqsa Mosque — this is not too difficult for God to grant. They consider this too difficult and we consider it possible, and we are truthful. Peace and God's mercy on you.

#### Hassan Delivers Closing Speech

LD222324 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
2036 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech by Morocco's King Hassan II to the closing meeting of the 10th session of the Jerusalem Committee on 22 January in Marrakesh — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God; prayers and peace be upon our master God's messenger and upon his family and disciples.

My brother and beloved Yasir 'Arafat, your excellencies:

I would like first of all to cross some of the t's and dot the i's. First, I urge you, with due respect, to delete the dossier of thanks from the dictionary used between us, because gratitude is only offered to foreigners while all of you and those whom you represent are in your homeland and among your brothers. Second, I beg you to convey to your governments, peoples, and your neighbors in the area who are members of the Islamic Conference this message, which, although it is very short, is at the same time very vital in regard to what we are passing (?through). In 1954, when I was then in exile, one of the most important events occurred for the developing countries and the countries of the Third World, namely the meeting at Bandung. Among the slogans emerging from that conference, we heard a name that had never existed until then, the term "neocolonialism."

As you well know, I am not in favor of slogans. I want to say however, that we the Islamic countries are facing a new colonialism.

That is because, looking at all the countries in our Islamic organization, we find that none of them has escaped the hands of colonialism, either in the long, medium, or short term. These states shook themselves, however, and upheld their dignity through continuous sacrifices.

After that we were able to have flags, boundaries identity, and dignity. I wonder however, what use flags, boundaries, and sovereignty have to us if we lack dignity? The loss of dignity has its expression. The gravest expression is lack of credibility, which breeds irrespectability, which in turn leads to neocolonialism or the veiled colonialism.

We in the Islamic organization represent 1 billion of the (?earth's population). Are we prepared to show this [word indistinct] from a stance of no dignity or, in other words, in the appearance of no

credibility.

A wise man of this century wrote: The peoples do not die by poverty but they die by disgrace. Disgrace, once more, at the level of states, regimes, and sovereignties is the lack of credibility. I asked you therefore, from this rostrum on which we all have seats and share the responsibility [words indistinct]. I am one of you [words indistinct]. Therefore, I asked you to convey this private and serious message to your countries, to your peoples, and to your neighbors who are in your area and belong to our Islamic family.

I emphasize once more that there has been enough, enough Arab suffering in the region. Do we want to worsen the situation even further and make the faces of Muslims hang shame? I do not call for a crusade; I do not call for a religious war, because I realize the gravity of such wars. I know that political wars end some day at the negotiating table, but ideological wars remain in the minds and flow inside the veins, lingering for scores of generations. I address this appeal to those who want, by their injustices, to bring us back to the Middle Ages, to push us toward rashness and the road of (?jihad). I say to them beware, beware! Sedition is asleep [words indistinct].

I do not want, however, to conclude my speech pessimistically. God forbid! I say this is your affair, all of you. We are optimistic, because without optimism no politician can perform any positive action. The best evidence of this optimism was the actions of our foreign ministers last week in Fes and the unanimity and activity I felt and touched personally during our work yesterday and today within the framework of the Jerusalem Committee.

Let us be adherents and faithful, cautious and vigilant so that we will not lose the credibility which is (?essential) to every human and especially to every state that respects itself.

Before I conclude this meeting, I want, and in your name and in my capacity as the chairman of the Islamic Conference, to welcome the membership of Nigeria, which has joined our family. I beg the secretary general to look into the rules to see how to make Nigeria a member of the Jerusalem Committee if it so desires. I do not know the detailed rules, but I beg you, secretary general, to make the necessary efforts if Nigeria wants to be a member of this committee.

We agreed yesterday to prove our credibility and our seriousness and, according to the proposition of brother Yasir 'Arafat, to decide a date to meet during this year to follow up what has been done and how, and what has not been done and why not. We have decided to meet in April, God willing, in this country of yours to assess the outcome of our actions and efforts. Also, as I have asked you to delete the word "thank you" from our dictionary, I will not say to you "you are welcome." [laughter]

I am convinced that God almighty, who sees what is in our hearts and who sees the calamities and tests his Islamic nation is suffering, will extract us from this calamity, because God, the almighty, has shown us repeatedly his omnipotence and has not denied us his beauty. We have to be at the level of his beauty. Is it not he who said: It is right for us to support the faithful to



victory. [Koranic verse] And God, the almighty, has spoken the truth.

Peace and the blessing of God be upon you.

**DFLP's Hawatimah Calls on Palestinians to Help PDRY**  
*GF221546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Appeal by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to Palestinians in Aden — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz with fair to poor reception and on 11770 khz with poor to unmonitored reception]

[Text] During these difficult circumstances facing Aden, which always opens its arms and hearts to the sons of Palestinians, providing them with all kinds of assistance and compassion, I call on you to remain in your places and to participate with your Yemeni brothers in the relief operations and rescue. You should help dear Yemen in the same helped our people in all grievances and difficulties. We should tolerate with them hunger and thirst and should share with them their difficult circumstances. Rise with all your efforts to help our brothers in the southern part of Yemen and contribute actively in offering first aid to the wounded and in relieving the disastored families and you should work with our brothers to remove the debris and to heal the wounds. Do not abandon those who offered great assistance to you. Stand by them and contribute actively in all social activities. Put the knowledge, experience, and sciences which you have obtained from Aden University in service of Aden and the sons of Aden and all the sons of the Yemeni people. In this way you would carry out your task for the sake of your homeland, Palestine, and your second homeland in the PDRY.

**Hani al-Hasan Interview on PLO Efforts in PDRY**  
*JN211830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
 1740 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Radio Monte Carlo news director Antoine Nawfal; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Nawfal] It is said the PLO has played a role between the two sides — a political role to bring the two sides closer and a military role in the form of Palestinian forces to separate the warring sides. What is your reply to that?

[Hani al-Hasan] There is no doubt that the incidents taking place in the PDRY have shocked every Arab, nationalist, and devout person in our region and the world. We have tried from the first moment to perform our duty, especially since all the brothers in Aden are our brothers. At first, our Soviet friends suggested that we take some action because they felt that the situation in the PDRY was serious. It was suggested then that a Yemeni-Palestinian-Libyan-Algerian force be formed for intervention with the approval of both Yemeni sides and without taking any side. However, matters developed in such a way that we were not able to carry out this intervention, and especially since we did not

get the approval of all sides. Therefore, the Palestinian forces did not proceed to Aden to separate the warring sides. The Palestinian forces that were prepared for this purpose returned to their places, especially since our Soviet friends expressed the opinion that proceeding with this mission as of no use.

However, Brother 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative in Aden and dean of the diplomatic corps there, is currently playing a fraternal role by cooperating with a joint committee formed by the two sides in Aden to discuss a solution to the situation. This solution calls for withdrawing the heavy weapons and fighters. We hope the committee will succeed in ending this terrible bloodshed.

[Nawfal] What is your information on the current situation in Aden?

[Al-Hasan] I do not like to go into detail, because any talk now may be misconstrued. There is no doubt, however, that some forces are besieging other forces. We may have a new situation tomorrow morning. We hope the situation will be solved through mutual understanding, not continued fighting.

[Nawfal] Do you believe that Palestinian presence in the area will undergo a change in the next few days?

[Al-Hasan] As you know, we have been in the Aden area since our departure from Beirut. Our forces, which are few, have been ordered to remain in their barracks. They have nothing whatsoever to do with what is going on. Only our political representative in Aden, Brother 'Abbas Zaki, was permitted to exert every fraternal effort acceptable to all brothers who are, as I said, our brothers.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Brother Hani.

**UAE Paper: PLO Halts Mediation Efforts on PDRY**  
*GF230904 Manama WAKH in Arabic*  
 0835 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 23 Jan (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the efforts begun by the PLO to end the fighting in the PDRY have stopped because the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar has rejected Palestinian efforts in this regard.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today, Abu Jihad said that the ending of the efforts came after PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali requested nonintervention. He said that Al-'Attas and Al-Dali support the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar.

He said that he expects fighting to spread to some areas in the PDRY hinterland. He ruled out that the mediation efforts by other parties will succeed. He said that PLO efforts followed a request by the USSR to act in order to end the fighting. Abu Jihad said that these efforts were faced by the insistence of the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar to continue



fighting as they felt that they had the upper hand.

In a similar statement to the paper, Mahmud 'abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said: "We had advance knowledge of the differences existing within the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee. We did not permit ourselves to interfere in these disputes or talks about them." He indicated that what happened had been expected.

Abu Mazin added that the PLO reached an agreement with YAR officials to attempt to stop the bloodshed. He said that PLO forces were put on alert waiting for an acceptance by the Yem. These efforts stopped, however, as such an acceptance did not come.

#### **PLO Radio Considers Palestinian Role in PDRY**

*JN211824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1704 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] O brothers, we are making every effort to end the military formula of the internal dispute in the PDRY. We hope this formula has actually ended. We are also exerting every effort to make constructive dialogue a framework for the feuding parties to create a Yemen without a dispute.

On the basis of the mutual appreciation between Aden and the PLO, our leadership led by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] moved to end the Yemeni crisis when it first erupted. In fact, great interest in the Palestinian role began to appear from the very beginning. First, our Yemeni brothers showed such interest, a fact that gave the Palestinian role momentum and genuineness. Our Yemeni brothers recognize the neutral, positive Palestinian position on the conflict, which everybody knows that it is not a new one. Our Yemeni brothers in both north and south know that the PLO has exerted every effort to bring positions closer together and achieve a unity between the two Yemens. On a larger scale, our Yemeni brothers, our Arab brothers, and all our friends in the world know that the Palestinian role is a positive one.

We have played our role under difficult circumstances in order to stop fighting between comrades-in-arms or between those who should be comrades-in-arms. We have also played our role in preserving the brilliant picture of progressive forces everywhere. We have played our positive role in Lebanon, in the Iraqi-Iranian war, even in Nicaragua. Therefore, in light of our friendship and joint struggle, the Palestinians have played their positive role since the eruption of the crisis in the PDRY.

It is up to our brothers in Aden to accept this Palestinian effort. It is up to them to appreciate the value of these efforts represented in sending a medical team, in sending a disengagement or reconciliation mission, or in a diplomatic role. We will continue to play our role in favor of our cause, in favor of fraternal Yemen, and in favor of all national and progressive forces in the world.

#### **Salah Khalaf on Gulf War, Saddam's Moscow Visit**

*JN181754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1648 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has stressed that the Iraq-Iran war has been decided militarily since 1982 and that Iran is unable to penetrate any Iraqi border city or town.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, published today, Brother Abu Iyad said that the issue of the PLO and the Palestine question took a large part of the time during Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's talks in Moscow. Brother Abu Iyad described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow as historic.

#### **PLO Spokesman Denies Peres' Statement on Negotiations**

*JN211642 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1600 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has announced that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement on negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinian people is no more than a maneuver to deceive world public opinion. The spokesman affirmed that the PLO has no knowledge of the existence of negotiations or even contacts between Israel and any Arab side.

#### **PFLP Issues Condemnation of Spanish-Israeli Ties**

*JN211700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1615 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP today strongly condemned the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. In its statement the front said that this decision is a blow to the Palestinian people and Arab nation. It said the decision totally conflicts with the historical relations of friendship between the Spanish people and Arab nation and with Spain's interests, which will be harmed because of the Spanish Government's decision.

The front condemned the indifferent stand toward this dangerous decision adopted by the leadership of the this capitulationist course of deviation.

Concluding its statement, the PFLP called on Arab governments and the masses and progressive and democratic forces of the Arab nation to seriously respond to this decision.

#### **Anti-Israel Operations in Upper Galilee Detailed**

*JN171828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1645 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionaries belonging to the martyr Colonel 'Abdallah Siyam unit launched a heavy rocket attack against several Zion-

ist army camps in the Upper Galilee area at 0100 today, 17 January 1986. The rockets hit their targets accurately and flames were seen billowing up from them. Zionist ambulances transported the enemy casualties to the hospital. Enemy forces conducted a large-scale search in the scenes of the operations as of the preparation of this statement at 1100 today. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

## KUWAIT

### French Article on Kuwaiti Funds for Libya Denied

LD202015 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1933 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jan (KUNA) — A responsible source has denied the report published by the French newspaper *LE POINT* in its issue yesterday that the State of Kuwait has allocated a financial appropriation for Libya. The source said that he has no knowledge that the State of Kuwait has allocated any support monies for any OPEC state to meet difficulties arising from a drop in its oil exports.

*LE POINT* stated that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain may have allocated significant financial appropriations in Libya's favor. The magazine stated that this financial assistance is to help Libya meet difficulties arising from a drop in its oil revenues.

### AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Views Lessons of PDRY Conflict

#### International Communism

GF180415 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic  
17 Jan 86 pp 1, 29

[Editorial: "The International Communist and the Aden Experience"]

[Text] The communist philosophy, as well as Marxist beliefs, is known to some and unknown to others, despite all attempts to beautify it since its conception and since the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union. It still abides by its basics, adheres to its principles, and holds on to every means it can to enable it to expand.

With the appearance of the principle of "peaceful coexistence," which according to the communist concept basically contradicts the views of Karl Marx, although some of its concepts coincide with Lenin's views and trends, the change began, although some "comrades" called it a regression.

With the eruption of what the world agreed to call "the cold war," the international communist changed tactics, but did not change strategy. He unleashed every means to achieve his purposes and goals.

Because imposing communism by force is dangerous and does not guarantee results, as demonstrated in many of the East European countries including the Hungarian revolution in the mid-fifties through the Poland upsurge in the eighties, international communism, via its leadership centers and operation caambers behind the Iron Curtain, resorted to the principle of "the end justifies the means." The "interests" were the aim behind every step and every decision and "power" are still the main reasons for every move made by international communism.

The communists, with all of their schools of thought and currents, know that the entire Arab region rejects these schools and currents and that anything offered by the communist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, cannot lead to the activation of

communist principles in the Arab or Islamic world. This is because the Arab-Islamic world rejects this seed; all attempts to artificially plant it and strengthen it with every kind of political and military fertilizer have failed. The land totally rejects a foreign body, just as the body will reject foreign bodies such as germs and a transplanted heart.

In the face of aggression by the East and the West, we still try to find ourselves and look for ways to emerge from the crisis or run out of the dark tunnel. Believing in the impossibility of unity during this bitter situation leaves cooperation as the necessary requirement, coordination the only option, and no alternatives.

Whatever took place in Aden is in reality an experience for all, for those who still wager on the Soviet option or for those who basically refuse the wager.

Maybe the events in Aden and the bloodshed and destruction are part of the price for the entrance of the Soviets into the Gulf. Moscow cut the "comrades" in the southern part of Yemen down to size to force them to play a secondary role and tend to internal concerns and problems because the creation of destruction and wreckage will force Aden to be preoccupied with itself. This is whether the regime ends the battle to its favor or the rebels continue to create disturbances in a country which still suffers poverty and backwardness in addition to tribal problems, because the regime failed, until now, to put a limit on tribal power despite all attempts made in this regard.

This opinion might seem interesting in the face of certain party currents, because communism in the end sacrifices a location in the hope of winning another location, and the Gulf locations still remain much more important than Aden and its ports, islands, and bases.

Moreover, the Soviet attempt to look moderate might help, according to the Muscovite view, and might deceive the Gulf people. It might also lead to the fall of obstructions hindering the Soviet entrance into this extremely sensitive region.

Finally, Aden's experience with its dimensions, meaning, and mysteries should be put before Libya and before Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, particularly since he is well-educated in lessons of history and all party currents with their origin, trends, and principles. Interests are above friendships and power is much bigger than treaties. In the end the Soviet Union protects only its interests and only thinks about having a foothold, even in a salt swamp. The Egyptian brother is a thousand times better than the Soviet friend.

### Blames PDRY Alliance

GF181708 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 18 Jan (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Saturday [18 January] blamed the tripartite Ethiopian, Libyan, South Yemeni alliance for the present bloody events in Aden.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that the alliance, though eastern in origin and goals, is similar to the Baghdad alliance through which Britain attempted to damage Arab unity by getting Iraq and the

biggest possible number of Arab countries out of the Arab League.

The newspaper's editorial said that the alliance has succeeded in involving only three countries. Aden is now paying the price, despite the fact that it has been paying since independence because of its insistence to stick to a political identity that does not conform with trends of the majority in the southern sector of the Yemeni homeland, according to the paper.

Despite the saying that East and West will never meet, it seems that they have met through alliances and agreements to disintegrate the Arab nation into the biggest possible mini-countries, control its potentials and economies and finally its decision-making, the daily charged.

The conspiracy, whether we know it or not, is under way and some times implemented with our own hands, in ignorance at times and with full knowledge at others, the daily emphasized.

*AL-RAY'AL-'AMM* pointed out that confronting the challenges and foiling the conspiracy is possible through Arab and Islamic determination.

### PDRY

**Aden Reports Surrender of Hadi Ahmad Nasir, Others**  
*GF221418 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir and another group of ringleaders in the unsuccessful coup attempt against the party and constitutional legitimacy have surrendered after carrying out a number of barbaric acts against the sons of our people in the capital Aden as part of the vile coupist design by the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his conspiratorial clique.

The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir made confessions in which he revealed the nature of the unsuccessful conspiratorial plot against the party and constitutional legitimacy and the tasks assigned to him. These confessions will be broadcast to the masses of our Yemeni people in his voice later.

**Hadi Ahmad Nasir Makes 'Confession'**  
*GF222048 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1915 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair reception — read by announcer]

[Text] The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir, one of the major participants in the unsuccessful coupist attempt, made serious confessions revealing the styles of the design and implementation of one of the most savage and dangerous crimes witnessed in contemporary Yemeni history.

He said: Here are some necessary things to speak about. O

masses, we have found ourselves involved in carrying out an aggressive plot hostile to the party and the people. It was too late when we discovered the objectives of the plot. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad misled us and pushed us into the dark course which we have been pursuing for a long time.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues saying: We knew about the existence of weapons on May 1985 when the capital was surveyed and divided into fighting areas. At that time, the military forces were divided into battle units and groups, each group being under the command of a certain person. The tasks of the military and politicians in the various army units were specified. There were machineguns, RPG's, and different kinds of bombs in all areas of the capital for the purpose of controlling the situation during the process of liquidating and [word indistinct] certain elements in the YSP Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and party cadres.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confessions saying: I moved to the party headquarters in Al-Mansurah as I was told by Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani. He said that there were leading military elements who would be responsible for this action. After eliminating certain elements in the YSP Political Bureau, these groups, which were distributed in the various parts of the capital, would be deployed, spread, and concentrated along the road check points inside the capital and on the streets and residential areas to withdraw identity cards and to detain those wanted without resistance.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confessions saying: Minister of State Security Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, and Chief of Staff 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ilaywah were also assigned to command the military units in the army, police, and state security to ensure the execution of this task and to hold complete control over the situation.

As for the storing of the weapons, Al-Batani informed me that the weapons were distributed and stored for the proper time in the following place: The al-Shaykh 'Uthman police post, al-Mansurah prison, the Yemeni-Soviet projects, the Agriculture Ministry, the cooperative union for fruits and vegetables, the (Kra'fer) police post, the militia camp in (Kra'fer), the petroleum and minerals corporation, the Al-Ma'llah police post, the Qallu'ah bus station, the Fatah police college, and the Dawwahi Yemeni women's association. Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confession by saying: This very action pushed the country toward a serious catastrophe and a nonpareil tragedy. 'Ali Nasir fully shoulders the responsibility for the destruction that happened in the country. That is why we find ourselves the victims of delusion. We were the means of executing this concocted delusion. I call, according to Hadi Ahmad Nasir, on all the deluded to restore their consciousness and to present loyalty to the party leadership.

**PDRY Leader Pardons 'Tribalists', Others 20 January**  
*EA202053 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
 1955 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Yemen Government Council, has



stated that all those who were incited by a few adventurists and narrow tribalists and who recently participated in the chaos created in the revolution have been pardoned. He called on them to return immediately to the camp of the revolution and participate in the construction of the PDRY. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad announced this today following a meeting of the YSP Central Committee Politburo.

He pointed out in his statement that the destruction of the social and economic institutions built by the Yemeni people through the victories consolidated by the revolution and the harm to innocent citizens is only beneficial to the enemy, in particular to imperialists and the forces of reaction. It is contrary to the interests of the broad masses and must be halted immediately.

The PDRY leader said that appropriate measures will be taken against those individuals who do not heed the the party and government call. He directed those people around the disgruntled elements to take care of themselves.

It was learned from the statement that at present, peace prevails throughout PDRY administrative boundaries with the exception of the capital city, Aden, and the country is under the legitimate control of the YSP and government.

#### USSR Forms 'Operation Chamber' for PDRY

GF221253 Kuwait *AL-QABAS* in Arabic 21 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Special information obtained by *AL-QABAS* indicates that the Soviet Union has formed an "operations chamber" for a special command with its headquarters in Ethiopia, where a major Soviet official has arrived to closely follow the situation in South Yemen. The information indicated that this emergency command has hurriedly summoned representatives of the conflicting sides in Aden.

The information stated that Moscow's main purpose at the moment is to establish an immediate cease-fire and arrange a general conference comprised of the conflicting political powers in the YSP.

The information did not rule out the possibility that the sudden visit of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Ethiopia 2 days ago are part of the current Soviet contacts.

The information indicates that Moscow is convinced of the impossibility of resolving the conflict through military means in favor of any of the conflicting sides and that it is necessary to make an effort including all sides to restore normal life to South Yemen to pave the way for the solution of the conflict by peaceful political means.

#### Committees Formed in USSR, Aden To End Dispute

JN221339 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Two committees have been formed to settle the existing armed dispute in the PDRY. According to a statement by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the

Liberation of Palestine, to *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper, the first committee is in Moscow and comprises Prime Minister Haydar al-'Attas, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, and Trade Minister Ahmad al-Fadli. The second committee is in Aden and comprises four members of the YSP Central Committee, two of whom are loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They are Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Batani and Popular Defense Minister Sulayman Nasir Mas'ud. The other two members who are from the opposition, are Housing Minister Ahmad Sa'id 'Abdallah and Transport Minister Muhammad ibn Husayn.

Hawatimah, who is currently in Moscow, asserted that the two committees are holding continuous sessions to reach an immediate cease-fire and to bring the situation in Aden back to normal before beginning possible talks between the disputing parties. Hawatimah added that the leaders of both parties in Aden have agreed to leave for the Soviet capital to expand dialogue in order to put an end to the battles.

#### DFLP's Hawatimah on 'Thaw'

GF221851 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic  
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Moscow — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has stated that the situation in the PDRY is heading toward a thaw. He said that the current dialogues taking place in Aden and Moscow between the two sides of the dispute indicate that they have conviction on the need to search for solutions that begin with a cease-fire.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday, he stated that attainment of a thaw would need a few days. Hawatimah, who has close contacts with the PDRY leadership, indicated that he and others exerted efforts throughout 1985 and on the eve of the convocation of the third party congress in October "to eliminate the crisis among the comrades of struggle. Organizational solutions were nailed down, which insure the participation of all of the brothers in the party and government authorities on the basis of central democracy and the principals of collective leadership." He added: "It is regrettable that matters did not proceed the way they were endorsed by the conference. This resulted in the eruption of a bloody dispute. This threatens the eruption of a civil war."

Concerning the conflicting reports on the fate of the Political Bureau members — as reports have been disseminated on their execution or killing — Hawatimah stated, without specification, that "martyrs fell from the political bureau. Some were wounded. Our hearts bleed with sorrow. This is what triggered the eruption of a war among the brothers of struggle and its expansion to take on the form of civil war." He added: "I am confident that the brothers will find themselves — even if the battles continue facing one option, a cease-fire, because the continuation of the fighting would promote the dangers and expand the range of civil war."

He continued: "It is certain that the brothers began to realize that what took place is much more than what they expected and that they began to realize that the hazards of foreign interference

exist as long as the fighting continues."

Hawatimah said: "The continuation of the fighting further complicates the matters in the country and creates opportunities for powers to lie in wait for the PDRY with the aim of destroying the independence and the unity of the country. We all remember Grenada. Grenada should not repeat itself in the PDRY."

Hawatimah lauded the Soviet role. He said: "This friend insists on terminating the bloody war, on reviving and developing the national experience, and on surmounting the damage inflicted on whatever was built over the past 10 years." Hawatimah expressed his firm conviction that the dispute which erupted among the struggling comrades and the sons of the one party and the one issue was not triggered by any differences on the basic issues which cover the socialist option, the socioeconomic development plans, and the confrontation of the U.S.-imperialist camp.

Responding to a question as to whether the Soviets asked him to mediate between the two sides, Hawatimah stressed, while affirming the role of the friendly Soviet Union: "We made a move out of our distinguished relationship with our brothers in the PDRY. These relations go back 20 years." He said: "The position of the DFLP toward what is talking place in Yemen is in harmony with its nationalist and unionist position in the Palestinian and Arab arenas."

#### UAE Paper Carries Moscow Report on Aden

GF221536 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic  
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[*AL-KHALIJ* exclusive report]

[Excerpt] On the fate of the Political Bureau members, reports arriving to Yemeni sides in Moscow indicate that Defense Minister Salih Muslih and 'Ali Shayi' Hadi were killed on Monday 13 January, while 'Ali Salim al-Bid was seriously wounded. 'Ali 'Antar also sustained serious wounds. There is speculation that he died, because he has dropped out of sight since 13 January. As for 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, he sustained slight wounds but "no one knows his whereabouts."

Well-informed sources in Moscow told *AL-KHALIJ* that the negotiations underway between the two Aden sides are difficult and complicated. The sources added that the four-member committee which represents the two sides is obliged to consult with their leaders on major and minor issues. The sources continued saying that matters that affect the consultations are the regional situation and the international situation. That is why many facts are shrouded with secrecy, including the situation of most of the Political Bureau members.

On the "collective leadership" formed in Aden 3 days ago, the sources stated that "this is a temporary matter designed to run the current situation," and that all the facts will be revealed with the start of the upcoming dialogue between the two sides. The sources believe that the genuine difficulty confronted by the various sides is the "compromise equation" which prevailed between the government and the party. A search for a new

equation is underway because the first equation "committed suicide" and is not viable. That is why every side tries to grasp new positions on the ground to reinforce its position in the equation which will be hammered out in the future.

These sources believe that failing to attain a cease-fire and to start dialogue poses a great danger because "there is a profound schism. All have weapons, militias, and local radio stations." These sources point out that "even if the military situation in the capital is decided — despite its huge importance — this does not imply settling the situation in the PDRY." These sources believe that "the PDRY faces two options — attainment of a cease-fire as soon as possible and reunification of the party and the state or the continuation of the fighting. In the latter case the possibilities of eruption of a civil war in the country and in various forms increase."

These sources expect that the end of this week will be decisive concerning the future of the dispute in the PDRY.

#### UAE Paper Reports PLO Stops Mediation Efforts

GF230904 *Manama WAKH* in Arabic 0835 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] *Al-Shariqah*, 23 Jan (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the efforts begun by the PLO to end the fighting in the PDRY have stopped because the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar has rejected Palestinian efforts in this regard.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'* today, Abu Jihad said that the ending of the efforts came after PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali requested nonintervention. He said that Al-'Attas and Al-Dali support the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar.

He said that he expects fighting to spread to some areas in the PDRY hinterland. He ruled out that the mediation efforts by other parties will succeed. He said that PLO efforts followed a request by the USSR to act in order to end the fighting. Abu Jihad said that these efforts were faced by the insistence of the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar to continue fighting as they felt that they had the upper hand.

In a similar statement to the paper, Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said: "We had advance knowledge of the differences existing within the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee. We did not permit ourselves to interfere in these disputes or talks about them." He indicated that what happened had been expected.

Abu Mazin added that the PLO reached an agreement with YAR officials to attempt to stop the bloodshed. He said that [PLO] forces were put on alert waiting for an acceptance by the two opposing parties. These efforts stopped, however, as such an acceptance did not come.

**Envoy in Syria Says 'Ali Nasir in Control**

*GF231044 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0930 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* revealed today that a PDRY delegation is currently visiting Damascus and that it held meetings yesterday with a number of Syrian officials.

In a dispatch from Damascus, the paper said that Anis Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee in the PDRY, met last night with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; and Faruq al-Shar, Syrian foreign minister. He informed them of the situation in Aden.

The Yemeni envoy affirmed to the Syrian officials that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the legislative authorities are in control of the situation.

Anis Yahya is scheduled to meet later today with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He will deliver to him a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with the developments in the PDRY.

Yemeni diplomatic sources in Damascus have asserted that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in control of the situation in Aden and that a large number of citizens have refused to respond to or cooperate with the opposing forces which call themselves "the collective leadership." The sources ascribed the silence that surrounds Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's position to the lack of any media organs following the destruction of the radio and television stations in the first few hours of the fighting. The sources affirmed, however, that Aden Television will resume transmission today after the damage to the station has been repaired. The damage to the principal radio station is currently under repair.

Following its visit to Syria, the PDRY delegation is scheduled to leave for Algeria and Libya in order to convey two similar messages from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi.

**Aden Reports Masses in 'Ataq Support YSP**

*GF221359 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Masses of the people in 'Ataq, the capital of Shabwah Governorate, took to the streets this morning to rejoice in the elimination of the adventurous clique led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which intended to liquidate the party leadership and institute individual authority, which contradicts the principles of our revolution and the values of our proud Yemeni people. The masses gathered near the building of the YSP organization secretariat in Shabwah Governorate after touring the streets of the city of 'Ataq shouting slogans and enthusiastic songs expressing loyalty to the YSP and its collective leadership in the Political Bureau.

The speeches of the YSP organization; the Yemeni socialist youth organization; the Yemeni women union-Shabwah Governorate branch; and the governorate's workers were delivered before the grand popular rally. The speeches affirmed full support for and absolute loyalty to the YSP leadership and the continuation of the course drawn up by the party in its program and documents. The speeches pledged to defend the accomplishments achieved by the revolution. The masses of the governorate condemned the unsuccessful coupist attempt which dragged the country into great grievance and tragedies due to the oppressive individualistic nature of the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group.

**Official on Nature of Coup to Abyan Delegations**

*GF221401 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'id, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium conferred today with a delegation from the popular and party organizations of Abyan Governorate. He explained to them the nature of the tragic events which our country passed through in the wake of the abortive 13 January coup concocted and perpetrated by the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters — such a coup was designed to deal a blow to the YSP and jeopardize the gains accomplished by the masses of our people during their long struggle.

He referred to the huge duties confronting the masses of our people to tackle the traces and disasters caused by this abortive plot. He asserted the importance of the cohesion and unity of the masses under the pioneer political leadership of the YSP to solve all of the existing duties and to defend the party and its (political) gains.

**Riyadh Reports Fighting Appears To Be Spreading**

*GF230630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Informed Arab sources have said that the power struggle in the PDRY between Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his opponents appears today to be spreading to all parts of the country. Neither of the two parties is able to fully control the situation.

The sources have said that the bloody fighting which began in Aden on 13 January has led to the death of 10,000 people and caused losses that are estimated at \$4 billion.

**14 OCTOBER Affirms Party's Victory Over Coupists**

*GF221701 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and on 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] In its editorial and under the headline "Our Party Is



Stronger Than All Kinds of Conspiracies", today's issue of the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* wrote the following:

Once again, the YSP came out victorious when on 13 January it was able to foil the futile coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements who monopolize authority. Our party reaffirms that no voice speaks stronger than the voice of the party and that the collective leadership is always victorious because it is the party's strength.

Despite the painful events our country has witnessed because of the adventure of the coupists who — through their violation of the party legitimacy — wanted to monopolize authority, practice an individualistic rule, and substitute this rule for the collective leadership, the (?wisdom) and experience of the leadership and the rallying of the military and security establishments around the leadership made it possible to overcome this conspiracy and to take control of the course of the events in the republic. Our Political Bureau treated the difficult situation with all the confidence, firmness, and patience necessary to reduce the number of victims and the amount of damage to public possessions. The coupists wanted to demolish the accomplishments of the revolution and the struggle of our people and masses over recent years.

The conspirators believed that their false claims presented in the forged statement issued in the name of the party's Political Bureau which contained a plentitude of falsifications and lies, would achieve success for their conspiracy and that through this statement they would be able to cheat our masses and therefore achieve their ambitions in authority.

The Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee issued its historic statement on the morning of 15 January, clarifying the truth about the events of that ominous day, 13 January, affirming to our people the falsifications in the statement. This fact was proven over the coming days.

The comrade members of the Political Bureau who were subjected to a physical liquidation attempt are still alive. The Political Bureau is single-handedly handling the situation which resulted from this coup attempt. All those concerned are making efforts to restore normal life, whether to general [word indistinct], or to the party and government establishments in the country.

The purpose of the futile coup attempt has become clear to our masses. It was to ignore the party and the constitutional legitimacy, to achieve personal ambitions, and to preserve personal gains achieved through illegitimate and illegal means. However, the YSP, which has a clear and sound view, was able to uncover all of the stances of the clique which resorted to a coup attempt. The clique thought that it could escape penalty, but they were dreaming. They fell into the trap of their own deeds because of the alertness of our party's collective leadership and our military and security establishments.

The Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee issued a statement yesterday affirming the sovereignty of the legal and constitutional legitimacy in handling matters. It instructed all of the military and security establishments to work on this basis: conspirators against the revolution and party should receive their

just and appropriate punishment, while those who have been misled be given the opportunity to return to their normal social life after being made aware of the dimensions, the facts, and the size of the coup plot and its results.

Thus, our party came out of this conspiracy victorious and loftier. This is something which our masses were sure of because of their confidence in the party's method which has a strong basis, and on the theory of scientific socialism, as the only way to create a happy and developed community.

Our party — as affirmed by the Political Bureau in its statement issued on 20 January — will work to bolster and develop relations between the two parts of the homeland. Unity efforts between them will continue. Also, the cooperative and friendly relations between our country and the friendly Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the friends and allies of our country, will deepen. Events have proven the concern of those mentioned for the security and stability of our country, including Syria, brethren in the Palestinian revolution, and comrades in the glorious Ethiopian revolution.

I salute our Political Bureau, our party's collective leadership, our military and security establishments, and our masses who proved their stance during those events and deepened their cohesion to their party, represented by the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the party establishments, and the party legitimacy. This stance affirms that our party is stronger than all bets made by the enemies and by the elements conspiring against the party.

**'Ali Nasir's Forces Using Frequency Unused For Years**  
*JN230648 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
*0530 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] There are now two sides in the PDRY, each claiming victory. There are two radio stations, each broadcasting statements on behalf of the legitimate authorities. There are also two committees trying to find a common denominator to reconcile the two parties. The two radio stations are currently the most important sources of information in the region due to lack of independent press and neutral observers. The first is the coupist radio, which has for many days been broadcasting on an official Aden radio frequency. The other is broadcasting on a second frequency, which was also an official radio frequency but has not been used for many years. This radio, which is the voice of the side that is led by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, is broadcasting reports that forces owing allegiance to the president are in control of the situation and that the current isolated clashes are aimed at liquidating the last resistance pockets.

#### Observations on Aden Radio Broadcasts Since 13 Jan

[Editorial Report] Aden Domestic Service in Arabic, after not transmitting since 2030 GMT on 13 January, shortly after the outbreak of fighting, began broadcasting again at 0900 GMT on 19 January, identifying itself with the announcement "This is Aden, radio of the PDRY" and carrying a statement by the collective leadership of the YSP Political Bureau that former



chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had been toppled, followed by cables of support to the YSP Political Bureau from various armed forces units. At this time, the radio was heard on 7190 khz and began to be heard in parallel on 11770 khz at 0920 GMT. The station was no longer heard on 7190 khz at 1058 GMT, but continued to be heard on 11770 khz until 1131 GMT when it signed off, saying that it would be back on the air at 1300 GMT.

Aden Domestic Service began broadcasting again at 1304 GMT and was heard on 11770 khz in parallel with 1188 khz, again identifying itself "This is Aden, radio of the PDRY."

Since signing on at 1100 GMT on 21 January, the radio has observed the same schedule as before the coup attempt, signing on at 0300 GMT and off at 0600 GMT, then signing on again at 1100 GMT and off at 2100 GMT. The radio carries full newscasts at 0330, 1230, 1500, and 1900 GMT with a news roundup at 2030 GMT.

At least three of the station's regular announcers have been heard since 20 January.

Aden Domestic Service is being heard on three of the five frequencies it used prior to the 13 January coup attempt — 1188, 7190, and 11770 khz. It remains unheard on 6005 and 5970 khz, frequencies on which it was heard prior to 13 January.

#### **18 Soviet Technicians Reportedly Killed in Aden** *NC231109 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, Jan 23 (AFP) — Eighteen Soviet technicians have been killed in fighting between rival Marxist factions in South Yemen which began last week, the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today.

Citing Arab diplomats, the newspaper said the Soviet citizens were not involved with either side in the fighting between supporters and opponents of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

### **QATAR**

#### **Turkish President Arrives on 3-Day Official Visit** *GF211634 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 21 Jan (WAKH) — President Kenan Evren of Turkey arrived in Doha today on a three-day official visit to Qatar.

He was received at the airport by H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, and other senior civil and military officials.

In a statement on arrival the Turkish president said that he will pursue the talks which he had with H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani during his visit to Ankara last year. The talks, he added, will focus on bilateral cooperation, regional and international issues of mutual concern.

President Kenan Evren said he was pinning great hopes on the outcome of his visit, voicing his belief that his trip will yield fruitful results bracing bilateral cooperation in various sectors.

Kenan Evren emphasised that both Qatar and Turkey were determined to shore up bilateral relations to the highest possible level.

#### **Official Talks Begin 22 Jan**

*GF221344 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] This morning Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and his guest His Excellency Turkish President Kenan Evren chaired the official Qatari-Turkish talks held at Doha Palace.

Representing Qatar, the talks were attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent, and defense minister; His Highness Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil; His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, minister of information; and Muhammad Rashid al-Khalifah, Qatari ambassador to Turkey.

Representing Turkey, the meetings were attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Vahit Halefoglu; Minister of State Vehbi Dinçerler; (Ovten Dengman), Turkish ambassador to the state of Qatar; and members of the escorting official delegation.

Following the discussions, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani stated that the discussions centered on ways to promote beneficial relations between the two countries and their fraternal peoples through the agreements signed between the two sides on March 1985. He added that these discussions referred to cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural, and artistic fields, in addition to bolstering cooperation between Islamic countries.

His highness the minister of state for foreign affairs added that both leaders also reviewed the situation in the region, especially the Iraq-Iran war. They affirmed the need to exert more efforts to end this destructive war between the two Muslim neighboring countries and the need to preserve the legitimate rights of both warring sides.

Concerning the Middle East issue, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani stated that both leaders affirmed the need for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, foremost being holy Jerusalem, and stated that the Palestinian people should achieve their legitimate rights.

In conclusion, his highness stated that the discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and that views were identical on all issues discussed.

**Visit Concludes**

GF230844 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Turkish President Kenan Evren left Doha today following an official 3-day visit to Qatar. The Turkish president was accorded an official farewell ceremony led by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense.

Prior to his departure, the Turkish president held a second round of talks with his highness the amir. The talks were attended by a number of senior Qatari officials and the members of the delegation accompanying the Turkish president.

QNA said that these talks were a continuation of the talks which were held yesterday, Wednesday [22 January], between his highness the amir and the Turkish president, which dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation among Islamic countries, in addition to the current situation in the region and the Middle East issue.

**SAUDI ARABIA****Commentary on Murphy's Latest Mideast Tour**

GF211832 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 21 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Excerpts] Following a stagnation period of several months the United States is resuming its efforts in the Middle East through its envoy Richard Murphy. This time Murphy is carrying out his task while visiting European countries. He met Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal in London and Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague. This U.S. move has been accompanied by statements made by U.S. officials, which have the common factor that through Murphy's task the United States is aiming to produce a rapprochement between the stands of sides involved in the Middle East issue and push forward the wheel of peace in the region.

According to these statements, Murphy is not carrying with him new U.S. ideas on peace. He is trying to learn about stands, in the wake of the latest developments in the Middle East and the effects of these developments on the sides concerned with the peace process. The spokesman for the Israeli enemy Defense Ministry was eager to dissipate any impression about an imminent surprise progress in the peace process. Therefore, Murphy is not surpassing the task he carried out in the Middle East to establish facts. He has completed this task but the issues of the international conference and the Palestinian representation are still pending.

It seems Murphy is currently concentrating on these two points, although speculation indicates that he will not achieve fundamental progress in this regard. The fact is that those following up the stands of the concerned parties, including the United States, can only confirm these expectations. The Israeli enemy is

still reiterating its conditions rejected by Jordan, the Palestinians, and the Arabs. The United States is still trying to avoid dealing with the constants of the Palestinian issue.

If the United States is actually trying to activate peace efforts, it must — and observers all agree — try to put pressure on the Israeli enemy to make it abandon its obdurate views and come to terms with the de facto situation in the region and the constants concerning the Palestinian rights that cannot be subjected to haggling. The Israeli enemy must view the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In this way, the Middle East peace efforts can be extricated from the current vicious circle.

**Further Comment on Tour**

GF201956 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Text] Is the United States of America playing a new role in the Middle East trying to settle the Middle East issue? What is the nature of this role? What are the possibilities of its success or failure? Will this possible role deal with the fundamentals of the conflict in the Middle East and take into consideration the reasons behind this conflict?

Many questions were raised in observers' circles after the U.S. Administration's announcement of a new tour to be made by its envoy Richard Murphy in the Middle East. Whether it is possible or impossible to answer such questions, the observers do not doubt that Murphy's tour will not, under any circumstances, come out of the routine framework which has been adopted by the United States for several years. This is the role, the limits of which are not exceeded by U.S. envoys. This role is confined to investigating facts and collecting information on recent developments in the situation in the Middle East, in light of the hostile Israeli policy. Thus, in light of this, is Murphy carrying anything new in his pouch?

To begin with, it should be pointed out that the U.S. role in the Middle East witnessed a considerable siege during the second half of 1985 and at the beginning of 1986 and the U.S. absence paved the way for a Soviet role. News reports paid a lot of attention to this role. Also, the U.S. stances — which were characterized by negativeness at times and by silence at other times — toward the Israeli aggressions and toward the threats of the enemy's leaders to explode the situation in the region and to cause events intended to distort the Palestinian struggle and to occupy the international public view with side events, made believe that the United States preferred to keep the situation as it was. This was explained by the inflexibility or the retreat of the U.S. role in the region.

Observers agree that all those factors have caused the U.S. role to lose a lot of its credibility. It seems that the U.S. Administration has realized that it should contain this matter, even if it has to be through the roles of its envoys, which are confined to investigating facts.

Although a U.S. State Department spokesman clarified during his announcement of Murphy's upcoming mission that the United States will make an effort for the rapprochement of the stances of the parties concerned with the Middle East issue, it is possible to say that the achievement of such a goal remains remote, if not impossible, for various reasons.

First, the United States, when dealing with the Middle East issue, avoids the reasons behind the issue. The most significant reason is that the firm rights of the Palestinian people are not subject to negotiation, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that any attempt to ignore the Palestinians will be unsuccessful. This actually took place in numerous unsuccessful initiatives because in one way or another they ignored the owners of the issue and tried to bargain on what cannot be negotiated.

Second, the convocation of the international conference approved by the international community through the United Nations and welcomed by the Palestinians, the owners of the issue, as a framework to solve the Middle East issue, is still being opposed by Washington and the Israeli enemy.

Third, basically Israel does not desire peace. It desires to put obstacles before any move in this direction. Peace contradicts with the hostile policy and the strategy of expansionism, which the Zionist entity was based upon. Good proof for this is that the attempts of settlement and Judaization of the occupied territories have intensified in order to impose a de facto situation on the Arab land in Palestine.

Furthermore, the talk about a U.S. attempt for the rapprochement of the stances of the parties concerned with the Middle East issue, through the U.S. envoy's tour, is of major importance in light of the continued threats of the leaders of the Israeli enemy, who threaten aggression against the Arab nation and challenge the international community and its laws and norms. Therefore, some superpowers' protection of Israel from the penalties of the international community in the United Nations is another point which deprives the upcoming U.S. move in the region of its content.

Anyhow, it seems Murphy's tour in the Middle East will not exceed the lines which were not exceeded by his previous tours and the tours made by the U.S. envoys before him.

**'UKAZ Commentary on Tour**  
GF201239 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the new tour which U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will make in the Middle East, the newspaper 'UKAZ' says: The new tour U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will make to discuss the Middle East issue will take place not only in the region's countries, but also in the European arena at a time when the region is facing continued Zionist attempts to escalate tension and provoke the sentiments of Arabs and Muslims.

'UKAZ continues: The meeting between Murphy and the prime minister of the Zionist entity in Europe comes following a veto by the United States against the Lebanese draft resolution in the Security Council which tomorrow will discuss Israel's continued violations of the sanctity of the holy mosque of Al-Aqsa.

Commenting on the veto, 'UKAZ says: The veto by the United States to block any resolution condemning Israel in the Security Council, the Zionist disregard of the international society's will, and its violations of norms and values, all block the role and efficiency of the United Nations in serving the goals for which it was established.

**AL-RIYADH on Tour, Peace Efforts**  
GF201033 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-RIYADH comments on U.S. efforts in the Middle East region and what these efforts can do for the chances of peace. The newspaper says: U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will visit the Middle East region in the next few days. Surely this visit will not deviate from the previous efforts. It will only perpetrate the lack of action as existed when Tunis was bombed and when the Egyptian plane was hijacked. As is expected, the results will be that views will be conveyed about U.S. rejection of any plan involving the Palestinians, unless they sign a document recognizing UN Resolution 242.

AL-RIYADH continues: The United States knows that the Arab home is collapsing and the acceptance of any settlement will be delayed because Israel is not in danger so long as the situation in the Arab arena is totally confused. Besides, the Shamir or Peres card is the same and would bring about a settlement that would not achieve much for the Arabs.

**Jeddah on Establishment of Spanish-Israeli Ties**  
GF172034 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 17 Jan 86

["News analysis" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Brothers, our second analysis deals with the Spanish Government's announcement today of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy. This announcement has not come as a surprise to those who are well-versed in the affairs of Spanish foreign policy. As observers say, ever since the Spanish Socialist Party came to power in Spain following the elections which took place on 28 October 1982, reports have been circulating on Spain's intention to establish diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy, who together with the forces that support it, launched a political, economic, and diplomatic offensive aimed at urging Madrid to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv.

On the internal level, Israeli pressure on the Spanish Government has taken various forms through cultural, social, and media



activities which the Zionists carried out inside Spain itself.

On the external level, some EEC countries exerted pressure on the Spanish Government to persuade it to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Numerous news reports have affirmed that some of these countries, throughout the period of negotiations pertaining to Spain's joining the EEC, hinted that its joining the EEC depended on its agreeing to recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it.

The Arab side made efforts over the past few years, particularly recently, to persuade Spain not to establish diplomatic relations with the enemy. These efforts had succeeded in delaying Spain's decision on this matter, until it was announced today that relations have been established between Madrid and Tel Aviv. These relations might have negative effects, as emphasized by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, on relations between the Arab and Spanish sides.

Vis-a-vis this danger threatening Arab-Spanish relations, which are historical, cultural, and economic relations, Madrid has attempted to contain this danger by asserting today, in statements by the Spanish prime minister, that his country will continue its policy of defending the just Arab causes within international organizations. At the same time, the Spanish foreign minister emphasized the need to secure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

It is evident that by these statements Spain wishes to lessen the negative effects resulting from its decision to restore relations with the Israeli enemy, particularly as there are some political parties inside Spain itself which reject the establishment of these relations out of a desire to continue cooperation with the Arab world and to avoid any negative effects on the relations between the Arab and Spanish sides. Madrid is linked by firm economic interests with the Arab countries. Hence, it is difficult to expose these interests to danger.

#### 'UKAZ Comments

GF180542 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Spain's establishment of relations with the Israeli enemy, 'UKAZ says in its editorial today: What now since Spain knows how to exploit the saddening Arab situation and establish full relations with Israel when it made signs for this gesture after Gonzalez came to power?

Commenting on the painful Arab and Islamic situation, 'UKAZ emphasizes that the situation will not continue for long. Rather, it will improve. In its decision, Spain is exposing bilateral cooperation with the Arab world to many negative effects, the paper concludes.

#### Radio Riyadh Criticizes PDRY Conflict

GF201522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Muhanna]

[Text] Since last Monday [13 January] the news media have carried reports on the armed conflict in Aden and the participation of army units in street fighting, fighting in the hotels quarter, and at Aden's international port and airport. The news media have stated that the fighting of only one day resulted in the death of several hundreds. Although political analysts are following the development of events in the PDRY, there is unanimity that the continuation of this war would convert the PDRY into another Lebanon, where the parties struggle among themselves and the citizens live in constant fear.

The current situation in the PDRY is not a clear, natural result of any internal conflict. Predicting developments is difficult, while political analysts affirm that if the fighting is to result in favor of any of the parties during the next few hours, those who assume power will be confronted by a country stricken with fear, especially since the war has engulfed other areas outside the capital, Aden.

Perhaps the development program, which every country strives to implement, will be delayed for long periods in the PDRY, following reports that a number of information media establishments were subjected to heavy shellings and that the international port and airport suffered great damage. These gigantic establishments, which represent civilization, came to exist following a PDRY financial commitment and took time to achieve.

Events show that internal wars, no matter how short they are, bring more damage than those between countries and groups. This is because international wars, in the beginning, make use of borders and airspace for the first battle of the armed struggle, while civil war makes use of city streets and the civilization establishments as the initial battleground of the armed struggle. Assuming that the war itself is a financial and human loss and an indication of backwardness, planning to establish peace and to build civilization edifices is logically far better than a destructive war to implant into those who start it, and those who live under its menace, manners which coincide with the logic of blood and the severity of the war. This history of the world carries on its pages various kinds of war, and while they were of varying scale and duration, they brought on similar results: the spread of fear, poverty, and disease in the communities surrounding them.

The conflict in the PDRY, which has currently assumed an image of war, is no different from past wars and conflicts during the course of human history, which indicates that human beings will not find comfort as long as war is the only means of dialogue. Only 7 days have passed since the armed struggle in the PDRY broke out last Monday. However, during these few days, the war has managed to destroy what took the Yemeni Government many years to establish. The continuation of this war will lead to the total destruction of every example of civilization and progress attained by the people of this Arab country, which is attempting



to develop its individuals and societies to reach the level of other nations. The history of civil wars of the past few years has proven that their continuation might create the presence of elements which will benefit from its developments, such as arms dealers who pin hopes on the continuation of such war. The 10-year-old civil war in Lebanon bears lessons within its pages for all Arab countries at a time when the avidity of the Zionist enemy is spreading toward areas further outside the occupied homeland. All indications surrounding the Arab nation only bind it to abandon internal conflicts and force it to seek sources to establish Arab technology far away from begging the East or the West, confirming that internal struggle is an element of acute weakness that will lead, in the end, to the collapse of the Arab structure, thus allowing the Israeli enemy to act to further violate the holiest of heritages and to occupy more than Palestine.

#### Daily Supports Appeal for End to PDRY Fighting

GF220844 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has appealed to the brother leaders of the PDRY to end the shedding of Muslim Arab blood in this fraternal country which since Monday, 13 January 1986, has witnessed bloody and tragic events. The victims of these events so far number more than 9,000 killed or wounded among the South Yemeni people, and the capital, Aden, has sustained heavy destruction to its buildings.

This royal appeal is an honest and frank expression of the hope felt by every Arab that the leaders of the PDRY will put an end to this bitter fighting among themselves.

The paper expresses the hope that the brothers in the PDRY will respond to this royal appeal. It says: We view the appeal made by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as a convenient opportunity for the brother leaders of the PDRY to stop the fighting, end the bloodshed, and settle their differences through negotiations held in a brotherly spirit. We can only express the hope that Aden will respond to this appeal, which proceeds from noble motives and goals that are in the interest of the fraternal country and its people, as well as the interest of the Arab nation, which looks forward to the return of peace and stability so that the PDRY may resume its role in joint Arab action for the sake of the causes and the single destiny of the Arab nation.

#### UAE

#### Commentary on Israeli-Spanish Relations

'Sorrow' Expressed

GF181922 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates has expressed deep concern over Spain's establishing of diplomatic relations with Israel.

This was stated by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, UAE foreign under secretary, who expressed sorrow for the announcement of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He also regretted that the announcement came at a time when Israel is continuing its barbaric aggression of occupied Arab territories, particularly holy shrines in Jerusalem, its continued occupation of parts of Lebanon, and its oppressive measures against the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Ali Humaydan, director of the Department of International Conferences and Organisations, conferred here today with Manuel Gomez de Valenzuela, Spanish ambassador to the UAE, who handed him a copy of his country's official statement establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

In its official statement, Spain affirmed its firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people. It also called for the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

According to the statement, Spain reiterated its support for United Nations Security Council Resolutions No 242 and No 338, considering them the basis for a peaceful solution of the Palestinian cause.

Spain also supports holding negotiations to be attended by all concerned parties including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

#### Press Coverage of Ties

GF181147 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic  
0730 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAM) — Local newspapers today describe the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity as a decision hostile to the Arab people and a stab in the back of the historical relations between the Arabs and the Spaniards. The papers attribute the decision to the slackness in the Arab world and they call for action to elevate the Arab character among people.

In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* notes that some African countries restored their diplomatic relations with Israel before Spain decided to establish relations with it.

These countries, the paper adds, discarded their distinguished and historical ties with the Arabs. *AL-ITTIHAD* warns that there are also signs of an inclination by some East European countries to normalize relations with the Israeli entity.

*AL-ITTIHAD* emphasizes that the remedy for this disease comes not from making appeals and sending delegations "but comes from a serious review of the Arab character among nations and the means to elevate this character so that it can reoccupy the leading role it has long played and put the enemy again in isolation.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* says that whatever the Spanish Government tries to do to alleviate the effects of its decision through good words on Madrid's non-recognition of Israel's

annexation of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, its rejection of any change in the "legitimate and legal affiliation of the city of Jerusalem," and its demand that Israel dismantle settlements in the Arab territories, all remain "talk" which does not erase the fact that Spain's decision has the nature of being hostile to the Arab people.

In conclusion, the *AL-BAYAN* emphasizes that the Spanish Government has miscalculated and that the Arabs' feeling of a deep stab from a friend will reflect on economic and trade stands "the least of which will be to stop Arab tourism in Spain and halt investments in it." This will make the decision to establish relations with Israel more costly than those who made it imagined."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* affirms that the slack Arab action has led the Arabs to what can be described as a state of general weakness because the Spanish Government told the Arabs in August of the decision it made yesterday. Most of the Arab capitals left the decision to the Spanish Government "as if these capitals are not concerned with the complications of the establishment of Spanish-Israeli relations."

*AL-WAHDAH* warns that the absence of a united Arab stand toward such challenges "provides all the means for our main enemy to penetrate what has been left from the siege imposed on him in the international arena. This will back the "legitimacy" of the "illegitimate" Zionist presence on the Arab land of Palestine with an unprecedented international blessing.

#### **AL-FAJR Hopes for Quick Solution to PDRY Conflict**

GF180706 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT  
18 Jan 86

[From the press review.]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-FAJR* comments on events in fraternal PDRY. Although what is going on in the PDRY is an internal affair, it is a serious matter in all considerations because it exposes the people of a fraternal country to a threat of being involved in a conflict the like of which many Arab countries in the region have suffered, and are still suffering, the paper says.

*AL-FAJR* continues: The past few years showed that internal differences in some of our countries and regional differences between countries in our region cannot be settled militarily or through conflict. The paper notes that this is the method which imperialist forces use to try to push us to deplete the energies of the region and to preoccupy us from developing our countries.

In conclusion, *AL-FAJR* expresses hope that the serious situation in the PDRY would come to an end and that the PDRY leaders would understand the situation and treat it quickly to prevent any foreign intervention that could lead to more conflicts in our countries and among our nation.

#### **UAE President, Officials Return From Rabat**

GF192012 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jan (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi from Rabat today following a visit to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE President's Office; and Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid also returned with the president.

#### **YAR**

#### **Foreign Minister: PLO Will Not Be Asked To Leave**

LD211852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1808 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] London, 21 Jan (KUNA) — YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani has warned that Israel might launch an air raid on targets in his country similar to the raid the Israeli aircraft launched against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic language magazine, *AL-MAJALLAH*, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Dr Al-Iryani said that his country is in a state of preparation to face up to any eventuality. He said that his country was in constant touch with the Arab League within the framework of possible Israeli aggression, pointing out that "the likelihood of Israel aggressing on any Arab country is always there."

Asked if his country had asked the PLO to withdraw part of its forces from YAR for fear of an Israeli aggression, Dr Al-Iryani said that "Yemen will not ask the PLO to withdraw its forces from its territory." Asked if PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had asked to set up headquarters for the PLO in San'aa, Dr Al-Iryani said: "Arafat resides in San'aa and he has a house there which has been open for him 24 hours a day since the PLO's departure from Beirut in 1982."

#### **AL-THAWRAH Appeals for End to PDRY Fighting**

GF191001 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
0450 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* expresses hope that the brothers in the southern part of our homeland would respond to the brotherly appeal of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to put an end to the fighting among the brothers in the southern part of our homeland. The paper says: "This brotherly appeal is the call of duty, the call of the patriotic conscience which has silently kept listening to and monitoring the radio broadcasts of the entire world. The world has reported the fighting during which the brothers of the same path changed into fierce enemies confronting each other with destructive gun muzzles instead of creative patriotic dialogue, the dialogue of reason, brotherhood, or mutual patriotic interest through which those who are

entrusted with the responsibility of leadership would reject destruction and universal bloodletting as a way to accomplish their goals.

*AL-THAWRAH* notes that the destruction of every house, facility, and service is a waste of the capabilities and energies of the southern part of the homeland. The victims would be the children, women, and old people who, inside their homes, are subjected to suffocating fear and to the sounds of death shells and darkness, which engulf life in this dear and precious part of the homeland.

The paper adds: "The appeal made last night by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to all of our Yemeni people in the southern part of our homeland is the appeal of the sadness and pain which are felt in the heart of every Yemeni citizen at the situation which developed in the southern part of the homeland following the attempt to topple the constitutional legitimacy last week.

Six days have elapsed now. During this period all the great powers rushed to evacuate their nationals from the territories of the southern part, amid further reports, all of which speak of the tragic fighting in the capital of the southern part of the homeland and its most important facilities and services — including electricity, water, the airport, the port, food stores, and all the service facilities — in addition to the spread of fighting to other areas of the southern part of the homeland. The bloodshed resulting from the fighting is a sapping and waste of national capabilities, potentials, and power.

The dialogue of artillery and tanks will lead only to further destruction. This is a matter which is in contradiction to the logic of the homeland and to the trust of responsibility. It contradicts reason as well. The dialogue of artillery and tanks is a sign of weakness and impotence not in agreement with the principles and goals of the 14 October Revolution, which was achieved by the struggle and sacrifices of the Yemeni people to liberate this dear part of the homeland, on the way to viewing the prospects of future development and to build a free, dignified life for all the people.

It is difficult for any Yemeni citizen to remain a spectator to the deteriorating situation in the southern part of the homeland over the past week, during which the rifle turned into a major tool of dialogue among the brothers, harming with its bullets all the achievements and gains which our people in the southern part of the homeland have made by their sacrifices, devotion, and continuous contribution while looking forward to a future of dignified living and security.

The paper adds: The appeal made by the brother leader president and secretary general came at a time which accurately coincides with the reminder of 19 January, which is the day on which foreign occupation of the southern part of the homeland took place. The fraternal appeal made to all the brothers in the southern part of the homeland has been a most splendid expression of the profound ties [between the two parts], nay, the appeal made in the name of these ties is a continuation of the 16 September and 14 October Revolutions — the ties of fraternity, the homeland, and the creed. They are the ties to preserve the achievements and gains which have been made by the people through sacrifice, sweat, and contribution.

For the sake of stopping the bloodshed, and to relieve the suffocating siege which smothers all the sons of our people in the southern part of the homeland, came the appeal by the brother leader president to cease hostilities under the supervision of the brothers, the sons of the Palestinian revolution who will bear white flags at the confrontation lines this morning to prevent bloodshed and out of mercy for innocent people, to end the dissipation of national capabilities and energies, and to provide an opportunity for reason to prove that it is more effective than the shots of rifles, machineguns, and planes whose use will only lead to further destruction, hunger, and misery.

In conclusion, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Sanaa opens its arms as a suitable place for positive, constructive dialogue which will decide the differences in peaceful, fraternal, and democratic ways. The brothers in the PDRY must rise to the level of responsibility and respond to the appeal which has proceeded from all fraternal ties between the two parts of the homeland.

**Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen Visits Egypt****Received by Mubarak***NC211307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and by Mauri Eggert, Finland's ambassador in Cairo.

Vayrynen arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 4-day visit to Egypt.

After the session, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs said he conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from the Finnish president. He added that the Egyptian president used the meeting to review the Middle East situation and Egypt's efforts to revive the regional peace process. Egypt's relations with area countries were studied as well. He noted that President Mubarak also explained his government's plan to develop Egypt, and stated: I briefed President Mubarak on Finland's interest in the Middle East.

In response to a question on cooperation, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs said there is interest in trade and other forms of economic cooperation and coordination in development. He expressed hope that his trip will be useful, pointing out that he came to Cairo with a large delegation and with a group of businessmen who had studied the possibilities of promoting economic relations. He stated that Egypt and Finland currently cooperate in the fields of energy, public health, agricultural industrialization, and communications equipment.

**Vayrynen Meets Press***NC212240 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen held a news conference in Cairo tonight. He praised Egyptian-Finnish relations and stressed Finland's interest in strengthening ties with Egypt and cooperating in various areas.

The Finnish foreign minister said that during his talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, he discussed the developments in the Middle East, which he described as serious. He affirmed his country's support for regional peace efforts. He also stressed Finland's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the right of all the states of the region to live in peace. He declared that Finland endorses the call for an international conference to solve the Middle East problem.

The Finnish foreign minister said that it is necessary to confront the acts of violence in the Middle East, which increase the state of instability and impede the attainment of a permanent peace. He stressed that his country denounces acts of violence against innocent civilians. He called on all states to confront these acts, which can only be dealt with through international cooperation.

The Finnish foreign minister said that his country supports the efforts to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Finland, he said, has good relations with both countries.

**Ghali, Vayrynen Hold Talks***NC221022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen today. The two ministers reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East in light of the Egyptian efforts to reach a just solution in the area. The Finnish foreign minister stressed his country's support for Egypt's exertions in this respect. The talks also dealt with African issues and ways of promoting tripartite cooperation between Egypt, Finland, and the African states in the implementation of development projects in African countries. The two ministers also discussed bilateral relations and ways in which they could be strengthened in various fields.

**Vayrynen Leaves Cairo***NC221430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen left Cairo this afternoon, following a 4-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. The Finnish foreign minister arrived in Cairo on Saturday at the invitation of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

**Mubarak Receives Message From Mexican President***NC211325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — At the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbeh this afternoon, President Husni Mubarak received Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Mexican Ambassador in Cairo Jorge Palacios Trevino.

Following the meeting, the Mexican foreign minister said that he had handed President Mubarak a message from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. He added that the talks dealt with the situation in the region, recent developments, and cooperation between Egypt and Mexico in various fields, particularly the economic area.

**Turkey's Evren Comments on Talks With Mubarak***TA200633 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0530 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] President Kenan Evren has expressed the belief that his contacts in Egypt will influence positively the development of bilateral relations. Evren commented on his talks with Egyptian



President Husni Mubarak at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo last night. Noting that Egypt wishes to develop its relations with Turkey in every field, Evren announced that Mubarak, too, wants to launch a new era in bilateral relations.

According to the Turkish Radio and Television team in Cairo, Evren remarked that Egypt also wants to achieve balanced bilateral trade, adding that Turkey may purchase oil from Egypt if an agreement is reached on price. The president said that the subject of the F-4 Phantom planes Turkey is planning to purchase from Egypt was not discussed. Evren explained that an agreement was reached with Mubarak to reduce the tax levied on imported Turkish glassware to the level imposed on imports from other countries and to resume wheat and flour exports to Egypt. President Evren will continue his contacts in Egypt today as well.

#### **Ghazalah, U.S. Joint Chief's Crowe Hold Talks**

NC201052 Cairo MENA in English 1004 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defence and war production, conferred here this morning with Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on joint military cooperation. Admiral Crowe arrived here on Saturday on a three-day visit to Egypt.

#### **Crowe Leaves Cairo**

NC210856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt that included a meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

During his stay, Admiral Crowe held talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defence and war production, and Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Egyptian Army chief of staff. Their discussions dealt with the strengthening of bilateral military cooperation.

Admiral Crowe was seen off at the airport by Major General 'Umar Hamad, commander of the Central Security Area.

#### **U.S. Defense Department Official Departs**

NC181859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — Talbot Lindstrom, U.S. defense deputy under secretary for international programs and technology, left Cairo today after a visit of several days during which he was received by senior commanders and officials.

Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production, held several meetings with the U.S. official to discuss cooperation between Egypt and the United States. Lindstrom visited a number of factories in Cairo.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Arab Relations**

NC201925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 20 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt is working with Jordan and friendly states to mobilize the international community so as to convene an international peace conference with PLO participation.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic magazine *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'*, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dismissed reports that Egypt is pressuring the PLO to make it accept UN Security Council Resolution 242. In the interview published today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt does not impose its views on the PLO. Rather, Egypt is conducting dialogue with the brothers in the PLO. He added that Egypt believes that Resolution 242 includes certain positive points, which the PLO must accept, and adds to them what it deems would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Continuing, 'Abd al-Majid reiterated that should they announce their acceptance, the Palestinian brothers must be entitled to obtain something in return. In other words, they should have the right to participate in the international conference that will convene to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Responding to a question about resolving the issue of terrorism, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Israeli policy should be held responsible for terrorism. He pointed out that resolving the roots of this issue depends on solving the Palestinian problem. He noted that failure to resolve it would generate instability in the area.

The Egyptian foreign minister stressed the need to solve the Palestinian problem and to try to establish a just peace. He added: Despite our sacrifices, we do not approve of terrorism. However, terrorism itself is caught in a vicious circle because terrorism generates terrorism. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that curbing this terrorism depends on encouraging elements in the area that are endeavoring to establish peace. Extremists exist both in Israel and the PLO. Therefore, there are elements on both sides that encourage terrorism. Terrorism will continue if the conflict is not settled in a peaceful way.

Touching on Egyptian-Arab realtions, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the relations between Egypt and the Arab countries are stronger than the exchange of ambassadors shows, referring to Egypt's relations with Iraq, Algeria, and the YAR.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We must accept the fact. In other words, the abrogation of the Camp David accord would mean the return of Sinai to Israel and the return to the state of war. He called on the Arabs to adopt constructive stands instead of destructive ones. He said that Egypt constitutes an Arab force. Therefore, why should the Arabs not utilize Egypt's role to support Arab moves, so long as the Arab role is impotent.

The Egyptian foreign minister stressed the importance of Egypt's cooperation with the devout elements in the Arab world, pointing out that those are numerous and that the troublemakers are few.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked, for example, why the Arab group did not join Syria and Libya in rejecting Egypt's membership in the ICO, and why the other members declined to accept the Syrian and Libyan call to reject Egypt's membership? He said: Egypt's pan-Arab line is crystal clear and our relations with Israel have not impeded our action. He asked: Why are these countries not benefiting from Egypt's relations with Israel and why should we not try to end the deadlock in the distribution of roles.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Libyan relations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: There are no problems between Egypt and the Libyan people. The Libyan people are noble and they are our neighbors. We have fraternal links with the Libyan people. Therefore, it is unreasonable that hostility should exist between Egypt and Libya. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We are dissatisfied with Colonel al-Qadhafi's policy on certain matters that concern Egypt — his campaign against us and his attempts to (?assassinate) his Libyan opponents in Egypt. His efforts against Egypt are continuing. We did not begin the aggression, but we are capable of checking it.

Touching on the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, the Egyptian foreign minister said that Egypt blesses this rapprochement, so long as it serves the interests of the two peoples.

Replying to a question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that communications are underway between Egypt and Syria, pointing out that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been severed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid alluded to the resumption of ties between Egypt and Algeria and said: We welcome the restoration of diplomatic relations, but everyone should know that we do not beg for them. Egypt, he said, did not break the links and those who did should take the initiative in restoring them. He said that Egypt welcomes any such Arab initiatives.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our ties with Sudan are special due to well-known circumstances. We are very eager to promote these relations and to safeguard Sudan's independence and sovereignty. We are working with our Sudanese brothers on this. He added: The former Sudanese president is in Egypt just like any other political refugee. However, this will not affect the promotion of excellent relations with this neighbor with whom we have much in common.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister denied that a crisis exists in Egyptian-Moroccan links. He reiterated Egypt's willingness to maintain relations with Morocco, noting that Egypt does not recognize the Saharan Government.

Touching on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the foreign minister said these have developed recently. They are based on non-intervention in domestic affairs, on mutual respect, and on willingness to further develop these ties.

Responding to a question about the crisis that emerged between Egypt and the United States following the U.S. act of piracy

against the Egyptian airliner, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed the conviction that this crisis is over.

Answering a question on the way to handle the reestablishment of relations between Israel and African countries, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the Arabs must understand how to deal with them. The Arabs must also understand that the African nations have their own priorities. Therefore, any attempt to impose a specific stand on the African countries will have an adverse effect. He said: South Africa and racism are the African nations' main concerns, and, therefore, we must assist Africa in working on these. He added: We must not ask Africa to give absolute support to our issues when we do not support African issues. He noted that the same principle applies to the sovereignty of the African countries. The African nations feel that the Arabs seek to impose their views, but the Africans are not ready to accept any pressure. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said other ways to attain this objective include persuasion and communications between the Arabs and Africa.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Speaks To Parliamentary Committees** *PM221326 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Jan 86 p 13*

["Text" of 19 January statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on Tabah Arbitration before Parliamentary Committees]

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday made a statement before the People's Assembly committees on foreign affairs, national security, and external relations of which the following is text:

In accordance with my custom of always putting major issues in our foreign policy to the people's representatives with total frankness and clarity. I was anxious to respond to your invitation today to put before you a true picture of the recent developments with regard to the problem of Tabah and the contacts that have taken place with the Israeli side with the aim of reaching a solution to this dispute.

In view of the national dimension of this problem, I was anxious to avoid discussing its details through media statements or becoming involved in the chain of negotiations via newspapers in view of the risks involved in such practice and the almost certain possibility of ideas being inaccurately conveyed and of differences in terminologies. Therefore, I have adhered to the need to deal with the problem with the degree of seriousness and sincerity its national character warrants. I was anxious to discuss the problem with you first as I am confident that a sound political decision can better be reached through prior frank discussion with the representatives of the people the responsibility for whose interests we all are trying to discharge.

Since the beginning of the stages of negotiations with the Israeli side on this problem last January I have been following with your esteemed committees the development of every stage of the negotiations. I have always been anxious to consult the views of all professors of law and those specializing in dealing with such legal and political problems. The consensus of view has been that referring the problem to international arbitration is the ideal way

to resolving it on the basis of historical and national right backed by firm legal evidence that confirms Egypt's stand on the border markings whose location is disputed.

On several occasions the president stressed that Egypt's demand is to refer to the Tabah problem to arbitration. His excellency has put this demand in its national perspective when he included in it the points raised by Egypt for the reactivation of the Egyptian-Israeli relations in accordance with what has been agreed upon in the peace treaty, including the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

You are aware that during the negotiations that were held in May 1985 between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations with the participation of the U.S. ambassador several ideas and proposals were put forward in order to reach a solution for this problem. Several oral and written messages were also exchanged between his excellency the president and the Israeli prime minister for this purpose. In all the negotiations that took place and in all the messages exchanged, the Egyptian side adhered to its original demand, namely that international arbitration is the best means to resolve the dispute.

I would like to reassert here that I have a completely clear view of the objectives of our foreign policy. I have spent all my working life practicing the method of achieving those objectives through negotiations, perseverance, and determination to achieve the national interest fully without fear of the negotiating stand and of the opposite side or changes that might occur at any stage of the negotiations.

The outcome of the recent development in the Tabah problem was the decision adopted by the inner cabinet of the Israeli Government on 13 January consisting of 14 points dealing with the Israeli stand on the problem. We are officially advised of those points through our embassy in Tel Aviv together with an oral message from the Israeli prime minister to his excellency the president concerning the context of those points. This matter was discussed at a meeting that the president called on the morning of 14 January.

The most important thing in the Israeli decision is article number one of the decision, which says verbatim: "The problem of Tabah and other points of difference on the international borders between Israel and Egypt shall be resolved through arbitration." I consider this is to be in itself a positive stand. This is exactly what I said in an initial statement I made on 14 January after I met with the president. I said the Israeli Government's acceptance of the principle of arbitration on Tabah and other points of difference is the most important aspect of Mr Pere's message. We consider this a positive and constructive attitude, which we appreciate. I was anxious to point out that there are other details that must be discussed and that they are being discussed on our side.

Once again I would like to pause here in order to reaffirm that statements regarding such important matters are calculated precisely. My understanding is that patriotic and national responsibility make it incumbent upon us to avoid any attempts to create wrong impressions or to put things in the wrong context

because responsibility must always be put above any consideration.

When I said in my initial comments that there are other details to be discussed and studied I was truly expressing the Egyptian attitude toward those points. It was also a correct reading of the demands made in the points themselves in that all the points beginning with point three have been left for the future and are made dependent on agreement between both sides. The last point clearly states that negotiations and discussion are the means to deal with the contents of the Israeli decision.

It is logical for Egypt to have a definite stand regarding every point put for discussion. This is what we will put forward at a future meeting to which we have invited the Israeli side and which is expected to take place next week in Cairo. There is no doubt that we find among these points issues that are not related to the Tabah problem and the way to solve it but which concern the atmosphere of relations between the two countries. In our dealing with any international party we do not set conditions nor do we accept conditions. The wording of the Israeli decision is such that it avoids stating those points as if they were conditions on which the response to the request for referring the problem to arbitration depends. Rather, the Israeli Government has responded to the Egyptian request and stated its views regarding the nature of future relations between the two countries from its standpoint. Egypt has also informed the Israeli Government quite clearly that the suitable atmosphere conducive to progress in bilateral relations requires activating the Palestinian problem within the framework of an international conference in which all the parties concerned will take part.

Therefore, when Egypt asked for referral of its problem of defining the international border markings between it and Israel it was absolutely not thinking only of its own interest but rather proceeding from a firm and continuing strategic principle of working for comprehensive and just peace in the area and out of its firm belief that solving the Tabah problem constitutes removing a major obstacle to progress in the peace process which requires further steps on the part of Israel. Our clear understanding is that Egyptian-Israeli relations, which began with the peace treaty between the two countries are the courageous and genuine beginning of the peace process in the area and, at the same time, progress in those relations is closely linked to progress in the process of comprehensive peace.

Egypt deals with its national and pan-arab problems with all objectivity, frankness, and courage. We have shown appreciation for the positive signs in the Israeli prime minister's speech before the recent UN general assembly session, particularly with regard to accepting the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East. By the same degree of our basic desire to achieve peace for all the states and peoples in our area I place on record here Egypt's total rejection of Israel's practices in the City of Jerusalem and particularly in the Al-Aqsa mosque, which is held holy and of such religious and spiritual status to hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the world that any harm befalling it would arouse feelings and sentiments and, therefore, would lead to further obstacles to the establishment of the desired peace.



We frankly and honestly believe that arousing religious feelings at this critical juncture of events in our area involves great risks and will have great repercussions that will definitely have a negative effect on the peace efforts and the opportunities to achieve it. Egypt has already stated its clear stand on the position of Jerusalem in all its international contacts as well as in the regional and international forums, a position that I reaffirm today with all frankness and precision.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded his statement saying: The current stage of foreign political action in which Egypt is engaged requires from all of us maximum objectivity, utmost honesty, and rising above all personal considerations. Egypt is shouldering a national responsibility for every speck of earth of this blessed homeland, a pan-Arab responsibility toward the fraternal Palestinian people's rights, and a wider embracing responsibility toward the world's Arab and Islamic people.

**'Abd al-Majid Receives U.S. Ambassador Veliotis**  
*NC221417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotis today. The meeting was within the context of consultations between the two countries on current developments in the Middle East, ongoing efforts in support of the peace process, and bilateral relations.

**'Abd al-Majid Meets Soviet Ambassador Belonogov**  
*NC221422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov today. International topics of common interest and the various developments in the Middle East were reviewed during the meeting.

**Egyptian Minister Ghali on Regional Issues**  
*GF221415 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, praised the comprehensive awakening witnessed by the Sultanate under the wise leadership of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He paid tribute to the level of Omani-Egyptian relations, referring to the visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Oman last November to participate in the Sultanate's joys on the occasion of its blessed renaissance ceremonies.

In an interview published today in the Omani magazine *AL-NAHDAH*, he stated that being conscious of their numerous ties and important geographic positions, Egypt and Oman have the strongest relations. He added: We believe in the importance of developing these relations to protect and serve all of the region's peoples.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the Egyptian minister said: This war is undermining the region's stability and diverting efforts from the

central issue, the Palestinian problem, as well as rendering ineffective the efforts directed against challenges to all. He added: Egypt has presented a concept to resolve this conflict. It is based on an immediate cease-fire. This remains Egypt's stand.

Dr Ghali emphasized his country's support for convening an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East, with participation from all the concerned sides and the political powers that can contribute toward finding a just and comprehensive solution.

On the Taba problem, Dr Ghali said: Taba is a part of the Egyptian Sinai. As much as we are all concerned about Taba, it must not overshadow the main issue, the Palestinian problem, because there will not be peace and stability in the region without a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

**Foreign Ministry, Press Comment On PDRY Situation**

**Egyptian Evacuation**  
*NC182141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2121 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the following: A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the ministry is closely following the situation of the Egyptians working in the PDRY. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has issued instructions for our mission in Djibouti to provide all facilities to the Egyptian citizens who arrive in Djibouti among the foreigners who have been evacuated from Aden. 'Abd al-Majid has also contacted some of the countries involved in the evacuation to offer assistance to take Egyptians out of Aden.

The head of the Egyptian mission in Djibouti has pointed out that some Egyptians have already arrived in Djibouti and that their condition is good; they are being taken care of by the mission. The necessary arrangement for their return home are underway.

**Struggle Over Egypt Ties**  
*NC201015 Cairo MENA in English 0822 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo 20 Jan (MENA) — All three Cairo, Arabic-language morning dailies and MAYU give prominent coverage on their front-pages to news on the developments in South Yemen after seven days of fierce fighting in a power struggle which claimed a casualty toll of 9000 killed and wounded.

MAYU reports that the power struggle broke out when at a meeting of the Socialist Party's Political Bureau on January 13, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad distributed a circular calling for improvement of South Yemen's relations with the Arabian Gulf states and opening channels of contact with Egypt. Moscow approved the move, the circular said.

A heated debate ensued and 'Ali 'Antar pulled out his gun and fired at 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hitting him in his arm. Guardsmen promptly returned 'Antar's fire and killed him.



together with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, a former president of South Yemen, and 25 other members of the party's Central Committee.

#### Papers Comment on Fighting

NC182242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — In their editorials tomorrow, Sunday, *AL-AKHBAR* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* express regret over events in the PDRY and call for a halt to the current struggle so that the homeland, which will be the only victim, can be saved.

*AL-AKHBAR* says: At a time when all the people of the world are trying to come together to confront the challenges of the era, the Arabs are returning to tribal warfare. While the Arab nation is still suffering in the north from its bleeding wound in Lebanon, a new Lebanon arises and the bloodshed starts in the south. The paper adds: What is taking place in South Yemen now puts the entire Arab nation face to face with its frivolity of many years and clearly exposes the extent of the deceit in which some Arab regimes that call themselves progressive are living.

*AL-AKHBAR* stresses that the first victims of what is happening in the Arab world now are the Arab people who once again are suffering in South Yemen, just as they are suffering in Lebanon, Palestine, and other Arab countries.

*AL-JUMHURIYAH* stresses that what is taking place in Aden is not in the interest of the people there now or in the future. It says that this interest should be placed above any narrow power struggle or any ideological differences. The paper calls on all the warring parties in the south today to stop their bloody struggle immediately. They must protect the blood of the innocent and a homeland that is small but an important and strategic part of the greater Arab homeland that is bleeding enough elsewhere.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that all the warring groups in the PDRY must realize that those who have fallen and are falling now have spilled their blood far away from the real arenas of struggle for the homeland.

#### Prime Minister Lutfi Debilitated by Back Problem

##### Needs 'Complete Rest'

NC220836 Cairo MENA in English 0755 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — A medical report by Dr Tahsin al-Hadidi, who is treating Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, said he still needed complete rest to recover completely from back pains caused by a slipped disc, reports *AL-AKHBAR*. The paper says the prime minister is carrying out his official duties at home and matters requiring a decision by him or his views were being brought to him every day.

#### Medical Check-Ups Abroad

NC221107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Doctors treating Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi have advised him to go abroad for medical check-ups at one of the specialized centers for spinal disorders. It should be recalled that Dr Lutfi has been resting for the last 2 weeks, on doctors' orders. Dr Lutfi is carrying out his duties at home, where matters that require his decision or opinion are being submitted to him daily.

#### Leaves for London

NC230658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left for London this morning where he will undergo a number of medical check-ups and treatment for the back pain he is suffering from. Lutfi has been resting completely for the last 2 weeks. The check-ups will determine whether physiotherapy or surgery is needed.

#### Ghali Leaves To Visit Sierra Leone, Nigeria

NC230906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Sierra Leone this morning. His tour, scheduled to last for several days, will also take him to Nigeria.

In a predeparture statement, Ghali said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had asked him to convey two messages. One will be delivered to (General Joseph Siromu Mo) on the occasion of his appointment as the new Sierra Leonean president, and the second will be delivered to Major General Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian President. During his visit to Sierra Leone, Ghali stated that he will lead Egypt's delegation to meetings of the Egyptian-Sierra Leonean joint committee, scheduled to begin next week. The joint committee will discuss ways to bolster cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

While in Nigeria, Ghali will represent Egypt at the ministerial conference of the 45th round of the OAU Coordinating Committee for Liberation movements, scheduled to be held from 27 to 29 January. The conference will be attended by 13 ministers who are also committee members. Participants will discuss ways to confront the racist regime in South Africa and to support liberation movements in the southern half of the continent. Concluding his statement, Ghali emphasized Egypt's support for the African liberation movements, which are attempting to achieve independence.

**AL-THAWRAH Comments on Spanish-Israeli Relations**  
*JN190819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0716 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* asserts today that Spain's submissiveness to the United States and recognition of the Zionist entity will create various obstacles on the Arab level.

In an article headlined "Paying the Price," the paper adds: The Spanish decision to shift away from the Arab homeland was not surprising because it came only 15 days after it had joined the EEC. The paper indicates that the Spanish retreat from its support for the Arab stance coincides and complements a series of European retreats from supporting the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question.

The paper notes that the Zionist influence began to increase in Spain a few years ago under several pretexts, including the pretext of international socialism that links the ruling socialist party in Spain with the Zionist entity under Peres' leadership.

Concluding, the paper says: Spain has not taken into account its economic and trade relations with the Arab countries. Its decision to establish relations with the Zionist entity will weaken its relations with the Arab countries.

**Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 23 Jan**  
*JN231136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today. He was received by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri al-Wayyis.

**Jordan's Al-Masri, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad**  
*JN231141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri arrived in Baghdad today heading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. The Jordanian delegation, which includes Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, was received by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

**Saddam Husayn Pledges Arab Support, Criticizes Iran**  
*JN222107 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn at meeting with Iraqi citizens who helped build fortifications in southern Iraqi marshlands; place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Greetings. One always fails to find the words to express what is in his heart, especially when he hears these eloquent words of good sentiments that stem from the heart — words that come from people who have been tried in all the arenas of fighting and sacrifices. You really overwhelmed me at this

meeting by your ability to express what is in your hearts in order to underscore the meaning of sacrifice for the sake of the principles we all believe in — the principles of freedom, independence, great honor, notable position, and the lofty head that bows only to God Almighty.

On this occasion I would like to emphasize two basic points before talking about other issues. The first is that we always praise God and feel more humble as we become stronger. We must never be conceited. Humility backed by obvious strength is the course to our objective. On the battlefield, humility means taking continuous precaution and preserving our unity — the unity of the people, the unity of the party with the people, and our unity with everyone. It was this correct course that essentially enabled us to reach our present position. God willing, this course will yet lead to our sublime goals.

We must always be cautious of our enemy. We may say that the snake will not bite in the cold months of January and February, but remember that after February comes March, and it is possible that the snake will get warmer and bite. The Iranian enemy is like a snake, so we should expect this snake during the day as well as the night, and in the cold season as well as the warm season.

We have spoken on more than one occasion about the campaign in which our great people have taken part. To my knowledge, this is the first time in the history of armies, nations, and wars in which civilians from the rear lines, from the towns and villages, men and women of all ages have exhibited this enthusiasm and proceeded to the defense lines to prepare operations theaters for the fighters. This will enable our soldier to aim his gun accurately and to prevent the enemy from hiding in the marshland or approaching our defense lines. To my knowledge, this is the first instance in history. Praise be God, this has happened in Iraq.

The second point is our Arab brothers. Sometimes, I can read from your faces that you dislike any good words about the Arabs. You know that I am not being courteous, because courtesy does not build a home or open a road. Candidness is the basis of our relations with our Arab brothers. What I want to say is that you must never judge the Arabs by certain unpleasant manifestations. I believe that, other than the evil-minded and traitors, most Arabs, even the weak ones who prefer to remain silent or are unable to fight alongside their brothers when necessary or contribute funds when they are capable of doing so, are proud of you. This is because you express their true Arab identity, their other identity which they cannot express. God be praised, you did not go crying to your Arab brothers, because many have cried and many have failed to fulfil the trust. But what is most important is the Arab people and the Arab nation. Rest assured, they are proud of you. The 15 million Iraqi people reflect the Arab character in Qatar, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere. Rest assured, if you visit any Arab city and the people there know that you are from Iraq, they will be curious to hear you tell the stories of heroism, just as your brothers, sons, and neighbors want to hear them when you return from the battlefronts.

Never say that we will have nothing to do with any Arab country that clashes with a foreigner or that we will not draw our swords.

No, this is not known of the Iraqis. In any clash between the Arab and a foreigner, we will carry our banners and go to the aid of the Arab. [applause] This is our destiny and mission. Even while we are at war, we say if an Arab clashes with a foreigner in defense of his security, honor, and land, we will carry our banners and go to his aid.

The Iranians always create problems. Let us set aside the aggression against Iraq and consider what happens in other places. In Bahrain they tried to overthrow the regime. In Kuwait they tried to kill the amir and change the regime. They intercept ships daily, search them, and take what they want. What is this? But God knew them before us. I do not know if you have read in the news that their president went to Zimbabwe to improve Iran's image. One of the African countries he visited has two women ministers. He refused to shake hands with them at the airport because they are women. Do you see how evil he is?

This is a new religion. It has nothing to do with Islam. This is an insult to man. The Iranian president was also hosted at a banquet and the wife of the African head of state sat next to him. He walked out and decided to eat at the hotel. God knows them well. He went to improve Iran's image, but he did the opposite. What a disgrace! He says he is a Muslim, but he discredited Islam before the world. The world news media are full of these stories. Of course, the Zionists and the enemies of the Arabs will say: Here is an example of a Muslim.

Brothers, the work you have done serves Iraq and strengthens the fighter and elevates his morale. It will be recorded in the annals of history. God be praised for everything. Convey our greetings to all your brothers who took part in this campaign, not just in my name and the leadership, but in the name of all Iraqis.

#### **Planes Raid Iranian Pipeline Intersection**

*JN231235 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1155 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpt] Groups of our powerful Air Force planes, whose deeds and efficiency are known all over the world, launched a surprise, violent, and devastating raid on the major intersection of all the pipelines that supply Kharq Island with oil in the Ganaveh area at 1320 [1020 GMT] today. Our planes set this extremely important target ablaze, leaving behind dense columns of smoke rising from it. Our bombs destroyed the target and turned it into a pile of wreckage.

After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned safely to the homeland with their planes.

Let the Khomeyniites know that we will continue to bash their heads and ruin their plans. We will continue to ward off their evils from our country and will fight them until they desist from the policy of evil and aggression.

God is great. God be praised for his support. Forward for a free Iraq. Forward for a secure Iraq that performs good deeds, calls

for peace, and faces the enemies with strength.

[Dated] 23 January 1986.

#### **Communiques Issued on War Operations**

##### **20 January War Actions**

*JN201707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1700 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,090 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our Armed Forces, whose hearts are full of faith and love for their leader and nation, are resolutely continuing their heroic operations in all war sectors against the tyrant clique ruling Iran. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0320 [0020 GMT] today an enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to advance toward the positions of one of the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces' companies in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroes confronted the force with their weapons, wiping out most of its men. The rest fled, leaving their dead littering the battlefield. The situation was completely decided in favor of our heroic forces.

2. A number of our forward formations in the IV Army Corps sectoreast of Maysan opened intensive artillery fire on enemy units opposite them, scoring direct hits on their targets. Our forces inflicted losses in enemy men and equipment. Our forces also destroyed one enemy boat elsewhere in the same sector.

3. Our forward units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in hardware and equipment. Our units killed one enemy soldier, wounded another, and destroyed one observation post and one infantry position.

4. Two enemy men were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of the Tigris operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 January 1986

##### **21, 22 Jan War Actions**

*JN221734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1700 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2093 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 22 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's great Army, which has fought the fiercest and most vicious battles with unique heroism and courage and emerged triumphant, stands ready today with high combat spirit and all the necessary means, manpower, and competence to severely punish the despotic clique in Iran if it ever contemplates any new stupidities against our land and the safety of our people. The

following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. However the Iranian charlatans try to continue to pursue evil and aggression against our country, our valiant Armed Forces are lying in wait for them on land, at sea, and in the air to destroy all their capabilities and resources until they heed the call of justice and peace. In implementation of this policy, the planes of our heroic Air Force today carried out the following missions:

a. At 1030 today the brave eagles of the air launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. The planes of our gigantic Air Force continued their successful daring raids on enemy units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, dropping fireballs of death on enemy soldiers and destroying enemy equipment and weapons. These planes carried out 41 combat missions. Having carried out their duty, our brave eagles returned home safely in God's care.

2. An enemy force estimated at two infantry companies tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the central operational sector under the command of the II Army Corps'

heroic Al-Shihabi forces. Our hero fighters confronted them with all their weapons and forced the enemy force to retreat under fire after suffering 30 dead and several wounded.

Blessed be your arms, O brave men of the heroic Al-Shihabi Forces. Blessed be the II Army Corps commanders, officers, and men.

3. Our units in the various operational sectors engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting the following losses:

a. Two small boats were destroyed and four enemy soldiers were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

b. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

c. One observation post and two infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

d. One medium machinegun was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 January 1986



## Commentaries on Relations Between Spain, Israel

### AL-RA'Y Commentary

JN180842 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic  
18 Jan 86 pp 1,25

[Editorial: "The New Trojan Horse"]

[Text] In his first comment on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel, Yitzhaq Shamir stated yesterday that Israel will use these relations to hold contacts with the Arab states that have close ties with Madrid. He also considered this step an encouragement for more African states to resume their diplomatic relations with Israel.

Shamir's statement indicates that Israel intends to use Spanish-Israeli diplomatic relations as a Trojan horse in the Arab world and Africa. What is important now is to know Spain's own intentions in this regard and whether it will allow the exploitation of these relations for this purpose.

And so that Shamir will not be carried away by his imaginings, it may be proper to remind him that the Arab states, including those with close ties to Spain, are committed to the firm, clear Arab line based on the peace plan that was approved by the Fes summit. That plan calls for an international conference and supports the PLO's participation in any peace process in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It may also be proper to remind him that Spain has no influence with any Arab state. Therefore, it will not be able to serve the Israeli policy outlined by Shamir, even if it wants to. Spain's special status within the Arab masses has ended with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

We must be candid and say that the message which the Spanish prime minister sent to the Arab states on the establishment of these relations was only a gesture to placate Arab feelings. It is difficult to feel reassured about the promises in that message in light of the serious change that has taken place in Madrid's policy with the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

If Spain thinks that balancing its relations with the Arabs and Israel is possible by paying lip service to the Arabs and giving support and encouragement to Israel, thereby ending its diplomatic isolation, then this is a pure illusion.

The Spain of today is not the Spain of yesterday, and therefore it must be treated accordingly. Perhaps the hundreds of thousands of Arab tourists who go to Spain, attracted by its sincerity to the Arab cause, should now turn away from it, and the Arab businessmen who have sunk huge investments in Spain should reduce those investments and turn elsewhere. The Spanish preference is no longer warranted.

The new Trojan horse to which Shamir has alluded will never work. The time will come when Spain will realize that it has made a big error and that the sacrifice of its warm, vital relations with the Arab world was the sacrifice of real interests that are just as important as its interests with the EEC.

### 'Arab Stand' Called For

JN181117 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
18 Jan 86 p 1

[Tariq Masarwah article: "Spain Is the Smallest Loss" in the "Every Day" column]

[Text] Had the Arab League been as strong as the European Unity Council, we would have advised paying more attention to Shim'on Peres' tour of Europe and to the more influential Arab politico-economic activities in Europe. This is because the European stand on our issues is on the retreat, and the prevailing atmosphere encourages Peres to push this retreat even further to the point where the European stand comes closer to the U.S. stand. The only Arab presence in Europe these days is terrorism and what is left of the oil influence.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is furious with Madrid. He canceled his visit to Spain following yesterday's announcement on the diplomatic exchange between Madrid and Tel Aviv. Had Klibi been less emotional and more informed of the situation in Europe, he would have realized that what is needed is more than just anger with Spain. The Europeans are dealing with the Arab and the Arab cause with the mentality of the sixties. They have discovered that there is nothing solid behind Arab rumblings, and that the Arab who possesses only the strength of the tongue will accept lip service on the question of achieving a peaceful resolution of the Middle East crisis and self-determination for the Palestinians.

Arab financial assets once meant power in Europe, but this is no longer the case. True, Washington has publicly announced that it has decided to freeze Libyan assets in the United States, but it is also a fact that the assets of other Arab states are frozen in U.S. banks, without any of these states being able to withdraw a single cent from them. This is not a secret. It is known in several Arab capitals with billions of dollars in frozen assets which they cannot transfer even to Europe. In fact, they cannot use these assets to purchase anything without Washington's prior approval.

What we are saying may arouse the Arab citizen's astonishment and indignation, but it is a fact. Europe no longer respects these Arab assets because it knows that they are not possessed by their owners.

Therefore, Klibi should not just be furious with Spain. Having succeeded in convening the Arab-African conference in Damascus, he should now quickly work for an Arab-European conference so we can stop any further deterioration in the European stand and fill the gaps through which Peres and his European socialist friends are trying to infiltrate.

Our position is difficult but not desperate. Had we any hope that the Riyadh summit would convene now or in the spring we would have suggested placing Arab-European relations on its agenda. But with the situation as it is, the Arab League secretary general is called upon to generate some Arab interest and convene a meeting of the Political Committee or foreign ministers. The Israelis are penetrating our European lines after paving their way with the terrorism in which we got involved without any

justification. Intelligent Arabs have worked for 15 years to build those lines, so it would be regrettable if we lost them without any reason.

What is required is an Arab stand, even if on crutches. Crippled fury and empty talk are useless.

#### **SAWT AL-SHA'B on U.S. Veto in Security Council**

*JN191118 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*

*19 Jan 86 pp 1, 16*

[Editorial: "The Veto is a Constant in the U.S. Policy"]

[Text] The U.S. veto against a Lebanese draft resolution, which was meant to be endorsed by the Security Council and condemn Zionist practices and aggressions in southern Lebanon, is a constant in the U.S. Middle East policy which cannot change as long as it continues to protect the Zionist entity and gives legitimacy to its oppression and terrorism. This will not essentially serve any moves to achieve just, comprehensive peace in the region which the U.S. Administration currently implies it is trying to revive.

What the Zionist entity has been committing in terms of aggressions in southern Lebanon would not have taken place had it not been for U.S. approval and unlimited support for the Zionist enemy. Thus, in this case Washington is unfit to be an honest referee, an acceptable mediator, or a true defender of the principles of international law. Thus, Washington places itself in the position of enemy of our causes and the main instigator of institutionalized terrorism that is extensively practiced by regular forces. The U.S. veto also demonstrated the United States' responsibility for what is taking place in Lebanon in terms of hostile moves against Lebanese unity, security, and accord, attempts to rekindle the civil war in Lebanon, and for giving Israel the green light to escalate its aggression and terrorism,

especially with regard to those who consider themselves friends of the United States.

It is time for the Lebanese, especially President al-Jumayyil, to realize that there is no point in wagering on the Americans and no hope of obtaining an international resolution condemning the Zionist practices in Lebanon as long as Washington insists on using the veto against such a resolution and as long as Washington continues to seize every opportunity to call for direct Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, which are rejected by the Lebanese and Arabs. The U.S. credibility in the region and Lebanon fell some time ago. Continuing to wager on the U.S. credibility on the Arab and Lebanese levels and awaiting magical solutions means killing off pan-Arab efforts and Arab solutions to the Lebanese crisis and aborting the Lebanese resistance whose suicide operations came as the best and clearest answer to the Zionist contentious acts in Lebanon and the South. All this reaffirms that there should be no wagering except on the Pan-Arab efforts and that there will be no salvation for Lebanon except through its adherence to its Arabism and the Arab nation's causes.

#### **Reagan Cited on Seeking Approval of Arms Deal**

*JN230915 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*

*23 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Washington (AFP) — U.S. President Reagan has called on Congress to approve the sale of sophisticated defensive weapons to Jordan — a deal that Congress froze last November. Receiving leaders of the Republican majority in Congress, President Reagan said it is very important to conclude the arms deal with Jordan, which is playing an important and major role in the Middle East peace process.

**Israeli Aircraft Break Sound Barrier Over Beirut***NC231156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1143 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Israeli enemy warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at 1335 today.

**Syria's Khaddam, Others Receive Elie Hubayqah***NC230613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**0530 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Elie Hubayqah yesterday, and is expected to meet with him again today. Hubayqah is also expected to consult with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

It has been reported that Elie Hubayqah will leave for Zgharta to meet with former president Sulayman Franjiyah and acquaint himself with Franjiyah's views on current developments.

**Hubayqah Said Setting Up Headquarters in Zahlah***NC230647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**0530 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article on its front page, the newspaper *AL-HAQIQAH* speaks of a return to the political battle. It says: The political battle that the nationalist leaders began in the wake of the 15 January coup continues to be waged energetically so that all new developments may be confronted.

With the return to Damascus of Elie Hubayqah, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman, and his announcement that he is determined to continue the fight to implement the tripartite agreement, the situation has reverted to what it was before the coup. The only difference is geographical: Hubayqah might set up his headquarters in Zahlah, according to knowledgeable sources.

**Birri Leaves for Damascus for 'Consultations'***NC221820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, left Beirut for Damascus this afternoon for consultations with Syrian officials on the latest political and security developments.

**Islamic Delegation To Visit Damascus***NC221458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The Islamic Gathering has affirmed that violence breeds only additional violence, destruction, and death. It recalled its earlier position on the need to continue with a normal, democratic process in order to ensure the Tripartite Agreement's success.

The Gathering decided to send a delegation to Damascus within the next 48 hours, and to hold another meeting this evening in the home of former Prime Minister Ta'iq al-Din. Members of the Islamic Gathering assembled in Dar al-Fatwa this morning under the chairmanship of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic.

**Delegation Formed***NC221928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1900 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Members of the Islamic Gathering held a meeting in the home of former Prime Minister Ta'iq al-Din al-Sulh at 1830 today.

The Islamic Gathering completed its discussion of the topics examined at an earlier meeting today, and named the members of a delegation that will visit Damascus within the next few hours. The delegation will include former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh and Deputies Zaki Mazbudi, Jamil Kibbi, and Nazim al-Qadiri.

**Syrians Strengthen Presence Around Bikfayya***NC221253 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[By Patrick Rahir]

[Text] Dawra, Lebanon, Jan 22 (AFP) — The Syrian Army has strengthened its presence around the stronghold of President Amin al-Jumayyil's Phalange Party in the Al-Matn mountains since his rejection of the Syrian-backed Lebanese peace accord, a spokesman for the Syrian National Socialist Party said here today.

Troops and equipment have been taking up positions in the Syrian-held areas around Al-Matn since President al-Jumayyil refused to endorse the agreement, which was signed by militia chiefs Elie Hubayqah of the Lebanese Forces, Nabih Birri of the Amal Shi'ite movement and Walid Junblatt of the Druze in Damascus on December 28.

Mr Hubayqah was ousted by Samir Ja'ja' as head of the Lebanese Forces last week after fighting between rival Christian factions in which some 200 people died.

[Word indistinct] Spokesman here for the Syrian National Socialist Party, which despite its name is Lebanese, said that the Syrians [word indistinct] reinforced around Al-Matn, which includes Mr al-Jumayyil's birthplace Bikfayya, some 25 km (15 miles) north of Beirut.

Sporadic shelling between the rival Christians was also continuing in the region today, after a car bomb blast in mainly Christian East Beirut yesterday in which 30 died and at least 125 were injured according to the latest figures.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent saw Syrian troops installing field telephones and moving large quantities of ammunition in the countryside around Al-Matn.

Lebanon's *AL-SAFIR* daily, which has close links to Syria, reported today that President Hafiz al-Asad was preparing to drop President al-Jumayyil from the peace process.

*AL-SAFIR*, in a dispatch from Damascus, quoted a Syrian official saying that in "refusing the accord, President al-Jumayyil rekindled the war and must take the consequences."

It added that Mr Hubayqah, who fled to Paris after being overthrown as Lebanese Forces chief, was expected in Damascus tomorrow to form a new opposition grouping bringing together pro-Syrian Christians and Moslems.

Christian political commentators were skeptical about the reports, however, saying that Syria had not yet decided its next step following the failure of the accord.

#### **Lebanese Forces' Official Talks To Press**

NC221445 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1145 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tawfiq al-Hindi, head of the Lebanese Forces' Information Department, held a press conference at 1000 today in the meeting hall of one of the Lebanese Forces' buildings. The slogan for the Lebanese Forces in the coming stage, he said, will be: "Christian Military Unity and Christian Political Plurality."

Al-Hindi noted that the 15 January uprising had been carried out to rectify the abnormal practices followed by armed elements that had militarily and illogically interfered in all of our society's affairs. It was also carried out to put an end to the hegemony that had existed within the Lebanese Forces and which had affected their actions.

Al-Hindi added: Christian unity was not possible before this operation because certain individuals had usurped the Christian decisionmaking. We can say today, however, that the process of Christian unification has become possible in the absence of emotionalism. The establishment of positive relations with all parties has also become possible. Al-Hindi continued: We are not warmongers but peace-seekers. We want to help to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis based on freedom and security for all Lebanese people, communities, and religions. We certainly want to find a solution for our Christian situation, particularly since we had rejected the monopolization of Christian representation before and after 12 March.

The head of the Lebanese Forces' Information Department added: We are extending a sincere hand to former President Sulayman Franjiyah. We ask him to cooperate with all the Christian parties so that we can salvage Lebanon.

Al-Hindi stressed that the Lebanese Forces constitutes a political organization with a military arm. Therefore, any illegal gunman in the Christian society must be brought into the Lebanese Forces. This is a practical need to prevent a return to the previous state of military fragmentation.

Commenting on the relationship with Syria, Al-Hindi said: This relationship is supposed to be one based on good-neighborliness

and maximum cooperation for the sake of excellent and unique relations. Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity, and its unique internal structure must be taken into consideration in this relationship. Therefore, the 15 January movement was not aimed against Syria. Syria must not look on these events with hostility because there is a new situation in the Christian area. We must unite ourselves as Christians, for Christian unity is the basis for achieving a united Lebanon. Hence, we call on the Islamic parties to unite their ranks. We also call on them to recognize our position and to reach an objective understanding divorced from a stick-and-carrot policy. Experience has taught us that such methods do not lead to results since the effects of any hegemony, intransigence, or coercion will only be negative. We reiterate our call to all parties to positively begin a process of negotiation, not only with the Lebanese Forces but with the Christian society as a whole.

Replying to a question on the relationship with Israel, Tawfiq al-Hindi said: We have no relations with Israel.

Responding to another question on Sulayman Franjiyah's call to all former Christian presidents and ministers and to current deputies to meet in Bkirki, Al-Hindi stated: The Christian conference supposedly must include all Christian parties; otherwise, the ploy of democracy will be used. Asked whether the Lebanese Forces will use its security tool in this case, Al-Hindi replied that this security tool did not exist to exert political or military pressure but to protect and organize the Christian society.

#### **Junblatt Vows To Fight Lebanese Army, Phalangists**

NC221359 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech delivered by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at a meeting with 'Alayh officials on 22 January — recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen, we had hoped to announce to you all, to the people of the mountain area in particular, and to all the Lebanese, that the war is over. But it seems that we have gone back to square one and to a stage that might be more dangerous than all those we have gone through so far.

We had hoped to declare to the coming generations that peace is near and to tell you in 'Alayh, Baysur, 'Aytat, and in every inch of this good earth that we will rebuild and reconstruct this mountain together. However, here we are, returning to the language of the gun, the language of fighting. We are here in the mountain to define once again the context of the battle, the battle for existence, and whether we are, as Kamal Junblatt said, to be or not to be.

Everybody, in Lebanon and outside it, knows that the national Lebanese and pan-Arab battle will be decided between Jazzin and Suq al-Gharb, between Jazzin and 'Alayh in fact. If, God forbid, this area falls, then the Arab region as a whole will fall. It will be fragmented and it will collapse. But this area will not fall. We have been through much more difficult stages together, when the Phalangist gangs followed in the wake of the Israeli



army of occupation and tried to uproot us from the mountain. We confronted them. We also confronted the Israelis and said: No. We belong to this land, we will stay on this land, we will defend this land, and we will die in this land. [applause]

We will fight. We will fight in defense of our existence. We will fight with the national forces, with the honest Palestinian struggler everywhere, with the national brigades, and with every Christian or Muslim nationalist. We will fight and we will endure. And we will say to the Lebanese factional army, to the Phalangist Party, to Israel, and to the United States, which came with its army and fleets: This land is the most noble land, the national struggler in this mountain is the most noble struggler, the city of 'Alayh has been and will remain the city of steadfastness and confrontation. This mountain will never fall; it will emerge victorious and will always be the mountain of Arabism, dignity, and Kamal Junblatt. Thank you. [applause]

#### **Robert Franjiyah Meets Officials in West Beirut**

NC230820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Robert Franjiyah [son of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] visited West Beirut yesterday following talks in Damascus with Syrian Vice President Khaddam, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, and several Lebanese leaders. The objective of Franjiyah's West Beirut visit was to contact certain leaders there and coordinate efforts and stands vis-a-vis the future stage. Toward this end he met with former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Ilyas Saba, as well as with Akram Shuhayyib, Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau member. Their talks dealt with the political steps which are now required.

#### **National Union Front Group Returns From Libya**

NC222038 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A National Union Front delegation that included 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam al-Mahayri, Muhsin Dallul, and Riyad Ra'd returned from Libya today after talks with Libyan leaders. During these discussions, the National Union Front parties affirmed their solidarity with Libya in facing U.S. threats.

#### **Qabalan Justifies Kidnapping of Spanish Employees**

NC221725 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1645 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan has justified the kidnapping of three Spanish Embassy employees in Beirut. He did so by saying it was the result of the Spanish authorities' failure to respond to Minister Nabih Birri's demand that those imprisoned in Spain [two Lebanese] be handed over to him for trial in Lebanon. Shaykh Qabalan added that the Spanish State must appreciate the situation that the prisoners' relatives are in and the need to send the detainees to Beirut for trial.

#### **'Resistance Fighters' Clash With Israelis**

NC222048 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports received from the south this evening, an Israeli occupation forces advanced toward a hill near Zibqin, in the Tyre District, at 1330 today. Fighters from the faithful resistance used mortars to strike at the infiltrating units. The attacking force responded with a heavy bombardment of the surrounding area, including the Zibqin and Al-Butum Hills. Enemy helicopters called in from the occupied territory intervened and sprayed the area with machinegun fire. They shot three Milan missiles, setting fire to some olive groves. The operation involving the helicopters lasted 30 minutes. When it was over, they turned toward al-Naqurah.

Resistance fighters then launched another attack against the infiltrating force and clashed with it for 30 minutes, employing all types of weapons.

At this point, the occupation forces and their agents shelled Yatar with 155-mm artillery, causing serious material damage.

No casualties among the resistance fighters have been reported, and the enemy's losses could not be determined.

Jarju' came under enemy artillery fire from the Sujud Hills at 1600 today. Eight shells fell in the village, resulting in serious damage to homes and other property.

#### **SSNP Military Moves Reported in Al-Matn**

NC230757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0615 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] According to the latest reports from upper Al-Matn, guarded calm now prevails in the areas of Al-Duwwar, Al-'Ayun, Tallat Tamraz, Shrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Btghrin. Attacks against Army positions in these locations have subsided with the exception of intermittent sniper fire which has been taking place since the early hours of the day.

With regard to military moves in upper Al-Matn, well-informed security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] has moved about 1,000 fighters from Al-Biq'a areas into upper Al-Matn over the last few days. These sources also noted that SSNP leaders are consulting with Syrian leaders over the future course of military action in the area.

#### **SSNP Gunmen, Communists Shell Eastern Area**

NC230937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0915 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Gunmen belonging to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and communists began directing 120-mm artillery fire across the Al-Duwwar combat lines from areas adjacent to Al-'Ayun, Bulunya, and Duhur al-Shuwayr at 1000 this morning. Shells fell in the vicinity of Bikfayya, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Shrin.

According to the latest reports, the SSNP has moved approximately 1,000 fighters from Al-Biqā' to Al-Matn during the last few days. It has also been noticed that the Monte Verde-Ra's al-Matn highway has been blocked at Ra's al-Matn since yesterday evening. This road is considered to be the only open link between Beirut and Al-Biqā'.

#### **Army Successes on Various Lines Reported**

NC231035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1015 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Long-range and short-range artillery fire abated at 1145 after the army returned the fire being directed at their positions with the appropriate weapons. The army also managed to put a T-54 tank, which had shelled army positions from the Duhur al-Shuwayr hills, out of commission. Army personnel silenced the artillery emplacements deployed in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya, as well as the 130-mm long-range artillery in Bshil-lama, Al-Mutayn, and 'Aynturah.

#### **Syrian Soldier Killed, 1 Wounded in Tripoli**

NC230752 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0745 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In Tripoli, one Syrian soldier was killed and another wounded when a Syrian military vehicle came under gunfire in the Al-Baddawi area today. The Syrian forces cordoned off the area, where tension is now acute.

#### **Bikfayya Shelled; 'Fierce Fighting' Reported**

NC222101 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
2045 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Gunmen from the leftist parties have intensified their attacks on Lebanese Army positions in Al-'Ayun and Al-Duwwar. Fierce fighting with various types of heavy-caliber automatic weapons is taking place there. Bikfayya and neighboring areas are also the targets of heavy shellfire.

In addition, Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh are coming under sniper fire from positions held by Junblatt's gunmen in Shuwayt and Ra's al-Jabal.

The sound of rockets and automatic weapons fire was heard along the Sodeco, Primo, Ra's al-Nab', and commercial center lines in Beirut.

#### **Army Reportedly Cause for Shelling Mountain Areas**

NC231021 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The army of Bikfayya's Somoza has caused a flare-up in the situation along the combat lines on the mountain and in northern Al-Matn. This army began directing mortar fire at Al-Ghabun and Al-Karamah at 1110. They have also been directing artillery fire at nationalist areas in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya since 1030. The nationalist positions are returning this fire and shelling Bikfayya and its environs with the appropriate weapons.

**Kuwait, Libyan, Syrian Ministers Meet on Cooperation**  
*LD171456 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Damascus, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid met here today with Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Al-Rashid told KUNA that he discussed with the Libyan and Syrian ministers questions concerning the meetings of the Standing Committee for Arab-African Cooperation and Coordination on stands at those meetings. Discussions also dealt with the latest developments in the situation in the area and the bilateral relations between Kuwait, Syria, and Libya.

Al-Rashid said that U.S. threats to Libya are rejected and that Kuwait cannot possibly accept any threat to a sisterly state. Kuwait's stand in this regard is declared and clear.

This came in a statement that al-Rashid made to Syrian paper *AL-BATH* published today. He said that the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation will lay down plans that will define methods of Arab-African cooperation.

He said that what is required is that Africa should view our Arab problems with the same spirit the Arab countries view the racist regime in South Africa. We not only condemn the practices of this regime but we also boycott it completely, politically, economically, and culturally. This is a principled stand and so we ask the African countries to do the same. They must show solidarity with the Arab countries against threats and aggression.

He said that the GCC has decided not to give any aid to any African country contemplating to restore relations with Israel.

He added that the Arab Gulf countries will continue to give aid to African states and pointed out that the Kuwaiti economic development fund has given about \$1 billion in aid to African countries and that Arab funds have given the African countries about \$10 billion.

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**Al-Turayki Meets Syrian Prime Minister in Damascus**  
*LD181527 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1330 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus this morning between [Al-Turayki], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and brother 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister. The meeting surveyed the situation in the Arab region, its developments, and the intrigues being hatched against the patriotic and progressive forces in the region.

**Calls For Sanctions on U.S.**

*LD190840 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jan (KUNA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, in a statement published here today called on the Arab states to realize that it is high time that they should take effective measures against the United States.

The Libyan foreign secretary-minister made this statement to the Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN* in Damascus, where he led the Libyan delegation to the ministerial meeting of the African Arab Union, which was held 15-17 January. Dr Al-Turayki said he who tries to talk about the Israeli occupiers apart from Washington is wrong and is deceiving himself and his people. He added that Arab funds and Arab investments in the United States are weapons against the Arabs and in support of Zionism, as the case was when the Libyan assets were frozen, since these assets were intended for transfer to other parties and not as deposits. It is inevitable that this should make Arabs realize the importance of taking measures to boycott America economically, withdraw assets, and terminate investments there.

Regarding the recent confrontation between Libyan and U.S.

aircraft, he said that this is an ordinary issue in view of continuous trespasses by Washington against us and in view of the presence of the U.S. fleets opposite our shores. You should not be surprised by such matters, he said. He added that Libya is accustomed to such continuous provocations and trespasses. We will not kneel and will not surrender and will continue to lead the battle with ferocity and depend on the Arab nation and peoples and the support of our friends — the socialist countries that are allies of the Arab states, he said. He said that the problem is not between Libya and America but between the Arab peoples and America, and that the major problem between us and the United States is the Palestinian issue and that we in Libya have rejected all the capitulationist plans.

The Libyan foreign secretary-minister accused America of supporting terrorism and forcibly seizing others' territories, and said that America disregards the Arabs, establishes bases on their land, and strikes Arab cities. He called for the adoption of effective measures especially at the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which will be held at the end of this month.

#### **Damascus Radio Notes U.S. Veto at Security Council**

*JN180644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0415 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] United Nations — The United States last night vetoed a Lebanese draft resolution concerning the situation in southern Lebanon despite the amendments that Lebanon introduced to the original text of the resolution. The draft resolution asks the Security Council to express its extreme regret for the Israeli acts of violence and demands the Israeli forces' complete and immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Lebanon had lodged a complaint with the UN Security Council following the recent series of savage acts by the Israeli enemy forces and their agent forces against civilians in southern Lebanon.

In another development, the UN Security Council will hold an emergency session next Tuesday to discuss the Israeli provocations at the Al-Aqsa mosque recently. The meeting will be held at the request of Morocco and the UAE. Reports say representatives of 40 states will address the council in this regard.

#### **Foreign Minister Receives UN's Urquhart**

*JN201945 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*  
1830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this evening received Brian Urquhart, who is visiting the country on the occasion of ending his term of office as assistant UN secretary general for political affairs. He was accompanied by his assistant, Jean Claude-Aime, and General (Gustav Hanglent). Attending the meeting were Rashid al-Kilani, assistant foreign minister; Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the truce committee; and Ahmad Fathi al-Masri, director of the organizations department at the Foreign Ministry.

#### **AL-BA'TH Scores Murphy's New Mideast Tour**

*JN190814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0445 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Veto and Murphy's New Tour," *AL-BA'TH* writes: With the beginning of U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy's new Middle East tour, which Washington reports said aims at continuing the search for a solution to the region's crisis, the U.S. Administration has scored two new points in favor of Israel. The first is using the veto against a very humble international draft resolution denouncing Israel's inhuman practices against the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, where the occupation authorities are exercising all sorts of coercion and exploitation. The second is the agreement to establish full diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel. As is well known, Washington, the Egyptian regime, and some west European countries, such as France, have played a basic role in reaching this agreement. Washington was not satisfied with this. Therefore, it called on all countries to recognize Israel and establish full diplomatic relations with it, claiming that this will help establish peace in the Middle East. We now ask: Why is Murphy making a new tour; for what reason; and why at this particular time?

*AL-BA'TH* continues: It is clear from the statements of U.S. officials that the U.S. Administration has hastened to send its envoy Murphy to the region in order to become closely acquainted with the recent developments and eventually make his proposals on the way to utilize these developments in a manner that serves the plans and interests of both the United States and Israel.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: In view of this, we must reaffirm that the Arab nation should act as quickly as possible to defend itself. In fact, if a minimum degree of Arab action to counter what is taking place here and there is not made available, it will be very difficult to predict future events.

#### **AL-BA'TH Predicts Failure**

*JN201005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0445 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On Murphy's tour to activate the peace process, *AL-BA'TH* says: The new U.S. move coincides with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' European tour, which began with a visit to the capital of the Netherlands yesterday during which he met with the U.S. envoy. What is behind this flurry of activity among the Camp David sides at this particular time?

*AL-BA'TH* adds: The current state of affairs does not imply any new development. The U.S. stand on the Middle East issue remains unchanged, that is, the pro-Israeli stand rejecting any solution conflicting with the interests of the Zionist entity and the schemes of hegemony and expansion. This can also be said about Israel's stand, which adheres to separate deals aimed at fragmenting the Arabs and facilitating the process of



demonating the entire region.

The newspaper says: As for Mubarak's regime, it inherited from its predecessor the mission of implementation and agreed to continue to play the role of obedient tool in the hands of the two strategic allies. Thus, the U.S. envoy, who will come to the region after extensive preparations for his tour, will not be bringing anything new except a series of political maneuvers, which have been used since Washington began to repeatedly launch its political campaigns in the region. What probably is new is the talk about a certain European role toward the Middle East issue. We ask again: What can West Europe offer in light of the close connections between its official regimes and the U.S. Administration?

The newspaper affirms that the states to be visited by Peres are the same as those that hastened to join the U.S. "star wars" program. Can they play an independent role and announce their support for the international community's aspirations pertaining to the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East?

Concluding, the newspaper says: Again, we cannot but confirm that any new U.S. or European diplomatic move that does not take into consideration the principles of just peace in the region will only fail like the many moves that preceded it. Hence, the tours of Murphy and Peres will eventually fall into the whirlpool of seeking the missing peace — a whirlpool that will return the Camp David sides to a deadlock and make the international conference a fundamental framework for the establishment of the aspired peace in a region striving to regain the land and complete legitimate rights of one of its peoples.

#### **Faruq al-Shar' Returns From Libya**

*JN221350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1315 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on the current situation in the Arab region.

#### **Hammadi Meets Komsomol First Secretary in Moscow**

*JN221518 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (SANA) — Comrade Sa'id Hammadi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the Revolution Youth Federation in the Syrian Arab Republic, met with Vitor Mishin, first secretary of the Soviet All-Union Komsomol, here yesterday. They reviewed developments in the situation in the Arab region and the international arena. Mishin appreciated Syria's role in confronting imperialist plots in the region and affirmed Soviet support for this role, particularly in confronting the aggressive U.S. escalation.

Comrade Hammadi expressed Syria's appreciation for the USSR's stands supporting peoples' struggle, as well as its

peaceful initiatives aiming at removing the danger of nuclear war.

Talks touched on the close ties between the Revolution Youth Federation and the Komsomol and the need to continue to bolster these ties.

#### **Progressive Front Reviews Recent Mideast Developments**

*JN191913 Damascus Television Service in Arabic  
1830 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] The Progressive National Front Central Command (PNFCC) met under Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mas-hariqah, vice president and deputy head of the Progressive National Front, at 1800 today. The latest developments in the region were reviewed, including the threats to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from the United States as well as the events that occurred in the PDRY. They also reviewed the Lebanese situation as well as Syria's political activity on the Arab and international levels and the outcome attained as a result of this activity.

The PNFCC affirmed its pride in the courageous pan-Arab stand the country is adopting in preservation of the Arab nation's rights and in support of its steadfastness. It also affirmed its pride in Syria's confrontation of the Israeli-U.S. campaign against Syria, its opposition of imperialist hegemony in the region, and its support for the will of defense, confrontation, and steadfastness that Syria is honored to assume under president leader Hafiz al-Asad.

The front stressed Syria's support for the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriya as well as its siding with it in the confrontation of the U.S. threats to which it is exposed.

#### **APU Head Denounces Spanish-Israeli Relations**

*JN200825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
2115 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi, Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) secretary general, has vehemently denounced Spain's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. In a statement today, Burawi said that this Spanish decision is a great setback to Arab-Spanish relations, and has taken place at a time when the Zionist enemy's racist and hostile trend is escalating inside and outside the occupied territories. He also said that the Spanish decision, which is hostile to the Arabs, does not serve peace in the Middle East.

Burawi called, on behalf of Arab parliamentarians, for the adoption of a unified stand that will contain Zionist-U.S. efforts seeking to remove Israel from its isolation and that will further expose its aggressive character to the world public opinion.

**Ba'th Party, Hungarian Delegations Begin Talks***JN221958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1915 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] A meeting was held at the National Command offices today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Nazih Duwaydiri, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee member and head of the international relations department. Talks revolved around the friendship and cooperation relations between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of these relations.

They discussed developments in both friendly countries, Syria and Hungary, as well as the two peoples' achievements in various fields under the leadership of their friendly parties. The talks also dealt with issues of mutual interest, especially the tense situation in the Middle East resulting from the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation in general and Syria and Libya in particular.

**Al-Na'ib Receives FRG Foreign Ministry Official***JN221428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1415 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Keinhart Schalggen Keit, director of the Near and Middle East Department at the FRG Foreign Ministry, in Damascus this morning. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

**Elie Hubayqah Arrives in Damascus for Talks***JN222055 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
2030 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, resigned chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, arrived in Damascus from Europe this evening accompanied by two of his senior aides, former Minister Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah. Informed Lebanese sources expressed the belief that Hubayqah will not choose exile in Europe but is determined to play a political and maybe a military role in Lebanon because he is one of the parties who signed the tripartite agreement. He may join a broader Lebanese front that comprises Islamic and Christian leaders who will work, with complete support from Syria, in the military and political field to implement the agreement.

**Received by Khaddam***JN231135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1115 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces

Executive Committee; Michel al-Murr; and Michel Samahah. During the meeting, all aspects of the situation in Lebanon were discussed. The vice president affirmed Syria's support for the fraternal Lebanese people in implementing the agreement on the national solution to the Lebanese crisis, which was signed at the end of last month, as it constitutes the national framework to end the bloody ordeal to which the fraternal Lebanese people are subjected.

**Foreign Ministry Denies Holding Israeli POW's***JN231618 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jan (SANA) — An official source at the Syrian Foreign Ministry has denied Israeli allegations about the presence of Israeli POW's in Syria. The source said these allegations are groundless. It explained that the Syrian authorities had previously offered the International Red Cross opportunities that enabled it to undertake the required investigations and to confirm that missing Israelis are not in Syria.

The source added that Dr Bruno Kreisky had exerted humanitarian efforts in this regard and acquainted himself with the evidence proving the futility of the Israeli allegations.

The source commented that the raising of this subject again by Shim'on Peres and other Israeli officials is aimed at diverting world public opinion from the fact that the Israeli rulers and their expansionist, aggressive policies are responsible for the missing Israeli soldiers and others in Lebanon as well as for the crimes committed against thousands of Lebanese during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

**Basyuni: Ra's al-Burqa' Report Not To Be Handed Over**  
*TA231113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Egypt refuses to hand the report on the investigation into the murder at Ra's al-Burqa' to Israel because it is of the opinion that this is incompatible with international law. This was stated by the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni. According to him, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo may obtain the text of the verdict from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Basyuni made these remarks in an interview on the "Mifgash" [Meeting] Arabic-language television program which will be broadcast this evening.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that Basyuni's remarks are in line with the statement made by the Egyptian foreign minister a few days ago, which provoked an uproar in Israel, but contradict reports spread by members of the prime minister's entourage according to which Israel will receive the full report within a few days.

**More on Basyuni Revelations**

*TA231535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] In an interview with an Arabic-language television program, Muhammad Basyuni again publicly confirmed statements made earlier this week by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid before an Egyptian Assembly committee, namely that Egypt will not transmit to Israel the full report published by the Egyptian Army's commission of inquiry following the Ra's al-Burqa' murder affair. Basyuni explained that conveying the report conflicts with practice in international relations. He suggested alternatively that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, approach the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and obtain the verdict and the findings of the judges, as he claims this will satisfy the Israeli demand for information beyond what has already been transmitted to Jerusalem verbally over the past 2 months.

Evidently, the Egyptian charge d'affaires will explain to his interlocutors here in Jerusalem, unless he has already done so, that the internal situation in Egypt does not allow President Mubarak to reveal the report to Israel. He will ask the decision-makers here to satisfy themselves with the official material issued by the court so as not to cause President Mubarak's regime any damage beyond the domestic difficulties it is encountering already.

Muhammad Basyuni's statements also confirm the report that Egypt has reservations about all 14 clauses of the Inner Cabinet's resolution. Egypt is not prepared to warm up the cold peace before the arbitration document over Tabah is signed. Thus, the return of the ambassador to Tel Aviv and the summit meeting between Mubarak and Peres are in fact delayed.

Basyuni claims that the Egyptian Government has no further demands to make before it permits the thawing of relations between the countries, and denies that progress in relations with

Israel is dependent on progress made on the Palestinian issue. He praises Shim'on Peres' speeches at the United Nations and in London last night, and maintains that Egypt has already done quite a lot to improve the ties both in terms of trade and in regard to issues pertaining to the work of the joint military committee.

This interview, which falls in line with similar statements made by other Egyptian personalities, has caused concern in Jerusalem. This morning, Minister 'Ezer Weizman conferred with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for an exchange of assessments on Egypt. Evidently the foreign minister, too, is currently interested in lowering the tone and in preventing tension in bilateral relations unnecessarily, and in avoiding being dragged into aggressive reactions. He issued instructions in this vein to his spokesmen. His deputy, Roni Milo, has expressed himself more sharply, however.

Let us recall that the delegation of directors general is about to depart for Cairo in about a week, and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, who is currently escorting the prime minister on his tour of Europe, will leave for Egypt directly from Europe. It seems that Shim'on Peres will soon be faced with the dilemma of how to realize the package deal and the understandings he presented to the Inner Cabinet on behalf of the Egyptians, while simultaneously taking into consideration the delicate predicament of the Mubarak administration in Egypt.

**Peres Calls For Immediate Peace Talks With Jordan**  
*AU222021 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] London, Jan 22 (AFP) — Visiting Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres today called on King Husayn of Jordan and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza to join immediate peace negotiations with Israel.

"To wait is not acceptable," Mr. Peres told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs here, stressing that "Israel alone cannot solve the Palestinian problem," but "the Palestinians alone can prevent a solution."

He then called on "responsible" Palestinian leaders, especially those "who openly oppose" tactics to delay peace "as well as those who hesitate to do so publicly, to join King Husayn" for negotiations and peace with Israel.

Mr. Peres had "very detailed" private talks here today with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the "prospects for progress" in the Middle East peace process, a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said.

Earlier today he joined Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, for a "useful and wide-ranging review of the Arab-Israeli dispute" following Sir Geoffrey's recent Gulf tour and his conversations here with King Husayn of Jordan, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

British officials today reaffirmed Britain's intention to "help to build the bridges" in the Middle East, without becoming "a major player."

"Our overall role is one of supporting King Husayn and those who want to go along with him, and nudging people towards further progress," they said.

#### **Outlines Options for Starting Talks**

*TA222032 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1900 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] This afternoon the prime minister delivered a speech at London's Chatham House, the prestigious royal institute for international relations. The audience included statesmen, former statesmen, and some members of the House of Lords. Mr Peres devoted his speech largely to his hopes regarding anticipated negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. The prime minister said that the negotiations should start by establishing small working committees to work out the technical details of the negotiations, or alternatively by a summit between the leaders of the two countries.

[Begin Peres videorecording — in English] Mr Chairman, 1986 is a crucial year. It may be the best year for peace. If wasted, the opportunity may never return. Today the Middle East is in the early stages of yet another peace effort. While we are eager to reach an accommodation with all of our neighbors, the promise seems to lie with our neighbors to the east: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the Palestinian people. Indeed, this issues reaches across peoples and states. Its resolution should also facilitate Palestinian self-expression. In order to expedite this process, the agenda, the composition, the procedure, and the international support can be discussed and agreed upon in a preliminary meeting of small working teams. Alternatively, a summit of the relevant national leaders may of itself presage an entirely new era in the history of our region. Meetings of that nature can take place in Jordan, Israel, or any other location, as mutually agreed upon. [end recording]

#### **Seeks 'Interim' W. Bank Solution**

*TA221006 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew  
22 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres wants to arrive at an arrangement with King Husayn about the determination of an "interim period" for finding a solution for the territories. This has been said by political sources in Jerusalem who explained that in fact the prime minister is not now aiming for territorial compromise, but does intend to obtain King Husayn's agreement to joint rule over the territories, while determining security arrangements between the two countries.

The sources pointed out that the prime minister intends to propose to the king that during the interim period, which is to last for several years, direct negotiations with international accompaniment are to be conducted between representatives of Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to find a political solution for the territories.

The determination of an interim period is aimed at creating

conditions for negotiations leading to a political solution. During this period, King Husayn will be given every opportunity, through the joint ruling mechanism, to use his influence in the West Bank with the goal of reinforcing his power at the expense of the PLO.

The Palestinians in the joint delegation will be people not identified with PLO members and who will be ready for an arrangement with King Husayn over the future of the territories, without demanding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank.

The sources commented that the prime minister will be prepared to promise Jordan that in the near future he will see to the appointment of mayors in the West Bank — to replace the appointed Israeli officials — who will receive the king's approval for their posts. Peres is also prepared to take several steps toward economic development, such as approval of the establishment of an Arab bank and industrial development, with the king's approval.

#### **Calls For Marshall-Like Aid Plan**

*TA221845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has called on the United States and West European countries to launch a Marshall-type economic plan for the Middle East. Speaking at Chatham House in London tonight, the prime minister said this could create a good atmosphere for progress on a political settlement. Peres said the Palestinian people must now decide between terrorism and negotiations. He called on responsible Palestinian leaders in the territories to come to the negotiating table, saying the Palestinian people are not our enemies.

[Begin Peres recording] We turn to the responsible leaders of the Palestinians, especially on the West Bank and Gaza, those who openly oppose these tactics as well as those who hesitate to do so publicly, to join King Husayn in the journey throughout peace and to the negotiating table with us. [end recording]

Earlier today Shim'on Peres met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He later told reporters that new ideas were raised which are worth examining by Israel. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

#### **Awaits Husayn's Proposals**

*TA220958 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
22 Jan 86 p 1*

[“Exclusive” report from The Hague by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Excerpt] Last night, at the end of his official visit to Holland, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the fact that Jordan is no longer setting preconditions for negotiations with Israel is an important move, helping the political process to exist. Peres, who is to meet special envoy Richard Murphy this evening for the second time this week, added that he is awaiting several proposals



by King Husayn which will aid in eliminating the two main stumbling blocks on the path to peace: the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the form of the international forum under whose aegis the talks will be held.

Peres was appearing at a joint news conference with his Dutch counterpart, Ruud Lubbers, who is now examining the possibility of flying to Moscow on an official visit, part of which will be devoted to the chances for a resumption of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Lubbers admitted that his country is involved in attempts to persuade the Soviet authorities to grant Jews exit visas for Israel.

Peres expressed the view that under its current leadership Syria will not join the peace efforts and therefore attempts should focus on a solution to the dispute in which Jordan and the Palestinians take one side and Israel the other. He recalled that the Soviet Union is leaning toward participation in an international conference in which only it and the United States will participate, without the other five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He thinks China may waive its participation in the conference in advance, if this participation involves the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

#### **Peres, Thatcher Meet Privately on Peace Process**

*TA221430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today held a lengthy private talk with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. After the meeting, the spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said that it was decided that complete details of the talk would not be made public. Mr Peres said that during the talk several new ideas were raised that are worthy of examination. He added that time is running out, and that additional steps should be taken to promote the peace process.

Our correspondent in London, Mikha'el Harmaz, reports that bilateral relations were also discussed during the talk, and Mr Peres asked that Britain continue to work for the cause of Soviet Jewry.

#### **Thatcher To Visit Israel**

*TA230549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Last night the prime minister spoke for more than 2 hours in London with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and he is to meet with him again this afternoon. A blackout has been imposed on the content of the talks, but Mr Peres' spokesman has declared that no dramatic developments or breakthroughs are to be expected. Our correspondent Mikha'el Almaz reports that two matters were discussed in the talks with Murphy: the international forum for peace talks and Palestinian participation in these talks.

Prior to that, the British prime minister hosted the prime minister and his entourage for a formal dinner in her official apartment at 10 Downing Street. Mrs Thatcher accepted Mr Peres' invita-

tion to visit Israel, which will be the first visit by a British prime minister to Israel. At the dinner, Mrs Thatcher congratulated the prime minister for the decision aimed at ending the dispute over Tabah and for the progress in relations between Israel and Egypt. She also praised the idea of the international forum proposed by Mr Peres and praised the improvement in Israel's economy.

Today the prime minister is to meet with representatives of the opposition and deliver a speech to a parliamentary committee. He will also dine with the Prince of Wales and his wife Princess Diana.

#### **Rabin: No Confirmation on MIA's, Peace Talks**

*TA221345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that we should all hope there is truth in reports published from time to time about the soldiers missing in action: Unless proved otherwise, the MIA's should be viewed as alive. At the moment, the defense minister said, there is no clear-cut confirmation of the reports on this issue. He was talking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal while touring the company that produces the pilot-less plane.

On the political process, Mr Rabin said that he has no information to state with certainty that such a process will begin in the near future. He also does not have confirmation of recent assessments that half of the problems leading to an opening of the political process have been resolved.

Regarding the Temple Mount, the defense minister said it is clear the Mount, like all of Jerusalem, is under Israel's sovereignty, and therefore it is our responsibility. Jerusalem is a city holy to all faiths, and freedom of religion should be guaranteed to everyone in it. In the defense minister's opinion we should continue to maintain the Temple Mount arrangements determined by previous governments, regardless of whether they were Alignment or Likud.

As for the current upheavals in Lebanon, he said that events there have no effect on Israel. Israel is interested in one thing only: safeguarding the northern border.

#### **Speaks on Defense Cuts, Terrorism**

*TA222115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2100 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The defense minister has said that of all regional countries, only Israel has slashed its defense budget. The process of acquiring new weapons is continuing in the Arab armies, and Syria is qualitatively as strong as France. He expressed the apprehension that the United States might not be prepared to continue giving Israel large sums of money to finance its defense expenses.

On terrorism, Minister Rabin said that as long as Arab countries are harboring and assisting terrorist organizations, these organizations will continue to exist. If there is no other choice, I would prefer that PLO headquarters be in Tunis, Damascus, or Beirut

— only not in Amman, because its proximity to the inhabitants of the territories permits the organization to establish contacts with the people there. The defense minister was speaking in Petah Tiqva, where he addressed participants of the regional Labor Party convention.

#### **Favors Army Over New Settlements**

*TA221902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The defense minister has said that settlements do not fulfill military purposes, and it would be preferable to station Army units on the Golan rather than establish new settlements there. At the same time Minister Rabin favors strengthening the settlements on the Golan. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that the defense minister told members of the Labor Party's settlement committee that the settlements along the confrontation line at the northern border should be given preference over the settlements in Samaria.

#### **AL-MITHAQ on Deterioration in Soviet-PLO Relations**

*TA221600 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic  
20 Jan 86 pp 1, 11*

[Excerpt] *AL-MITHAQ* has learned that Moscow's relations with the official PLO leadership have entered their most momentous stage and that the period of coolness in relations between the Kremlin and PLO leaders, which has entered its second year, will culminate in a total rupture.

Informed sources believe that the answers that Al-Qaddumi conveyed to Moscow following the recent Baghdad meetings will be the last contact, and will probably also constitute the beginning of the end in the crisis of bilateral relations. It is known that during his visit, which took place a few days before the Palestinian meetings, Al-Qaddumi carried the leadership's answers to specific questions posed by Moscow.

The reason for the deterioration of these relations stems from important and semiconfirmed information gathered by Moscow through its diplomatic representations. This information indicates that 'Arafat intends to announce his recognition of Security Council Resolution 242, and Moscow has confirmation of this from Palestinian figures who have good relations with 'Arafat. This information was conveyed by these figures to get Moscow to use its political weight to prevent this recognition from taking place.

#### **Contacts With Spain on Ties, Visits Under Way**

*TA220916 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English  
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 8*

[Report from Madrid by Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Reports circulated here yesterday that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Peres, extended at their meeting in The Hague on Sunday, and will visit Israel during the second half of this year.

The report was published yesterday in the Catholic daily *YA*, whose correspondent said the information came from sources in Gonzalez's entourage in The Hague. Israel's head of mission in Madrid, Shmuel Hadas, could not confirm the report. Hadas said the diplomatic process of establishing ties is gathering momentum. Israel has already informed the Spanish Government about the establishment of its embassy in Madrid. A similar Spanish notification to Israel is expected in the coming days.

Ambassadors will then be accredited to both capitals, with Hadas taking up his official appointment as ambassador to Spain in about a fortnight. Hadas, who has been head of mission in Madrid for the past four years, is expected to serve as ambassador for a little over a year.

The Spanish candidate for ambassador to Tel Aviv has not been named, but it is understood that he will be a senior career diplomat, as the Spaniards attribute "great importance to the posting," sources said here.

Hadas believes that emphasis will be placed in the coming months on the development of economic ties between the two countries. It is understood that just before Friday's announcement of the establishment of relations, the Speaker of the Cortes (parliament) extended an official invitation to the members of the Knesset Economic Committee to come to Spain — in reciprocation of a visit to Israel some 18 months ago by members of the Cortes Agriculture Committee.

It is also understood that the Foreign Ministry's deputy director-general for economic affairs, Mordekhay Drori, will soon visit Madrid to prepare talks between delegations on various aspects of Spain's entry into the EEC and on bilateral economic problems.

#### **Knesset Approves Budget by Large Majority**

*TA221446 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1440 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] A few minutes ago the Knesset approved the budget proposal for the coming fiscal year by a large majority. All the Likud and the Alignment members voted in favor of the proposal. All those who opposed were members of the opposition. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Gil Ronen, reports that the Alignment faction decided 11 against 5 to vote in favor of the budget proposal, in spite of various cases of opposition.

#### **Opposition Expected in Later Votes**

*TA221850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The 1986 budget bill today passed its first reading by a large majority. Only one coalition member voted against it. He is Ya'akov Shamay, head of the Likud Caucus in the Histadrut trade union federation. However, 65 of the 120 Knesset members threaten not to vote for the budget on its second and third readings unless the burden on old-age pensioners and low-income groups is eased.

**Tehiya Submits No-Confidence Motion on Tabah**

TA221934 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1900 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Tabah matter has resurfaced: The Tehiya faction has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government on the basis of this issue, claiming that the ongoing unilateral submission to Egypt is endangering Israel. The motion will be debated next week, after the prime minister returns from his trip. Our Knesset correspondent Ya'akov Ahime'ir reports that the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee are confused and in a fog regarding Egypt's latest reactions to the Inner Cabinet decision on arbitration. Likud Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor has said that Egypt's pledges on normalization are unclear. MK Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement has warned that Israeli-Egyptian ties might become further entangled and that Israel should not settle for a separate peace. Likud MK Pinhas Goldstein has said that there is more than just simple doubt regarding Egypt's desire to warm up peace with Israel. Committee Chairman Abba Eban wants the foreign minister, or the director general of his ministry, to address the committee on relations with Egypt. This will probably take place next week.

**Arab Merchants in Hebron Pressured To Close Shops**

TA220956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew  
22 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Military Government in Hebron is putting pressure on Arab shop owners in the Bet Hadassah area to leave the place.

Our correspondent has learned that over a week ago the military governor summoned three merchants who are situated near Bet

Hadassah in order to persuade them to close up their businesses there. The merchants refused, telling the military governor they had long-term rental leases and were legally in possession of the place.

The military governor has surrounded the area with barbed wire fences which are deterring clients from entering the shops.

Our correspondent was told in reaction that there is no intention of evacuating the merchants; however, security sources think these shops are a security risk because of their proximity to Bet Hadassah.

On another matter, our correspondent has been told that the decision to also put the hall known as Ohel Yitzhaq [Isaac's Tent] at the disposal of the Jewish worshippers in the Makhpelah Cave is a temporary one. The defense establishment has been convinced by the Jewish worshippers that in winter, instead of praying in the rain in the lot next to the hall, it would be preferable for the worshippers to pray inside. Security sources say that the arrangement will be terminated in the summer.

**El Al-Manchester Airport Dispute Resolved**

TA221527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The dispute between El Al and the Manchester airport authority regarding the relocation of the El Al counter to a distant position in the airport has been resolved. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the parties have reached an arrangement whereby El Al will continue to fly to Manchester as usual. El Al has one weekly flight to Manchester, but the company plans to start another weekly flight.

## ALGERIA

**YAR President Telephones Bendjedid 22 Jan***LD230012 Algiers Domestic Service in French**2200 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Algerian-Yemeni relations: President Chadli Bendjedid tonight received a telephone call from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

**Ibrahimi Makes Stopover in Mali, Meets Traore***LD202025 Algiers Domestic Service in French**1830 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] During a technical stopover in the Malian capital, Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs, was received in Bamako by Moussa Traore, the president of Mali. They exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and on the problems of common interest.

Taleb Ibrahimi was coming from Angola at the end of a trip to Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In Luanda yesterday he had talks on the situation in southern Africa with Dino Matross, member of the MPLA and minister of state security.

**Ibrahimi Briefs President on Tour***LD221113 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[tExt] Algiers, 22/01/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audience here Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister who briefed him [on] his mission in several African countries.

Dr. Taleb Ibrahimi has paid official visits to Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and working visits in Angola, Congo and Mali.

**Communique on Ibrahimi Visit to Mozambique***PM220942 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French**17-18 Jan 86 p 7*

[APS report: "Eradicating Apartheid To Establish Peace" — all quotemarks as published]

[Text] Algiers — At the end of the official visit to Mozambique by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, an Algerian-Mozambique joint communique was issued.

"At the invitation of His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Frelimo Politburo and Mozambique foreign minister, His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Algerian foreign minister, made an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique 14 through 16 January 1986.

"The Algerian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him were given a warm welcome, which reveals the high level

of relations existing between the Algerian and Mozambique peoples and governments.

"During his visit His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Algerian foreign minister, was granted an audience by His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to whom he handed a message from His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general.

"During his visit the Algerian foreign minister laid a wreath at the memorial to Mozambique heroes and visited facilities of socioeconomic interest.

"Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with his counterpart Joaquim Alberto Chissano, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. These talks made possible a broad exchange of information on the two countries' political, economic, and social situation and on the international policy situation, especially in southern Africa and in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He was informed about the South African regime's failure to respect the letter and spirit of the Nkomati agreement.

"On behalf of the Algerian people and government, Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi warmly congratulated the People's Republic of Mozambique on the success achieved in the struggle against armed gangsterism supported by the apartheid system. He also congratulated the Mozambique people and government on their efforts to restore a just and lasting peace in southern Africa.

"He expressed his deep concern about the explosive political and military situation in southern Africa and, in this context, reaffirmed Algeria's militant and active support for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"The two ministers condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and demanded implementation of Resolution 435. They also condemned the constant and persistent aggressions and violations of Angola's sovereign territory by the Pretoria regime.

"The two ministers reaffirmed that the apartheid system must be eradicated so that southern Africa can experience an age of peace, cooperation, and tranquility. They reaffirmed their support for the ANC and SWAPO as the legitimate representatives of the South African and Namibian peoples." The two ministers welcomed the holding of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in the Republic of Zimbabwe — a frontline country. They expressed the conviction that this event is, in particular, an encouragement to the peoples of the region, who are struggling against apartheid and destabilizing actions.

"On behalf of the Mozambique people and government, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique praised the policy of peace in the Maghreb pursued by the Algerian people and government."

"The two ministers expressed their unswerving solidarity with and support for the struggle being waged by the Saharan people



under the leadership of the Polisario Front, their sole legitimate representative, for the recovery of their national rights."

They remain convinced that the solution to the West Saharan question lies in immediate and full implementation of OAU Resolution AHG 104 and in adhering to the decisions and resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

With regard to the Middle East, the two ministers expressed their support for the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO and for their right to a free and sovereign state.

"They condemned Israel's warlike and expansionist policy and called for its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories."

They expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Mozambique foreign minister praised Algeria's solidarity with and disinterested support for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"The two ministers analyzed the conclusions of the last meeting of the Algerian-Mozambique joint cooperation commission, which took place in Algiers. They expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and showed a desire to see the decisions made successfully implemented.

"On behalf of the delegation accompanying him and on his own account, the Algerian foreign minister thanked the Mozambique side for the warm and fraternal welcome given to it during its visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim invited his counterpart, His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, to make an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

"The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The dates will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

#### **Mauritanian President Departs After Talks**

*LD172001 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Taya, chairman of the National Committee and president of Mauritania, accompanied by his wife, left Algeria this morning at the end of his working and friendship visit. They were seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by President and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid and his wife, and by FLN Political Bureau member and minister of Justice Boualem Baki; Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef; Deputy Minister in Charge of Cooperation Nouredin Harbi; Deputy Minister in Charge of Budget and Public Property Moustapha Ben Ammar; head of international affairs and cooperation at the President's Office, Abdelkader [name indistinct]; and the ambassadors of the two countries.

The two presidents held political talks in camera this morning. Earlier they had political talks attended by the members of both delegations.

### **LIBYA**

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Terrorism**

*AU221331 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Jan 86 p 5*

["First part" of "exclusive" interview given by Libyan Revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli" — date not given]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] "Colonel, up to now the Austrians have believed that their sympathy for the fate of the Palestinians would protect them from terrorism — was that naive?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Support of a just cause can never be naive. By the way, the Palestinians know my attitude very well: There must be no Palestinian actions in Vienna. I will now tell you something which up to now only a few people in Austria have known: In contacts, the Austrians informed us that they had received threats from Abu Nidal; some Palestinian prisoners in Vienna (the terrorists involved in the attack on the Vienna Synagogue and the murder of Heinz Nittel — *KURIER*) were to be freed by force. When we heard that, we told the Palestinian leaders: Please, don't do that."

[Nussbaumer] "Was that before or after the Schwechat drama?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Before, of course. We clearly told the Palestinians that the release of these people must be attempted through negotiations, not by force. We did not want this to happen in a friendly country. But they did it, all the same — presumably in order to get the prisoners out."

[Nussbaumer] "...But they did not say that during and after the attack..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Probably because their operation failed right at the beginning."

[Nussbaumer] "Do you actually share the view that the murder of innocent people must be punished?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is a difficult matter. I believe these people cannot be assessed by the yardstick of conventional law. If we want to do that, then we must do it everywhere. Then the Israelis who committed genocide in Lebanon must be sentenced under Lebanese law — that would probably mean a death sentence for Arik Sharon (Israel's former defense minister — *KURIER*). Then the Israeli pilots who bombed Tunis would also have to be sentenced under Tunisian law."

[Nussbaumer] "Are you ready to declare publicly: 'Although I support the Palestinian cause I do not support actions such as those in Vienna and Rome, nor people such as Abu Nidal — for this is sheer terrorism?'"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is another of those difficult problems. We

as states are bound by norms of law — but who can restrict people such as the Palestinians and convince them not to do something? I am against terrorism — the true terrorists are indeed the Israelis — but the principle prevails: Here is someone fighting for a just cause. As long as they are doing that, I am going to support them."

[Nussbaumer] "Regardless of what they do?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Let me make myself quite clear once more: The criterion for our support is their just cause, not their deeds. And there is no getting away from that. The Americans do not ask the Israeli Government, either, what it does with the weapons that come from the United States. Take the Palestinians: Do you really believe they would tell us in advance the details of their operations? I am telling you: They don't do that."

[Nussbaumer] "Let us try a different approach: Next time you see Abu Nidal, what are you going to tell him?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I have already pointed out that we have appealed to the Palestinian groups not to use force to achieve the release of the prisoners in Vienna. Everything else is their business and their responsibility — not ours. We discuss neither the tactics nor the details of their operations."

[Nussbaumer] "And Rome and Vienna have not altered anything about this?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "No, because the Palestinians act regardless of whether or not we accept it. From their viewpoint their struggle serves the resolution of their problem — regardless about how we feel about it."

[Nussbaumer] "Colonel, let me remind you of two remarks you have made. The first: 'If Abu Nidal is a terrorist, then George Washington was also a terrorist.' And the second: 'If the United States attacks, then we will have millions of Abu Nidals.' If I interpret your words correctly, then you regard Abu Nidal not as a terrorist but as a freedom fighter..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "That is correct."

[Nussbaumer] "But this is precisely the problem we are having with you..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Abu Nidal is Abu Nidal. What happened in Vienna and Rome is quite a different matter..."

[Nussbaumer] "Do you mean to say that it is not Abu Nidal who is responsible for Vienna and Rome?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "As far as I know, to this day there is at any rate no proof that Abu Nidal is to blame. Who has any evidence? But even if your assumption were correct — I am only saying this for the sake of argument — then this would still not mean that Abu Nidal was not a legitimate leader of a Palestinian group. For, if your logic were to apply, then this would also make the U.S. Government, which supports Israel, not a legitimate government but a terrorist government."

[Nussbaumer] "Once more: We had in Vienna a tragedy with Austrian victims, and Abu Nidal was the presumable wirepuller. Our problem is that you regard this man as a freedom fighter..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I insist on my distinction between those who have attacked in Rome and Vienna and Abu Nidal. And I am taking the liberty to remark: The responsibility of the Israelis for the most terrible things in Lebanon, where tanks simply rolled over cars packed with refugees' families, is indeed far more obvious than the responsibility of Abu Nidal for the attacks in Vienna and Rome."

[Nussbaumer] "But the Austrians have nothing whatever to do with the Middle East conflict..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Nor have the Lebanese and the Tunisians."

[Nussbaumer] "But at least they belong in the conflict region..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Perhaps we should glance at the map: Austria is presumably closer to Palestine than Tunisia."

[Nussbaumer] "Except Tunisia, where the PLO has its headquarters, is politically closer to the Middle East conflict than Austria..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I am telling you once more: The Tunisian Government, of all governments, was and is most certainly not part of the Middle East conflict."

[Nussbaumer] "Speaking of that: Tunisian authorities declared immediately after the drama of Vienna that the terrorists' passports had been stolen from Tunisian guest workers in Libya, or had been taken away from them before they were thrown out of the country. Have you any evidence whether these assertions are correct or false?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is really quite a ridiculous matter — I do not want to bother with it. This is a matter for immigration authorities, or police, or secret services — or, best of all, the police department in charge of faked passports. I tell you honestly: That is the first time I have heard about this story, from you."

[Nussbaumer] "After the Schwechat attack there were many who said the Palestinians gave a real slap in the face to Bruno Kreisky's policy of friendship with the Arabs. Are you aware of it?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "A man like Kreisky, who supports a just cause, cannot pursue any wrong policy. I am convinced that he has not adopted his attitude because he wants to be thanked and honored for it. He who believes in a cause also reckons with criticism and some defeats — but this will certainly not alter anything about his belief in justice."

[Nussbaumer] "Thus, do you regard it as conceivable that one of the motives behind the Vienna attack might be the deliberate attempt to destroy Kreisky's Middle East policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "We don't know what these people wanted. We don't know what was going on in their heads. They do not ask

Arab governments for permission, indeed they do not even ask their own leaders. They can do a hundred such things in a day, without contacting the headquarters of their group."

[Nussbaumer] "A ticklish question. Which sector of the Arab world could be partly responsible for the attacks of Vienna and Rome, or could have been helpful behind the scenes?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I don't think that any country in the Arab world is responsible for it. The Palestinians have done this, they alone have to take the consequences. For actions such as these they do not need any tanks, airplanes, or submarines. Believe me: A Kalashnikov gun can be found anywhere."

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With YAR's Salih 22 Jan**

*LD221352 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1330 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the Great Fatah Revolution had a telephone conversation this morning with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. They discussed the development of the situation in the PDRY.

The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from Ethiopian President Haile Mariam Mengistu dealing with the development of the situation in the PDRY.

#### **Major Jallud Press Conference on U.S. 'Terrorism'**

*LD221303 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
2040 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Press conference by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud with foreign and local journalists on 16 January; place not given; questions in English followed by Arabic translation except where indicated — recorded]

[Text][Jallud] At the beginning of the meeting, I would like to emphasize the following points:

First, no power on earth can eliminate us politically and revolutionarily speaking. We may be eliminated physically, but not politically, for example. No power, neither Reagan nor the Reagan administration, can defeat us psychologically. We cannot budge an inch from any position we take or belief we harbor. Our position on the causes of freedom is a principle, and the most sacred struggle on earth is the struggle of the Palestinian people and the struggle of the people of South Africa.

The second point is that I hope that you have been shown that the claims that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi are untrue, and that you have noticed that all the Libyan people are bracing themselves for confrontation. I personally believe in all the ideas put forward by the brother colonel, and that I would die in defense of these ideas. The fact that the mass media, Reagan, and the terrorist Reagan administration are trying to pretend that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi cannot be believed by anyone.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi represents a state of mind of

the youth in the Arab world, Africa, the world, and even in the United States itself. He represents a mass uprising to confront the United States and U.S. arrogance. All revolutionaries in Libya, the Arab world, Africa, and in the world are Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

The United States knows, the U.S. Administration and Reagan know that neither Al-Qadhdhafi nor the Libyan people are terrorists, but to the U.S. Administration and to Reagan, standing with the liberation movements and resisting the United States is terrorism, and resisting U.S. arrogance is also terrorism. The Arab nation knows that the United States is hostile to us because the United States is hostile to the aspirations of the Arab nation for unity, liberation of Palestine, building of socialism, and the incitement undertaken by the brother colonel of the popular masses.

Furthermore, it is clear that the terrorist administration headed by Reagan has tried to isolate Libya, but we now find that the United States is isolated. Now all people, all the democratic forces, are with Libya against the United States, and now Reagan is the one isolated in the black house.

We cannot be isolated and we cannot be besieged because the revolution can neither be isolated nor besieged. The fact is that Reagan, the terrorist Reagan administration, know that Al-Qadhdhafi does not carry explosives or guns, but he carries ideas that herald better for the world and the peoples of the world, and these ideas are stronger than bombs and fleets. Ideas are more powerful than missiles and tanks and more powerful than even the atom that Reagan possesses. The Libyan people are a small people and cannot be besieged economically. A U.S. blockade would benefit it; it would lead our people to seek to feed and dress themselves with their own means.

Even if the Western states blackmail us and submit to the U.S. line, we are ready to switch our trade to the socialist states, to the Soviet Union and China. We reject blackmail and the linking of the Libyan people with terrorism. The Libyan people are the greatest victims of the terrorism of the U.S. Administration.

We think that there is an invitation available for newsmen to visit Libya, any place they may want to visit, to see for themselves that Libya has farms, plants, and schools. They would see things other than what Ronald Reagan told the Americans about terrorist camps. They would see factories, farms, schools, hospitals. I want to underline another important point: The U.S. Administration and Reagan have no right, no legitimacy, and no ability to attack the Libyan people. It is not true that Reagan can attack us but that he just does not want to. He has neither the right nor ability to do so.

A very important point: We reject the viewpoints of Reagan and the U.S. White House on terrorism. We believe that the United Nations Organization is the one entitled to define what terrorism is, and ways of facing up to terrorism. We have called for this since the seventies. I want to stress that all the revolutionary forces in Libya, all the masses in Libya, all the revolutionary forces in the Arab world, all the Arab masses, all the youth and revolutionaries in Africa, all the popular masses in Africa and throughout the world are with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. You

have seen on television screens and through the mass media the millions that had come out for Al-Qadhdhafi in Senegal, Mali, Ghana, and Burkina Faso. They came out to welcome Al-Qadhdhafi. This is an answer to Reagan's lie that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist. It has never happened before in Africa's history that millions go out to welcome one person. I do not believe they were forced to do so. It was clear from their faces and gestures that they came out on their own volition. In fact, Reagan is not facing Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. He is facing a state of revolution, a popular movement due to Al-Qadhdhafi's ideas, throughout the world.

It is time for the American people to understand the truth, and time for the U.S. Administration to stop describing people's struggle as terrorism and liberation movements as terrorists. The United States, the Reagan administration, the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence are the theoreticians of terrorism and the ones who actually practice terrorism. Reagan himself has tried to get Al-Qadhdhafi assassinated. Lumumba, Allende, and many strugglers were assassinated by the U.S. Administration and U.S. intelligence. Lumumba, Allende, etc.

We have faith in ourselves and we know what we are doing. The U.S. Administration cannot defeat us psychologically or make us doubt ourselves. Thank you.

Will this be published in the mass media?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Jallud] All right.

[Question][Sentence indistinct]

[Translator] A question from the NBC network. The question says: When did President Reagan attempt to get Col al-Qadhdhafi assassinated?

[Jallud][Words indistinct]

[Translator in English] The answer: This was published in the mass media, the newspapers.

[Jallud] This is known.

[Correspondent in English, no translation] I did not get to read it. I was...

[Jallud, interrupting] And the most recent news about this was what *THE WASHINGTON POST* published about the attempt, the U.S. plan.

[Correspondent in English] I do not believe *THE WASHINGTON POST* story.

[Jallud] You are free to believe or not.

[Correspondent in English, no translation] But what are the facts? What happened? Which is...

[Jallud, interrupting] The officers of U.S. intelligence, on orders

from Reagan and the director of intelligence, are the ones that trained the terrorist groups that had entered Libya. They trained them in Sudan; the U.S. officers trained them and they entered with the aim of assassinating Col al-Qadhdhafi and striking vital economic installations of the Libyan people. They were trained under the supervision of U.S. intelligence. When Reagan says that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi, this means that he has Al-Qadhdhafi personally in mind and that he is preparing for a terrorist act against Al-Qadhdhafi. He wants to convince the public about this.

[Correspondent in English] Are you referring to a plot last November or a plot before that?

[Jallud] That plot and also before that. There exists a decree, a special decree for the poisoning of Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Correspondent] When was that?

[Jallud] A few years back. We can go back to...I have no exact dates, but you can go back to facts. It has been published.

[Correspondent in English] Was there an assassination attempt in November, 2 or 3 months ago?

[Jallud] No, there has not been an attempt. I did not say this. I said that the preoccupation of Reagan, the U.S. Administration, and U.S. intelligence is to liquidate Al-Qadhdhafi physically through an act of terrorism.

[Al-Hadi (?Habib)] What are the steps that should be taken by the Arab foreign ministers who are due to meet at the end of the month regarding the U.S. threats and the hostile economic measures recently taken by the U.S. Administration against Libya?

[Jallud] This will be left for the Arab brothers to decide. We will submit a working paper. We are in the same front, in the same world.

[CBS correspondent in English] What is the number of Soviet citizens working in Libya?

[Jallud] In fact, we have no permanent experts in Libya. I mean, people come for a specified period, like someone who comes here from the United States or it is like when we sign a contract for building a power station and some people come here to build it and train people to use it.

[David (?Grundy) from the *SUNDAY TIMES* in English] Is it still your policy, Major, to liquidate the strayed dogs in Europe and (?elsewhere) like in Egypt?

[Jallud] We do not give any importance to these people. We do not even think about them because they are, in fact, a dead force, I mean politically dead. We have no intention of doing so, as in fact we do encourage them to return to Libya. But we do not, however, guarantee that a revolutionary youth might not act of his own initiative, which is not planned or decided by us.

[*SUNDAY TIMES* correspondent in English] So the attempts



against former Prime Minister Bakkush in Egypt were purely the work of volunteers? They were not ordered by the Libyan Government?

[Jallud] We guess that they were carried out by someone, whom we do not know, or that they were the work of Egyptian intelligence.

[Judy Miller of *THE NEW YORK TIMES* in English] We have heard for a while about the revolutionary committees and revolutionary guards and, Col al-Qadhafi told us when he met with us that he knew that there were some people in the Army, in the established Armed Forces, who were unhappy about the growing role of the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards. That is what Col al-Qadhafi told us. Because Major Jallud is supervising these groups, can he please tell us what exactly is their role in the military and in what specific ways have they changed military policy?

[Jallud] The movement of the military revolutionary committee is, in fact, part of the movement of the revolutionary committees as a whole. They do stress the revolution, spread its ideas, and revolutionize the Armed Forces. In a way, for example, they would instigate the Armed Forces to train the people and to speed up the elimination of the regular Army and the establishment of the people's authority. They do not, however, have an official mission to give order to that effect; they have to do it through persuasion and instigation.

At the same time and because of the ideas they advocate, they should give an example to the Armed Forces and thus make the Armed Forces be in the service of the people and in the service of the revolution as an unionist and revolutionary force, mobilized for the liberation of Palestine. The traditional Army should be eliminated as soon as possible. This can be achieved when the level of the people's training matches the level of Army training.

It is an opportunity for you, and I am inviting you, to visit the secondary schools and the faculties. Concerning the (?revolutionary) guards, well it is the same everywhere. In each country there is a guard, a royal guard, or a republican guards. These guards are recruited to do their duties, for which they are paid. It is the same thing here with us. We have a traditional Jamahiri guard that is recruited to do its job for money. We want to see an end to these traditional guards and the establishment of the revolutionary Jamahiri guards, which will not be a permanent force. I mean it will be formed from volunteers who will be doing their usual jobs, farming, teaching, and studying. There will be no ruler, president, or monarch that will need someone to defend him. Therefore, a person will have to hire someone and pay him. Then the security will be guaranteed by the people who own the authority and the wealth and the weapons. Thus the police will disappear, as well as the regular guards and the regular army.

I do not know how U.S. intelligence gathered that there is resentment in the Army. Sometimes they say it is because of some economic measures, and some other times they say it is because of the involvement of the revolutionary committees. We are ready, in fact, (?to allow) them to visit any place that they would like to visit. If you are really searching for the truth we are ready

to help you get the information as it is. Thank you.

[Norwegian TV correspondent in English] Where has the economic war against Libya hurt you most?

[Jallud] In fact, since Reagan took office and even toward the end of Carter's term, relations began to deteriorate. Now the problem is a problem for the buyers and not the vendors; everyone is looking for a market. I have read some statements made by Europeans who said that the United States always begins a boycott and then fails to see it through. That is what the Europeans think. We have several agreements with some U.S. companies, which do contact us in defiance of such an order for a boycott.

Reagan has stated that the Libyans have been successful in overcoming the U.S. blockade. All people are eager to find a market. We have a 3-year plan, starting this year, which amounts to 15 billion Libyan dinars, nearly 50 million dollars. Many markets do rely upon the Libyan market, which is a stable market because the Libyan regime is a stable regime, as the system of the people's congresses and people's committees can not be eliminated easily by anyone. The financial institutions, as you might be aware of, have stated that the most successful measures to overcome the economic crisis are the Libyan ones, and called on other people to follow the Libyan example. We are not really perturbed and, if Reagan wants confrontation with Libya, he will have to confront the Arab nation from the (?Arabian) gulf to the (?Atlantic) ocean, and we are determined to see this. He will have also to confront an Islamic confrontation because Reagan represents a new kind of crusade against Islam and Arabs. He thinks that he can pick up the flags of European colonialism, which had fallen, pick them up anew and challenge the Arab world. He knows, however, that the people's consciousness will not permit him to do so nor will it allow it. Thank you.

[Correspondent in English] Please, in the 3-year plan, what does the 15 billion dollars mean?

[Jallud] The expenditure of the 3-year plan.

[*NEW YORK TIMES* correspondent in English] Earlier on the colonel said that Libya was studying a possible response to the U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets in the United States. (?Has there been) a decision on whether or not Libya will freeze U.S. assets?

[Jallud] The decision is in the hands of the people's congresses, which have the right to make such decisions. The congresses are now in session and a decision might follow. Also, some finance and economic experts are studying the matter. The final decision will, however, be in the hands of congresses.

[Correspondent in English] Major Jallud, this is a question that I know I should ask Col al-Qadhafi, but we heard the speech that he made yesterday, on the (?birthday) anniversary of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, in which he told the guerrillas that he will be willing to train them in Libya on terrorist and suicide mission. Could you please tell us what Col al-Qadhafi or what you believe Col al-Qadhafi meant by this statement last night?

[Jallud] First of all, I would say that Col al-Qadhafi did not say terrorist attack, he said suicide attack.

[Female correspondent, in English] He said irhahiyah [terrorist]; I am sorry...

[Jallud, interrupting] The United States decided on confrontation against us. It was inevitable that we should take [word indistinct] Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi does not belong to the Libyan people alone, but to the entire Arab nation, Islamic and African world. We have received cables from tens of thousands of volunteers (?expecting to come here). This is because they regard the battle against the United States as their own battle. If we see that the United States is continuing with the confrontation, then we will begin the mobilization. What do you want us to do? We have not gone to the United States. The United States has come to us. Now there are tens of thousands of Arab, African, and Muslim youths awaiting orders to come to Libya to be trained on suicidal fedayeen operations. This is because if war breaks out against the United States it will not be limited; it will be comprehensive. We put full responsibility in this regard on the U.S. President and the U.S. Administration. The whole world should be aware of that. We are not responsible whatsoever. Any (?development) will be the responsibility of Reagan and the U.S. Administration. The lie being spread by Reagan and the U.S. Administration about Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi or the Libyan people will not deceive the Arab nation, nor will it deceive the (?American) or the African peoples. If the confrontation begins, then it will be comprehensive. It will be without any restriction. Even from the religious point of view [words indistinct]. We are not (?racists). [words indistinct] We shall not be handcuffed [words indistinct].

[Correspondent in English] Could I ask the major [words indistinct] some clarification that the Tunisian passports found on the terrorists responsible for the massacre at Rome airport had been in fact taken from Tunisians in Libya; what has he to say about that?

[Jallud] This is a very ridiculous excuse. We have lost 11,000 lost passports. We have informed the Italian Government about that. [words indistinct] It is not a problem. Anyhow, the Tunisian Government has not informed Interpol about these passports. This is a naive excuse. Those people [the terrorists at Rome airport] have no real passports; they have not come (?to) Libya and have not been trained in Libya. [words indistinct] unless there is a premeditated (?intention) to attack Libya. We have a Libyan proverb which says [words indistinct] then you will find them. Therefore, these are funny and naive (?accusations). Even you, who asked the question, are not convinced of your own question. (?Those who are behind the) passports are the U.S. authorities. U.S. intelligence is an expert on this.

[Correspondent, in English] Major Jallud, what is your relationship with Abu Nidal? We have heard a lot of rumors about him living here. Could you say exactly what the relationship is? I mean with his organization?

[Jallud] We back the detachments of the Palestinian revolution, as the brother colonel said. People change. We are not guardians over the Palestinians. We are not responsible for their actions. As for the liberation of Palestine it is our own responsibility

[words indistinct].

#### **People's Congress Urges Spain To Cancel Decision** *LD222011 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jan (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has stressed, in a statement concerning the Spanish Government's decision to recognize the Zionist enemy, that this step taken by the Gonzalez government will encourage the Zionist enemy to carry out new criminal practices against the unarmed civilian Arabs in occupied Palestine and Lebanon.

The secretariat urged the Spanish Government in its statement issued Wednesday to cancel its decision. It also urged the Arab League to shoulder its responsibilities so that this decision does not become valid and so encourage some African and European countries to recognize the Zionist entity.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress also appealed, in its statement, to Spanish public opinion regarding this attitude that has harmed Spanish-Arab relations, stressing the Arab nation's historic relations with Spain and stating that these relations cannot be monopolized by any government and that we shall struggle alongside the Spanish people to alter this stance.

#### **'Most' Basic People's Congresses Conclude Debates** *LD221644 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jan (JANA) — Most basic people's congresses have now concluded debates here regarding items on their agenda at their third ordinary session for 1395 after the prophet's demise, corresponding to 1986. The Libyan masses have devoted their latest meetings to discussions of the U.S. crusade-type conspiracy against Libya, and the economic measures announced by Reagan, aimed at containing the Muslim Arab Libyan people's ambitions in the service of Muslims and in confronting their enemies.

On the other hand, Arab citizens present in the Jamahiriya have echoed one another and held Arab congresses throughout Libya, at which they affirmed their readiness to die in defense of the Islamic al-Fatih revolution, and to confront all crusade-type attempts aiming to impugn the Arab and Islamic role played by the Arab Libyan people throughout the world.

#### **Muslim 'Jihad Battalions' To Be Formed for Defense** *LD222000 Tripoli JANA in English 1907 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 10, Jan 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meeting of East Africa's callers, which was held recently in the capital of Burundi, Bujumbura, declared its solidarity and standing by the Muslim people of Jamahiriya in its confrontation with the brutal crusade which the leader of international terrorism — America — launches against the Islamic Al-Fatih September Revolution because it is the invincible bastion of Islam repulsing all the attacks of the

enemies of Islam everywhere.

At the end of its week-long session, during which the meeting studies many subjects of interest to the Islamic call in Africa and Asia, it issued a final communique saying that Muslim masses will form Jihad battalions to defend Jamahiriya and its Muslim people.

### Messages of Support Against U.S.-Israeli Pressure

#### Banghazi Foreign Community Support

LD231013 Tripoli JANA in English 0858 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Al Bayan al Awal, Jumada Awal 11, Jan 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A conference was held yesterday in Arab Unity Hall in al Bayan al Awal (Banghazi) of foreign colonies living in this city in support with the Libyan Arab people against U.S.-Zionist threats.

In a statement released by these participating colonies, they expressed their full support for al-Jamahiriya, condemning both U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations and the latest U.S. economic sanctions against al-Jamahiriya.

The foreign colonies living in the city of al Bayan al Awal (Banghazi) have decided to stand firmly by al-Jamahiriya through the following steps:

First: Should a terrorist U.S.-Zionist military aggression be launched against al-Jamahiriya they would be guerrillas fighting USA worldwide and would strike at U.S. interests inside and outside it.

Second: Placing themselves at the disposal of the Libyan leadership becoming human bombs to fight the U.S. enemy everywhere.

Third: Out of the responsibility we shoulder and our realization that al-Jamahiriya is a fortress of freedom and harbinger of the emancipation of mankind and in reply to the freezing of Libyan assets in USA, they have decided not to transfer outside Libya their one-month salaries and keep the rates of exchange in hard currency inside al-Jamahiriya.

Fourth: They have decided to be supportive of and propagate the Third Universal Theory and abide with all [words indistinct] capabilities outside al-Jamahiriya by exposing the terrorist role practised by USA against the people of al-Jamahiriya and would make use of world mass media at their disposal worldwide to face up to U.S. terrorism.

Fifth: They have decided to participate in the fields of economic development and reclaiming the uncultivated lands into arable and fertile in al-Jamahiriya. They have also decided to cooperate with their brotherly Libyans in the technical field to achieve the objectives of the Libyan Arab people in all spheres of production.

#### OAPEC Confirms Backing

LD222106 Tripoli JANA in English 1905 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jumada Awal 10, Jan. 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) confirms its backing and support to the people of Jamahiriya in its brave confrontation to U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations.

OAPEC confirmed their standing, with all their capabilities, by the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting the oppressive economic measures the Reagan administration had taken against the Libyan Arab people.

#### Polish Envoy Pledges Support

LD221515 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Talk by Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Polish envoy to Libya; date and place not given; Sawczuk in Polish with sentence by sentence translation into Arabic — recorded]

[Text] The aggressive actions of the United States against revolutionary Libya reaffirm a universally known fact that a policy of intimidation and terror with regard to states and peoples that reject U.S. domination is to be found behind the facade of declarations about combating international terrorism. The recent events at the Rome and Vienna airports served as a pretext to place the responsibility for these events on Libya, without regard to the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriya has repeatedly emphasized that it had nothing in common with these or other terrorist acts. Currently, the matters are not confined merely to threats against, or blackmail to the Jamahiriya. The U.S. Administration has undertaken practical steps which bear witness to the intention of carrying out an open armed aggression against a sovereign and peaceful country, which Libya is. President Reagan has announced new sanctions which, in practice, ban any and all economic or trade contact between the United States and Libya. The intention here is to undermine Libya's economy even more.

The United States has arrogated to itself a right to perform the function of the world's gendarme so as to be able to punish — as it sees fit — the nations which do not wish to model their present or future existence according to the U.S. scenario.

It must be clearly emphasized that it is not the Arab states which pursue an independent policy, but it is those who, raising terrorism to the rank of state policy, trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and nations, propagate an ideology of national and racial hatred, aspire to escalate tension in the world and to intensify the arms race and fan up the atmosphere of war psychosis, that bear the real responsibility for unleashing of terrorism throughout the world.

The world knows only too well that the U.S. Government for many years has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism with regard to numerous states, including Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriya, applying diplomatic and political pressure and introducing economic blockades. Experience teaches us, how-

ever, that power politics cannot succeed. Nations that have chosen their own path of development are able to defend their right to a peaceful and creative existence, are able to oppose resolutely any and all aggression, economic and armed alike.

It is with admiration that we regard the resolute and determined stance of the public of the Jamahiriya, ready to face the U.S.-Israeli aggression. The Polish people feel solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people and condemn the anti-Libyan course of the policy pursued by the United States and Israel and the economic restrictions introduced by the U.S. Government against Libya as being against international Law, and express solidarity with the actions of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which aim to defend its own country's independence and sovereignty.

During the latest visit by General Jaruzelski, the leader of our nation, and during his talks with Colonel al-Qadhafi, both sides resolutely condemned any type of economic restrictions or pressures, applied by the United States against Poland and Libya, and reasserted their right to pursue compensation accruing to them therefrom.

Today we reassert this truth with all the vigor at our disposal. We are convinced that the Libyan nation, rallied round its leader Colonel al-Qadhafi, will not cave in to imperialist and Zionist pressure.

## MAURITANIA

### President Returns From ANAD Summit

AB201038 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Head of state Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya returned to Nouakchott early yesterday afternoon from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, where he participated in the extraordinary summit of member-states of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) and Benin on the reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso. The head of state made the following statement to the national press:

From 17 to 18 January 1986, I participated with my counterparts from Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Benin in the extraordinary summit of the ANAD devoted to the settlement of the dispute between our brothers from Burkina Faso and Mali. The frankness and the high degree of responsibility which characterized the discussions helped to surmount all the obstacles which impeded the way to reconciliation between these two brotherly countries which chose to substitute understanding and harmony for enmity and misunderstanding. I am delighted with this spirit and send my sincerest congratulations to my brother heads of state of Burkina Faso and Mali for this courageous act of responsibility.

Besides the deliberations of the ANAD summit, I also held fruitful talks with the participating heads of state, and especially with my elder brother, Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. We took the opportunity to exchange views on various aspects of fraternal relations of cooperation between our two

countries.

I take this opportunity to send my sincere thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny and through him to the Ivorian people for their genuinely African reception and all the care given to me and my delegation throughout our stay in the sister Republic of Ivory Coast.

## MOROCCO

### King Hassan Receives USSR Envoy 22 Jan

LD221305 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Marrakech, Jan 22 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received Tuesday in Marrakech the Soviet ambassador to Morocco, Mr Malik Fazylov.

## SUDAN

### Carter, Andrew Young Arrive in Khartoum

JN221100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here this morning on a 1-day visit to Sudan. He was accompanied by a delegation including Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and chairman of the Japanese Sea Navigation Development Corporation (Rio Shio Sjan).

### Meet With Siwar al-Dhahab

JN221600 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1445 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his delegation this morning in the presence of Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and acting minister of natural resources.

Abu Salih stated that Carter was briefed on children's vaccination in the national capital, as well as on plans prepared by the Sudanese Government to vaccinate children in all regions by the end of 1990 in cooperation with UNICEF. Abu Salih added that they reviewed the obstacles this campaign may face represented in cooling equipment to preserve the vaccine, training, and financial support.

Regarding agriculture, Abu Salih said that they reviewed the results of studies by the agriculture research department and a group of U.S. experts on seeds that are known for resisting drought and for their good production.

Dr Abu Salih, who attended the meeting, pointed out that Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for former President Carter and his accompanying delegation, who are currently on a visit to the country, within the framework of the green revolution, expressing their concern about the issue of drought in Africa and about tackling this issue. Carter expressed his readiness to coop-



erate with Sudan in the agriculture field and in any field to fight desertification.

#### **USSR Delegation Arrives for Economic Talks**

*JN221443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Talks between a Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry will begin here tomorrow, Thursday.

The Soviet economic delegation arrived in the country at dawn today on a visit that will last until 2 February.

#### **Siwar al-Dhahab Returns From Djibouti Meeting**

*JN171434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1423 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 17 Jan (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab and the accompanying delegation returned home from Djibouti this afternoon after attending the East and Central African inter-governmental authority meetings on drought and desertification. In a press statement, his excellency explained that the meeting was a good opportunity to discuss a large number of common issues within the framework of dialogue and mutual understanding. He indicated that the meeting included the leaders of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan.

#### **Comments on Meeting With Mengistu**

*JN181122 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1020 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has said a meeting he held at the sidelines of the summit meeting of the intergovernmental authority on drought and development [IGADD] with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam would "soon produce its good results."

Speaking to SUNA upon his return yesterday from Djibouti where the summit was held, Siwar al-Dhahab said the 60-minute meeting, which came at Mengistu's initiative, dealt with bilateral issues.

"We have agreed on practical steps towards intensifying bilateral contacts and boosting cooperation," Siwar al-Dhahab said.

Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia had been strained over the latter harbouring the southern rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] led by Col. John Garang.

The Sudanese side had repeatedly signalled willingness to improve relations with Ethiopia but the latter appeared to be reticent in response to the Sudanese initiative. However, Siwar al-Dhahab failed to disclose whether he discussed with Mengistu the issue of the rebels.

On a separate meeting he held with Ugandan President Tito Okello, Siwar al-Dhahab said besides discussing bilateral cooperation he has reaffirmed Sudan's belief in dialogue as a sole means for solving internal dispute in African countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab said the IGADD summit, which brought together heads of state of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia besides Sudan, provided a good opportunity for exchange on views on common topics.

#### **With Kenya's Arap Moi**

*JN181125 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1030 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - Chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab conferred with the Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at the sidelines of the summit meeting of the inter-governmental authority on drought and development [IGADD] held in Djibouti, the daily *AL-HADAF* newspaper published here today reported.

*AL-HADAF*, the organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party quoted diplomatic sources as saying the meeting between Siwar al-Dhahab and Moi aims at continuing the latter efforts that started earlier to mediate between Sudan's government and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM].

The details of Djibouti meetings will not be announced unless Moi completes his contacts with John Garang, leader of SPLM, the source added.

The IGADD summit, which brought together heads of state of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia besides Sudan wound up sessions at Djibouti last week.

#### **Receives Message From Gorbachev**

*JN211512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1440 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received Soviet Ambassador Yevgeny Vasilyevich this morning. In a statement to the press after the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said he had conveyed a message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament until 2000, which was announced by Gorbachev on 15 January. The ambassador said the program will be implemented in three stages and that the money saved by the program will be used in economic and social development in the developed countries. The Soviet ambassador said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for the Soviet initiative and said that it aims at saving the world from the dangers of nuclear arms and at achieving international stability and security.

The Soviet ambassador added that during the meeting they discussed steps aimed at promoting cooperation between the

USSR and Sudan. He pointed out the visit which a Soviet economic delegation will pay to Sudan soon to discuss ways to reconstruct projects established by the USSR in the country, such as canning factories and grain silos. He pointed out that another Soviet trade delegation will arrive in Khartoum soon to sign a protocol on cultural cooperation [as received] between the two countries for 1986-87.

#### **Chief of Staff Returns From 2-Week PRC Visit**

*JN221730 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1715 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff, has asserted that his visit to the PRC was successful, fruitful, and achieved all its objectives. Lt Gen Khalil returned from the PRC yesterday after a 2-week visit during which he conveyed a message from General Siwar al-Dhahab, Military Council chairman and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to PRC President Xiannian on relations of cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Defense Minister Says Red Sea Units Alerted**

*GF210846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jan (QNA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has stated that the Sudanese air defense units on the Red Sea and the Palestinian troops stationed in Sudan have been alerted to confront any possible aggression, especially after the confirmation of recent reports on hostile aircraft flights over the Red Sea.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published here today, the Sudanese minister expressed his belief that the United States would not attack Libya because of the unified Arab position and the Soviet position rejecting any aggression.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the situation in southern Sudan is very reassuring, except for some hostile activities in the southern lakes, to which John Garang has sent some troops.

#### **'Outlaw' Pockets in Equatoria 'Liquidated'**

*JN221430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1420 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Juba, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Equatoria Region Governor Peter Syro announced that the Armed Forces have liquidated pockets of outlaws affiliated with John Garang's forces who infiltrated the border area between the Equatoria and Upper Nile regions. In a statement issued here yesterday, Syro asserted that security in the Equatoria is stable. He urged citizens to cooperate with the authorities in monitoring the outlaws' moves and to avoid contacting or cooperating with them.

#### **SPLA: 5-Year Conflict in Yirol Concludes**

*EA221552 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has learnt that the 5-year long bitter conflict between Lau and (Ador) sections in Yirol has now been ended. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that the resolution of the conflict came after Twik Twik's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, succeeded in bringing the two sides together. Following the reconciliation, Lt-Col Daniel Aweid Akuot was thanked by citizens from the two sides for the key role he played in helping Lau and (Ador) section to put their differences behind them and turn over a new page in their relationships.

Radio SPLA correspondent has also added that a number of distinguished persons from the area have likewise expressed their gratitude to the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] leader for what they have described as another major political triumph for the movement. These citizens noted that the hand of the ruling minority clique regimes of Khartoum in the various tribal conflicts was quite obvious. The clique regimes, they said, deliberately stirred up conflicts and fueled them between Sudan's different nationalities so that they may remain in power. They quoted as examples the Nuer-Anuak conflicts around Akobo and the long-standing Dinka-Baggara conflicts.

However, the citizens, who included Comrade (Enos Chawat Nyal), expressed their confidence that the SPLA-SPLM, by virtue of the solutions it advocates to Sudan's problems would be able to contain such conflicts.

#### **Revolutionary Committees Deny Official Fired**

*JN191036 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1015 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 19 (SUNA) — 'Abdallah Zakariya is still posted as the general coordinator of the revolutionary committees in Sudan, a statement signed and sealed by the revolutionary committees coordinator office affirmed.

The statement went on to say that the tract which was recently released saying that 'Abdallah Zakariya was sacked from the revolutionary committees general coordinator office was issued by a renegade group, and further described the dissident group's tract as a hired attempt intended to defame the status of the revolutionary committees.

The revolutionary guards delivered all their arms and are now acting in a limited, peaceful and democratic context, the statement said.

A group from the revolutionary committees issued last Thursday a tract abolishing the post of general coordinator which is occupied by 'Abdallah Zakariya and approving the principle of collective leadership. On the other hand, a spate of news reported today that the Transitional Council consented to have 'Abdallah Zakariyah brought before a court for committing illegal detention and torture.

The revolutionary committees movement is a pro-Libyan organization surfaced in the Sudan after the toppling of Numayri's regime.

#### **Attorney General on Strikes, Ghabbush, Garang**

*JN181128 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1035 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - The attorney general said that the Council of Ministers will give no attention to the strikes and will not respond to any pressures from the trade unions.

The attorney general denied any political considerations regarding Chairman Philip 'Abass Ghabbush. The release of politicians is the National Security Council responsibility, the attorney general explained in his speech to the National Islamic Front organ *AL-RAYAH* issued here today.

The attorney general called for the convening of the reconciliation conference inside the Sudanese borders whether Garang participated in it or not.

Despite Garang movement carrying arms alone but it does not represent all the political forces in the south of Sudan, the attorney general concluded. (as received)

#### **Al-Tayyib Protests Media Treatment of Cases**

*JN211832 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jan (SUNA) — 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first defendant in the case of the Falasha Jews transported to Israel and in other cases of corruption in the dissolved state security organ, has protested against the media's treatment of cases in which he is the defendant. In a statement to journalists in the court waiting room today, Al-Tayyib said that journalists do not abide by neutrality and objectivity. He warned that he will take legal measures against them and accused them of provoking public opinion against him.

#### **Over '10 Million' To Elect Constituent Assembly**

*JN181050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic  
1015 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jan (SUNA) — More than 10 million people in the capital and regions began going to the registration centers this morning to elect the Constituent Assembly. This process will end on 23 February.

In a speech on the occasion yesterday, Dr 'Ali Ibrahim al-Imam, chairman of the national committee for elections, urged the Sudanese to go to the registration centers to exercise their constitutional rights and to participate in electing their representatives whom they see as qualified and capable of representing them in the Constituent Assembly, which is in charge of laying down the country's permanent constitution.

In another development, Sudanese embassies abroad began to receive Sudanese citizens working abroad in the expatriate cen-

ters in order to take part in the elections of the expatriate centers. The election committee has chosen 13 election centers in the Arab countries, North America, Canada, and East Europe.

The elections will end on 16 April with the announcement of the results of the election of 301 representatives from various Sudanese regions and provinces, as well as from the expatriate centers.

## **TUNISIA**

#### **Bourguiba Relieves Personal Envoy Kooli of Post**

*LD221228 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jan (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba had talks at the Palace of the Republic in Carthage with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, this morning in the presence of Minister Mansour Skhiri, director of the presidential office.

Mzali made the following statement after the talks: "His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to relieve Mongi Kooli of his mission as personal representative of the president of the Republic, and to entrust him with an important post abroad."

On the other hand, TAP has learned that the head of state has decided to drop the post of personal representative of his excellency the president of the Republic.

#### **Labor Movement Faces 'Uncertain Future'**

*LD221114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, Jan 22 (KUNA) — The labor movement in Tunisia is facing an uncertain future with confrontation between elements pro and anti elected [as received] chairman of the general labor union Habib Achour escalating.

Tension was increasing Tuesday after elements against Achour, backed by government of Premier Mohamed Mzali, seized control of the union's main headquarters and *Al-SHA'B* newspaper, organ of the union. *Al-SHA'B* was suspended by the government several months ago for publishing news that was considered against "reputation of governors."

A well-informed source told KUNA that the "national office of labor coordination" will call for an extraordinary conference of representatives of all labor syndicates in the country including the general Tunisian union led by Achour, who is currently detained in jail by the government, and the national Tunisian workers union led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Buwari, who is opposed to Achour, to elect a new executive bureau to a labor union grouping all syndicate members. The Labor Coordination Office, which voiced similar proposals a few days ago, is supported by the national union while it is strongly opposed by the executive bureau of the general workers union, the legitimate representative of the laborers elected by the general conference in 1984 for a 4-year term. Observers here fear that pro-Achour elements, faced with growing government-supported pressures from their opponents, would go underground.

## DJIBOUTI

**President Warns Against Intervention in PDRY**

EA211826 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1645 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Djibouti and chairman of the Administrative Council, Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Apidon today expressed great concern and anxiety over the discouraging state of affairs in the sisterly country of South Yemen. The president of Djibouti called on the warring factions in that country to observe a cease-fire in order to safeguard the lives of the elderly, women, and children [words indistinct]. A fratricidal war cannot bring about a decisive solution, but will only help to serve the interests of the enemies of the Arab world in general and particularly those of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said.

The president of the republic, Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Apidon cautioned (?superpowers) to stop meddling in the affairs of that country, an act which he said will not only intensify the situation [words indistinct]. President Hassan Gouled Apidon said foreign intervention in that country will not bring about a (?peaceful solution) but only cause the situation to get out of hand.

The president further said he would fully support any peace initiative that would bring about stability in South Yemen [words indistinct] which is one of our sister Arab countries. President Hassan Gouled Apidon supported the steps to restore peace in South Yemen taken by the president of Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali Abdallah Salih.

**Foreign Minister on Evacuation From Aden**

GF201040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jan (WAKH) — Djibouti has agreed to let Soviet and British ships make seven trips to evacuate the remaining Arab and foreign nationals from Aden; such an evacuation began yesterday.

Djibouti's Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Farah Moumin told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTihad* that the number of Arab and foreign nationals who have so far arrived in Djibouti numbered about 2,500 people. They consist of families and children of various nationalities, most of whom are nationals of the Soviet Union. The Djibouti minister stressed that none of the nationals who have arrived in Djibouti was wounded. Some French nationals who arrived from Aden reported that about ten Soviet nationals were wounded during the evacuation process.

A German businessman said that about 400 people are on the shores awaiting their evacuation. They were being transferred by small boats, but when fighting drew close, the ships pulled away from the coast.

## ETHIOPIA

**Aid Agreement With USSR Extended 1 Year**

EA172129 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic  
1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon the USSR signed an agreement with revolutionary Ethiopia extending for 1 year two earlier agreements on the provision of Soviet transportation and medical equipment and experts in support of the aid and resettlement program for our drought-affected compatriots. In the transportation sector the agreement covers the continued use of 12 aircraft, 4 helicopters, and 300 trucks, including fuel and drivers. In the medical sector it applies to 150 doctors and other medical experts and the 100-bed mobile hospital based at Assosa.

The USSR has supported efforts to combat and find a lasting solution to the drought problem which has affected our country. Transportation has figured largely in the aid it has given since November 1984. Realizing the magnitude of the problem, it has already renewed the agreement on transportation twice, for 6 months on each occasion.

The agreement which extended the provision of equipment and experts for 1 year was signed on revolutionary Ethiopia's side by Comrade Seyoum Alemayew, head of the Foreign Economic Relations Department in the National Committee for Central Planning, and, on the Soviet side, by Comrade (Fedorov), economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy.

## KENYA

**Moi Urges End to Arms Supply for Uganda**

EA201956 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya would continue to strive to improve its relations with her neighbors. The president noted with satisfaction that already Kenya's relations with Somalia had improved a great deal and hoped that the same would be achieved between Ethiopia and Somalia. President Moi said this today when he addressed thousands of Wananchi [citizens] at Mandera Baraza Park in Mandera District at the start of his 3-day official tour of northeastern provinces. He said that with the normalization of relations between Kenya and her neighbors, Kenya would not deny services like medical attention to people who live along our borders.

Saying that hatred bred death, the president said that the situation prevailing in Uganda now had been caused by mistrust. He said that all the warring factions in Uganda were armed, hence the chaos prevailing there. President Moi called on all countries which wished Uganda well to stop supplying arms to that country. The president said that Kenya would not achieve the required pace of development if we were not at peace with our immediate neighbors.

Commending leaders in Mandera District for the prevailing peace in the district, the president noted with satisfaction that



tremendous development had been achieved in various fields. He advised them to shun petty politics which he said hinders development. He said that the district was the first one in the republic to complete the necessary facilities for the 8-4-4 system of education.

**Somali Front CC Meeting Ends, Resolutions Adopted**  
*EA172038 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali*  
*to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The 9-15 January meeting of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) Central Committee has ended. The DFSS Central Committee meeting, which has been reviewing many issues affecting the front and its struggle, ended in triumph and unity to the delight of the participants and fighters. The meeting, which was regarded as a crucial one, reached agreement and adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the congress of the front which has been postponed on several occasions be held within 45 days between 15 January and 2 March.
2. The DFSS Central Committee meeting named a committee of 15 fighters whose duties are to make preparations for the congress.
3. The DFSS Central Committee has agreed that 126 delegates should take part in the forthcoming congress, with 20 observers and 10 organizers. The total number will be 156 fighters.
4. The number of members of the Executive Committee has been reduced to eight, and it will be headed by Mr Muhammad Abshir.
5. The acting chairman hailed the participants in the Central Committee meeting for their maturity, responsibility, dedication, and farsightedness in their struggle against the rule of General Siad Barre.
6. Muhammad Abshir, who was confirmed as acting chairman of the front, called on fighters and supporters of the front to join hands and unite in order to hasten the inevitable fall of the Siad Barre regime. [passage indistinct]

## SOMALIA

**Interior Minister Asks Aid in Combatting Drought**  
*EA211453 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*  
*1115 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Minister of Interior Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla, who is also a member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee, today revealed the existence of drought conditions in eight regions of Somalia. Addressing a meeting of the National Committee To Combat Drought, the minister added that these regions are currently facing a severe dry season with no pasture for livestock, and with water and medicine for both humans and animals largely lacking. Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla pointed out that the people in these regions,

who depend on their livestock for food, are now suffering from lack of food because the livestock has been greatly affected by the drought conditions.

The interior minister stated that fuel was badly needed for saving people and livestock, as was spare parts for drilling wells. Because the rainy season begins in about 3 months, the country is now faced with the emergency of saving these people and livestock from the drought. Committees at the national, regional, and district levels are to be set up to overcome the problem. The minister said the Nogal, Sool, Senag, Eastern, Togher, Northwest, Awdal, and Mudugh regions were facing drought, and the Somali Government was doing everything in its capacity to rescue the people and livestock from the drought. He also called on the world community to come to the aid of the Somali Government and people and rescue 2.5 million people affected in these regions.

The National Committee To Combat Drought is made up of members from the Interior, Commerce, Finance, Land and Air Transport, Livestock Development, Health, Foreign, and Agriculture Ministries as well as the Mobilization Bureau, the Red Crescent Society, and the Somali police force.

**WSLF Reports Abyssinian 'Oppression' in West**  
*EA191045 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia*  
*and Somali Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali*  
*0930 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] A report from the WSLF Information Bureau says the Abyssinian black colonialist regime has been increasing its oppression of the Western Somali people lately, particularly the nomads living in the Harar area and Jijiga and (Fafan) Districts. The report adds that the regime has robbed the nomads of their livestock. The regime seized 3,000 camels from the people in (Fafan) District, 770 from the Harar area, and a large number from the people in Jijiga District.

This new wave of oppression against the people is being perpetrated throughout Western Somali territory. The WSLF accordingly calls upon the people of Western Somalia as a whole to face this Abyssinian oppression bravely. The WSLF also calls on the international community to condemn the tottering regime which has recently increased its oppression against the civilian population of Western Somalia.

## TANZANIA

**Reportage on Visit by Iranian Delegation**

**Oil Agreement Signed**  
*EA181835 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili*  
*1300 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The minister of energy and minerals, Ndugu al-Noor Kassum, today confirmed that Iran will provide Tanzania with oil under an agreement signed between the two countries today. The minister said this today shortly before the Iranian president, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, left for Maputo this

morning.

President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi hailed Iran for providing oil to Tanzania on a loan basis. He said this on Thursday at a state banquet he hosted in honor of his Iranian counterpart at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania faces an acute shortage of oil, which has affected many areas of development, including the transportation of crops from rural areas.

#### **Cooperation Agreement Signed**

*EA181839 Dakar PANA in English 1415 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania and Iran today set up inter-state committees of co-operation in cultural, trade, health, rural development and petroleum sectors. An agreement signed today at the end of a three-day official visit to Tanzania by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, said Iran would undertake to develop the south-east Tanzania Rufiji Basin, a potential Tanzanian breadbasket. This would be preceded by a detailed viability study of the basin involving 15,500 hectares. The Iranians are also interested in the development of the livestock industry in Tanzania by establishing an institute to produce animal and human vaccines.

The agreement was signed by the Tanzanian foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, and his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

#### **Visits Zanzibar, Meets Wakil**

*EA180029 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Zanzibar: The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr 'Ali Khamene'i said today that the war between Iran and Iraq will continue until justice is obtained [words indistinct], interviewed by Zanzibar television at the airport shortly before leaving for Dar es Salaam. But the Iranian leader did not elaborate further on the issue. The war between Iran and Iraq has been going on for the last 6 years despite international efforts to end it.

The Iranian president, who is visiting Tanzania, arrived in Zanzibar today for a short visit. He toured Islamic schools in the town prior to holding short talks with Zanzibar President Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil. In the talks which were held at State House in Zanzibar, President Khamene'i said his visit to Zanzibar was a firm indication of the relations existing between the peoples of Zanzibar and Iran. He told Ndugu Wakil, who is also the second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, that his country would always be in the forefront in supporting Tanzania in its struggle against racism and in fighting for the oppressed people of the world. He also said that, within its limitations, his country will always be ready to assist Zanzibar in matters of ('development).

Ndugu Wakil presented the Iranian leader with a chest and some cloves as a souvenir of his visit to the islands. The Iranian president also met members of the Tanzania Mosques Council,

Bamita, at the Swahili Language Institute and said Friday prayers at the main mosque. Bamita members said President Khamene'i's visit would consolidate relations between the Muslims of Tanzania and Iran. President Khamene'i later left Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam to continue with his visit.

### **TANZANIA**

#### **Mwinyi Assures ANC head of Continued Support**

*EA220911 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has assured the South African Liberation movement, ANC, and other liberation movements that Tanzania will continue to render them moral and material support in their liberation struggle. Ndugu Mwinyi gave the assurance during talks with ANC President Oliver Tambo, who paid him a courtesy call at the State House yesterday. President Mwinyi assured Tambo of Tanzania's continued support to the South African nationalists in their struggle to end the apartheid system imposed by the racist South African regime. The ANC leader briefed Ndugu Mwinyi on the situation in South Africa and the methods being used by the nationalists to dismantle the Boer regime. Tanzanian Foreign Affairs Minister Benjamin Mkapa also attended the talks.

#### **ANC, PAC, SWAPO Officials Thank Iran for Support**

*EA171826 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The liberation movement of South Africa, ANC, today called on oil producing countries to stop supplying oil to the oppressive regime in South Africa. During their talks an executive member of the ANC, Mr Robert Manci, told Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting Tanzania, that the Iranian decision to halt the sale of oil to South Africa was a great contribution to the liberation struggle. Mr Manci said his party will continue to struggle against the Boer regime despite its aggression against its neighbors and the fact that it receives arms from the United States and other friendly countries.

Speaking at another meeting with the chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, Mr Johnstone Mlambo, President Khamene'i pledged that his country will continue to support the liberation movements of southern Africa. Mr Mlambo briefed President Khamene'i on the progress of liberation achieved by his party and he thanked Iran for its contributions to liberation. He called on the international community to end secret deals by which they supply oil to South Africa as a means of supporting the struggle of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

President 'Ali Khamene'i also held talks with an executive member of SWAPO, Mr (Smon Kaukungwa), which centered largely on the recent liberation struggle in Namibia.

Meanwhile, the Iranian leader has called on OAU member-countries to unite and confront the oppressive policies of the Boers and bring independence to Namibia.

## UGANDA

## Reportage on 23 Jan Fighting In, Near Kampala

## Clashes in Kampala

EA230655 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0400 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that several people including four school children were shot dead by rampaging government soldiers following clashes with the National Resistance Army, NRA, guerrillas on the edge of Kampala yesterday.

Ugandan leader General Itto Okello meanwhile offered to meet the NRA Army chief, Mr Yoweri Museveni, on the neutral ground of neighbouring Kenya for a last bid to resolve differences. Eyewitnesses said they had seen the bodies of the four children by the side of the road as they were hurrying home to avoid soldiers who were shooting, robbing, and harassing civilians. They also said they saw several civilians with serious gunshot wounds taken to Kampala's Nsambya Hospital.

## AFP Report

AB231148 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 23 (AFP) — Artillery fire resumed for the seventh consecutive day outside the capital today and government troops headed back to the "frontline" of the fighting after pouring into the capital yesterday, eyewitnesses said.

Hospital sources, meanwhile, said six people were killed yesterday, when government troops roamed through Kampala shooting, seizing cars and harassing civilians. The government has so far failed to explain why the soldiers entered the capital from areas outside the city, where the rebel National Resistance Army (NRA) began launching attacks on government positions last Friday.

The NRA, in a statement issued in London yesterday, said rebel forces were within four miles (6.5 km) of Kampala and intended to put pressure on the authorities to implement the peace agreement signed last month by its leader, Yoweri Museveni, and Uganda's military ruler General Tito Okello. Witnesses said the artillery fire resumed before noon today and columns of soldiers were seen moving out of the capital.

Military ruler General Tito Okello, who went on television briefly last night to appeal for calm, was observed driving through the streets of Kampala in a motorcade of more than 10 cars.

The center of the capital was quiet throughout the morning, with few motorists venturing out. Banks, the post office, petrol stations and shops remained closed and phones rang unanswered in government offices. Virtually no foodstuffs remained in Kampala as many shops and the main markets of Owino, Nakasero and Kibuye were pillaged by civilians yesterday.

In his brief television address yesterday, General Okello acknowledged that government troops had once again been

looting, expressed regret at the loss of property and pledged action to return stolen vehicles to their owners.

## 'Fierce Fighting'

EA230658 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili  
0400 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala — Reports from Kampala say that fierce fighting has taken place close to the city between government troops and the National Resistance Army, NRA. Reports say that troops of the opposition forces launched a strong attack 25 km or so from Kampala.

Reports further say 200 government troops were killed. Sounds of gunfire could be heard in central Kampala in the night.

The ruling Military Council met in an emergency session, and General Tito Okello has called on the leader of the NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to respect the cease-fire accord signed last month.

## Okello 'Not in Control'

MB231036 London BBC World Service in English  
0709 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The situation in Uganda remains uncertain following yesterday's reports of government troops fleeing the capital, Kampala, and guerrillas of the National Resistance Army [NRA] poised a few miles outside ready to move in. David Lay asked Henry Gombia, who reports for the BBC from Kampala, what triggered off this mass exodus of government troops from the capital.

[Begin recording][Gombia] It was the advancement of the NRA. According to my very reliable sources, the NRA made fierce attacks on the government troops at Busega and (Lubidgi). Before that, I understand, one of the fighting groups — that is, the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] — had tried to penetrate into the NRA lines, but then they were attacked. And as they were trying to withdraw, they were attacked by other forces of the government, that is, the Uganda National Rescue Front [UNRF] and the former Uganda National Army [FUNA]. So, in fact, what happened was that the forces of UNRF and FUNA attacked UFM. So, UFM lost some men, including one senior officer called Patrick Wamala, and I understand, NRA has lost also a very senior officer called Major (Sibhakala) in the confrontation. So, when the NRA advanced, the government troops withdrew and came to Kampala; but as they were withdrawing, they were looting, they were harassing and, I understand, they were killing some people. So, all the city went into panic, everybody packed up and closed themselves into the offices and they started running away. By midday, the town was completely deserted.

[Lay] Now, why did the NRA, apparently, decide to move decisively?

[Gombia] It seems they want to control the capital and they want

to get rid of the government that is now in power.

[Lay] Now in your judgment, can the leader of the ruling council, the head of state, General Okello, can he recover his position after all this?

[Gombia] Right now it is very very difficult for him. I understand his soldiers have refused to go back to the battlefield and it seems, he is not in control at the moment. [end recording]

#### **'Back to Barracks' Order**

AB221245 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 22 (AFP) — In Nairobi, an informed Ugandan source said the shooting in the capital today was believed to have been caused by soldiers who rejected the "back to barracks" order. Those who refused were being arrested, he said. According to the source, who was in telephone touch with military contacts in Kampala today, soldiers were being ordered to surrender their weapons on their return to barracks.

#### **Okello 'Ready' To Meet Museveni in Nairobi**

EA221750 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] It is worth noting that Ugandan President General Tito Okello today called on the National Resistance Army to stop attacking government positions and declared himself ready for a timely meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, with NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, in order to avoid further deterioration of the situation in Uganda.

#### **Okello Urges Condemnation of Museveni Movement**

EA221109 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
22 Jan 86 p 24

[Unattributed report: "Okello Hits at Party Leadership"]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Uganda Military Council who is also the head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, has called on all Ugandans and the whole world to condemn the national resistance movement led by Yoweri Museveni for deliberately violating the recently concluded peace agreement.

In a press statement released by the Ugandan High Commission in Nairobi yesterday, Gen Okello said that since his return to Uganda after the signing of the accord, he had toured many parts of the country and had been most touched by the people's spontaneous craving for peace. He said the Military Council had acted in good faith to prepare the ground for the full implementation of the peace agreement.

General Okello said the recent simultaneous attacks by the NRA [National Resistance Army] on eight government positions was a culmination of the NRA's deliberate provocations since 17th December, last year. He said that the attacks were aimed at making the peace agreement irrelevant, adding that the NRA attack had also denied the people of Uganda the only available

avenue for peace. He said that he completely shared the people's shock and dismay at the recent NRA attacks on government troop positions.

Gen Okello called upon Mr Museveni to sort out his problems in the NRA before plunging the country into war. "I am aware that every time Yoweri Museveni has problems in the NRA camps, he resorts to telling lies and calling on the Military Council leadership to resign," he said.

He said that the peace agreement was signed with the NRA in good faith. "But if all along Yoweri Museveni was buying time, it was completely unfair for him to waste everybody's time, particularly that of President Daniel arap Moi and the people of Kenya who made great sacrifices for the successful conclusion of the peace agreement," he said.

Gen Okello said that he had heard of Museveni's wild allegations which included his accusation against the sister state of Zaire. "I am deeply sorry for Yoweri Museveni, who unashamedly is telling the world lies in a desperate effort to retain his leadership of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA. Yoweri Museveni has made his own bed of nails and he should stop using the Military Council as a scapegoat for his problems with NRM/NRA," he said.

#### **Okello Lutwa-Led Delegation Leaves for Tanzania**

EA201552 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has left for Mwanza, Tanzania, where he is going to hold bilateral talks with President Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

The general was accompanied by Prime Minister Abraham Waligo; Captain Kalyesibula, who is a member of the Military Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Olara Otunnu; and of internal affairs, Mr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere; and that of local government, Mr (James) Ochaya Lakidi. To see him off at Entebbe International Airport were members of the Military Council, ministers, and senior government and security officials.

#### **Kenyan Envoy Arrives for Talks With Otunnu, Okello**

EA211619 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, 21 Jan — The permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat arrived in Uganda today for a two-day official visit, accompanied by the ministry's chief information officer, Mr Samuel Ruoro. They arrived in Kampala at 10 am (local) this morning and were met by Uganda's permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Francis Kasirye, Kenya's acting high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Marx Kahende, and the commander of Kenya's reconnaissance team, Brigadier Munyao.

On arrival he proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he held discussions with Uganda's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu. Later this afternoon, Mr Kiplagat is scheduled to meet the chairman of the Military Council General



Tito Okello, who is also the head of state.

#### **NRM Accuses Military Council of Importing Arms**

*EA181552 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
18 Jan 86 p 24*

[By John Gachie: "Uganda: 20 Tonnes of Arms Imported"]

[Text] The ruling Military Council in Kampala allegedly imported over 20 tonnes of arms and ammunition on January 11 contrary to the provisions of the peace agreement.

The accusation was contained in a press statement issued by the National Resistance movement (NRM) yesterday and signed by Dr. S. Kisekka, the co-ordinator of the external mission of the NRM. According to the statement, the arms cargo which included 15 tonnes ammunition, five tonnes of artillery weapons, and other military hardware was offloaded at Entebbe old airport.

The cargo was ferried by a Boeing 707 jet owned by Mistr Overseas, and piloted by a Captain Kamal. The statement also accused the Military Council of transferring arms and ammunition from the main depot at Jinja to Kitgum, Gulu and Arua.

The statement was issued to counter accusations from the Military Council in Kampala, accusing the NRM of failing to take steps to implement the Uganda peace agreement signed in Nairobi on December 17 last year. Among the accusations levelled against the NRM by the Military Council was their failure to open the Kampala-Masaka Road and the failure to name the NRM members to the Joint Military Council.

The NRM accused the ruling Military Council of eight counts ranging from continued violations of human rights to the intimidation of the Ugandan press.

According to the NRM, the Military Council has not only failed to discipline its soldiers, but has failed in apprehending and punishing known criminal terrorising people.

Some of the most serious accusations against the military Council by the NRM include, the failure to release NRM political prisoners contrary to article I(H) of the agreement, continued recruitment, training and deployment of troops.

#### **Defense Ministry Restricts Access to Lakes**

*EA200508 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] A Ministry of Defense spokesman wishes to inform the general public, boat owners, and those who operate boats on Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kyoga that as from today, 19 January 1986, all boat movements are not allowed between the hours 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Any boat which will operate in defiance of this order will be intercepted by government security forces. The only boats which are exempted from this order are the two Uganda Railways ferry

boats, the *M.V. (Trawa)* and *M.V. Kabarega*, which operate between Jinja and Mwanza ports. These two boats, however, must submit their schedule of operations to the nearest police and army commanders in their areas.

#### **Waligo Visits Refugees From NRA Attack**

*EA200516 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Abraham Waligo has reassured displaced people of Natete, 8 km south of Kampala, that the government is doing everything possible to restore peace and tranquillity in the area. The prime minister made the assurance this afternoon when he called on the displaced people at Rubaga and Namirembe cathedrals. Most of the people from Natete have been forced to flee their homes following the current attack on government positions by the NRA.

Mr Waligo explained that such unfortunate situation did not come as a wish of the government and that the government will do everything possible to alleviate the plight of the people of Natete. The displaced people of Rubaga and Namirembe cathedrals have also been visited by the minister of rehabilitation, Dr Kazungu, who announced that relief food will start being supplied to them tomorrow. The minister appealed to them (?to stay calm) until situation improved to allow them go back to their homes.

During the visit to Rubaga and Namirembe, the minister discussed the plight of hundreds of people who camped there with the archbishop of Kampala, Cardinal Nsubuga, and the bishop of Namirembe, the Right Reverend Michael Kauma.

## BURKINO FASO

**Sankara Receives Togo Interior Minister 20 Jan**  
*AB201344 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*  
 1300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, late this morning received Kpotovi Lacle, Togolese minister of interior. After the audience, Mr Lacle spoke to reporters about the subjects discussed with the comrade president:

[Begin Lacle recording] Subjects we discussed with the Burkinabe head of state concern the good relations between our two countries; the desire of the two countries to work for peace in our respective countries and in our subregion; the desire of the two heads of state to work for collective security in the subregion. [end recording]

## LIBERIA

**Doe Replaces Education Minister After 1 Week**  
*AB211613 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 21 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe today appointed Othello Gongba as education minister, replacing Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman who was given the post barely a week ago. State radio said the appointment of Mr. Gongba, a former deputy education minister, had been approved by the new legislature. No reason was given for the change.

It had been widely rumoured here that Mrs. Brown-Sherman, who was dismissed as president of the State University of Liberia after student unrest in August 1984 and was briefly detained following the November coup attempt against Mr. Doe, had refused to accept the post. Mr. Doe announced her appointment as education minister on January 15.

**Doe, Senate Make Additional Appointments**  
*AB212050 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*  
 2000 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Several additional appointments have been made in the government by President Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate. Those appointed are Honorable John (Adonis), associate justice, Supreme Court of Liberia; Honorable Othello Gongba, minister of education; Honorable J. Andrew (Ray), auditor general, Bureau of general auditing; Honorable (Sean) Brown, controller, Ministry of Finance; and Honorable Charles (Brize), assistant minister for planning, Ministry of Education, among others.

**Doe Hopes Sherman, Others To Serve Government**  
*AB211739 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*  
 1710 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] President Doe has expressed the hope that Dr Mary-Antoinette Brown-Sherman, Counselor George (Henny), and

others who for various reasons are not disposed to serve at this time would stand in readiness to serve the government and people in the future. The president noted that appointment for various positions of trust in the government is based upon an honest desire to ensure the development of the country, improve the welfare of the people, and foster the spirit of national unity and reconciliation, adding that as true Liberians, we must let bygones be bygones.

## MALI

**Traore Interviewed Following ANAD Summit**  
*AB191512 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Exclusive interview" granted by Malian head of state Moussa Traore to unidentified BBC correspondent following the Non-aggression and Defense Aid Agreement summit in Yamoussoukro — date and place not given]

[Text][Traore] When coming to Yamoussoukro, I came with the intention of ensuring the success of this summit, because the cease-fire in fact concerned Mali alone because our troops are present everywhere in Burkinabe territory. The cease-fire was about the withdrawal of troops, Malian troops. I want to say that if there is a single Burkinabe soldier on Malian soil, let him stay. There are none! I accepted the withdrawal of the Malian troops to ensure peace in the subregion, to ensure security in the subregion, in the supreme interest of the African peoples and in particular the Burkinabe people. By agreeing to do this, I think that the Malian and Burkinabe peoples have turned what is termed a dark page of our common history and are determined to work for the economic and social development of our respective countries, in the best interest of both sides.

[Unidentified correspondent] It has been more than 25 years since Mali and Burkina Faso have not agreed on the border demarcation. Will it be easier now to draw up a border demarcation that would be acceptable to both sides?

[Traore] Yamoussoukro is not the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Yamoussoukro marked conciliation, reconciliation, and this is what we agreed to do. Concerning border demarcation between our two countries — we share a nearly 1300-km border — we agreed on about 1600 km and we only have about 200 km left to agree upon, a 200-km strip for which we sought the advice of the International Court of Justice at The Hague which is expected to deliver a judgment by next June.

[Correspondent] When the OAU drew up a demarcation line in 1975, Mali did not accept it. Will you be prepared to accept the decision of the court?

[Traore] Mali did not accept the border demarcation because it dangerously compromised the future, a future which seemed dark for both Burkina Faso and Mali at that time. Later, we decided to resolve this issue at the political and moral levels in Conakry and as this was possible, we referred the case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague where each side would have to abide by the verdict of that court.

[Correspondent] The border problem is one of several problems between Mali and Burkina Faso. We must say that there has been tension between the two countries. Are you optimistic that bilateral relations can be improved or can we still say there is a little tension?

[Traore] As far as I am concerned, Mali has turned that page. A new page must now be written. As far as Mali is concerned, that page will be written in golden letters in the perspective of the future, the strengthening and the development of cooperation and brotherliness between the Malian and Burkinabe peoples.

[Correspondent] Let me give a precise example; in September [1985], President Sankara made a speech and I do not know if my words are right — I think the speech was interpreted in Mali as a call for revolution, for the Malian people to rise up? Somebody told me that Mali believes that there has been too much provocation against Mali by Burkina. It is a country that is very different from yours, with a different ideology. Can you live in peace with a country that is so very different from yours?

[Traore] Burkina's provocations against Mali were repeated on several occasions. In February, they accused us of not wanting to go to the International Court of Justice while the dossier was prepared by Senegal and Mali. So, Senegal is a witness. In March, the Burkinabe interior minister stated, using the International Court of Justice at The Hague as a witness, that the Burkinabe Army was prepared to face any eventuality, that the Army had been built up, and that the imbalance of 1974 was not that of 1985. We did not reply to this statement. Then, later it was said in Burkina Faso that even if an armed conflict should oppose the two countries and that Mali should have the upper hand, there would be a great number of casualties on the Malian side. [sentence as heard] We did not reply to such a provocation. It was said that if the Republic of Mali or the Malian people want to come out of underdevelopment, poverty, and hunger, they should engage upon the path of the revolution and that the Burkinabe revolution is at their disposal; we felt that this statement should not disturb us. In Africa, our people had been among the first to wage a revolution and attain the level of active revolution. Today, we can stand on our two feet. So, nobody can give us any lessons in revolution. We are waging out revolution in our own way, without making noise, but on the field. So, no other revolution can disturb us, maybe it is our revolution that is disturbing them.

[Unidentified reporter] In your statement after the war, you said that Burkina is financing one of the trade unions in your country. Are you certain now that Burkina does not intend to disturb you and do you have proof that Burkina is financing this teachers trade union?

[Traore] It is not the teachers trade union that is being financed by Burkina Faso. It is some officials of this trade union — a minority — who are. It is a very small minority which today has been annihilated by the trade union itself, without the the participation of the government nor that of the party. So, you can see that in the face of the danger — the danger was the occupation of a portion of the national territory — the Malian people stood up like a single man.

[Unidentified reporter] Now my last question, Mr President. A war is not something positive, it is something negative. You had people killed. What is your feeling following that war, and also can you tell me what Mali's casualties were? Burkina announced their casualties but Mali did not announce its casualties.

[Traore] War is something regrettable. I have just told you that during 10 months, I begged the Burkina Faso authorities not to declare war on Mali. I can cite as witnesses the ANAD heads of state who are our common friends, as well as France. But we could not avoid that war. Of course, there is a balance-sheet. We are honest people, we are honest with ourselves and with our people. Our people know how many of their compatriots were killed: They lost seven fighters who have become national heroes. I am convinced that throughout the month of January, Burkina will never finish burying its casualties. That is certain. I am inviting you to go onto the field.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the Malian civilians killed?

[Traore] Unfortunately, we lost four civilians. These civilians are also heroes, although they did not take part in the fighting. So, these four civilians should be added to the seven soldiers. Mali mourns them and this is why the blood of these people has been paid for dearly.

[Unidentified reporter] You are a member of the CEAO [West African Economic Community]. As you know, this organization did not hold any summit last year for reasons you know very well. There was the problem of the secretary general who is a Malian. Can this issue be resolved in the near future?

[Traore] CEAO, people say rightly or wrongly, is Mali's child. Mali did everything to avoid the worsening of this situation. I think, like all the other heads of state, that we must do everything to ensure the revitalization of the CEAO in order to make it as credible as it was.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you agreed on how to solve this problem? Are you insisting that Drissa Keita should return to his post?

[Traore] Listen, I say it is not my wish to create problems for my dear aide Drissa. By returning to Burkina Faso, I am convinced that he will not be on good terms with the authorities of that country. So, if — I say if — we are asked to replace Drissa, I will do it with enthusiasm but under well-defined conditions.

[Unidentified reporter] Finally, if I am to refer to criticism made by observers, I note that in recent months you had problems with the trade unions, civil servants who were not being paid. Maybe the war was a good opportunity. The people rallied around you and so on. Do you agree with this? [laughter] Please comment on it.

[Traore] No, listen, we have never had problems with the trade unions. The trade unions embarked upon the path of becoming responsible unions. The Malian trade unions have always been demanding that. And within this framework, we were supporting the trade unions in their step to becoming responsible ones. This is why all the decisions are made with the participation of the

trade unions at all levels. So, to state that we had problems with the trade unions, is not correct. We had problems at the end of last year — and this is true — with our exports. It is because the economic operators withheld our export products, in particular cotton, because the price of cotton fell on the international market and this price fell suddenly by half and we could not sell. So, there was a delay in the payment of salaries. And this delay in the payment of wages does not mean that the state refused to pay its workers. So, this situation was explained to the trade union and a schedule was drawn up for the payment of arrears. We thought it was enough as the trade union agreed.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, as a president, do you have any fear for your country? What are the immediate fears for your country?

[Traore] I think I share the optimism of all Malians and some observers who affirm that Mali should be able to come out of the crisis, because first of all, we rely on ourselves and outside assistance is only a support. We believe in our food strategy which has been cited as an example by the EEC and used as a pilot example in five African states. We believe that if in 5 years this strategy is successful, it will be applied throughout the African Continent.

Our policy of basic integrated development — which is even having its effects with many of our neighbors — can make us affirm that this year we will be in a position not only to be self-sufficient in food production, but also to export the excess of our food production. So, we are very optimistic.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the political fears?

[Traore] I assure you that we have problems of development, not political problems.

**Traore Address on Armed Forces Day 19 Jan**  
*AB201806 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 2015 GMT 19 Jan 86

[National address by President Moussa Traore to the Armed Forces on the occasion of Armed Forces Day in Bamako; monitored in progress — live]

[Excerpts] Your mission is an exciting one because it is geared toward a high ideal -- to preserve the national territorial sovereignty, to ensure the security of the people, and to favor the development of democratic traditions of freedom without which no fundamental task of building a society based on justice, equality, and solidarity can be achieved. By spontaneously and massively rallying around their Armed Forces as soon as the operations to recover the occupied zones started, the Malian people have fully demonstrated that they highly appreciate your fighting spirit and your devotion. On this occasion, I wish to express to you my personal satisfaction and I call on you to redouble your efforts and your vigilance in order to consolidate our gains and to enable our people to tackle, with more determination, the true struggle: that of economic and social development.

Dear comrades-in-arms, the traditional Armed Forces Day has been made popular among our people for about 25 years now, but the celebrations for 1986 have a particular significance because they fall within a period when a national outburst of patriotism has been born, as clearly demonstrated during the recent events.

I am calling on all Malians without exception to work rapidly toward healing the wounds which this conflict has generated, to further strengthen national solidarity, and to (?contribute) to efforts to revive our economy. To achieve this goal, we need to explain fully to the people at all levels the constraints facing our development and our social program. This also requires the contributions of all the social strata to solving our problems. I am also calling on you to demonstrate a spirit of responsibility and lucidity in carrying out the primary tasks which are self-sufficiency in food production, the fight against desertification, the fight against disease, and other negative factors that threaten our society.

**Traore Receives Algerian Foreign Minister 20 Jan**  
*AB202155 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 2015 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, today received Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister for foreign affairs at 1230. Mr Ibrahimi delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Moussa Traore.

During the audience, their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation and on ways and means to strengthen it, and also on issues of common interest. The audience took place in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dr Ngolo Traore, secretary at the presidential office; Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure, permanent secretary at the presidency; and the Algerian ambassador to Mali.

At the end of the audience, the Algerian minister for foreign affairs told Baba Diourte, our reporter about his audience with President Traore.

[Begin recording] [Ibrahimi] This is not the first time I was granted an audience by President Moussa Traore with whom President Chadli Benjedid has always had a constant exchange of views for a long time now. This exchange of views is related to bilateral cooperation on current international issues, notably political and economic issues.

[Diourte] Was there any specific issue you tackled during this audience?

[Ibrahimi] We tackled all issues concerning Africa. We discussed all the problems facing the African Continent. [end recording]

His Excellency Taleb Ibrahimi was seen off at the Bamako-Senou Airport by Alioune Blondin Beye, his Malian counterpart.



**Senegal's Diouf Arrive, Comments on ANAD Summit**  
*AB191112 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 0900 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali and Abdou Diouf of Senegal arrived in Bamako yesterday afternoon after participating in the extraordinary summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] convened by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Yamoussoukro to find a solution to the Mali-Burkina conflict.

The Senegalese head of state, who was on a technical stopover in Bamako, on behalf of Africa, paid tribute to General Moussa Traore for his contribution to the success of the extraordinary meeting of Yamoussoukro:

[Begin Diouf recording] I did not go to the ANAD conference in my capacity as the current chairman of the OAU, but as president of the Republic of Senegal. And I participated, like all heads of state present at the conference, and who did their utmost in an atmosphere of trust and solidarity of understanding, to bring about reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso. But one must render to Caesar what is Caesar's: President Moussa Traore's contribution to the resounding success of the summit was very decisive. I hereby, on behalf of the whole of the African Continent, want to express my satisfaction and pride to President Moussa Traore and to President Houphouet-Boigny, who skillfully steered our debate. As you know, a man of wisdom and dialogue, President Houphouet-Boigny was very happy himself [words indistinct]. [End recording]

And this is what Gen. Moussa Traore said in reply:

[Begin Traore recording] I would like to say that the heads of state of ANAD made considerable efforts to ensure the success of this extraordinary summit. My thanks go, first of all, to President Houphouet who took the initiative to convene this summit, and especially his encouraging, wise, and fraternal statements which ensured the success of our summit. As for my brother and friend, Abdou Diouf — and this is not diplomatic — I was so touched by his speech that I asked to meet the president of Burkina Faso so that we can hold discussions in an atmosphere of brotherhood so as to find a lasting solution to the problems of our two countries. He acted as a brother and especially as a friend for all that we have obtained. My thanks also go to all the other heads of state who attended this conference for their qualitative contribution which ensured the extraordinary summit in Yamoussoukro. [End recording]

**Foreign Minister Clarifies Cease-Fire Conditions**  
*LD182347 Paris International Service in French*  
 1245 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the issue of the conditions for implementing the cease-fire between Mali and Burkina Faso, a clarification was made by Malian Foreign Minister Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye: It concerns the appeal procedure instituted by Burkina Faso at the Hague International Court of Justice. The Malian foreign minister thinks that Mali's position has been interpreted in an ambiguous manner. Mali is said not to have withdrawn

from the disputed zone following the cease-fire, whereas the Burkinabes are no longer there. In his view, there are two reasons for this: On the one hand, the Ouagadougou troops were already repelled beyond this line at the time of fighting; on the other, the conditions provided for in the cease-fire agreement give Mali a 20-day deadline. Here is the explanation by Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye:

[Begin recording] The Malian party did not freeze any court order by refusing to withdraw. Burkina Faso did not withdraw at all because it was chased from the area on 25 December. Therefore, I am making it clear that the court order gave 20 days to the two parties simply to allow for the holding of a Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement session because it was up to this summit to resolve the problem of troop withdrawal from the area. Troops withdrawal means Malian troop withdrawal, which had launched a counteroffensive to occupy it [the Agacher zone] and penetrate even further into Burkinabe territory. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

**AFRC Meeting Ends Without New Ministerial Postings**  
*AB230757 Lagos Domestic Service in English*  
 0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has ended without any word on fresh ministerial posting earlier announced by the president. The meeting was said to have discussed major issues of national interest, but when asked about the changes in President Babangida's cabinet, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, said that it was not a matter for the AFRC. He however gave an indication that the changes were still being effected and would be made known as soon as the exercise was completed.

**Preparations Continue for Trial of Coupists**  
*AB221554 Lagos Domestic Service in English*  
 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Members of the special military tribunal to try those suspected to be involved in the recent plot to overthrow the Federal Government were sworn in today in Lagos. Major General Charles Ndiomu is the president of the tribunal.

Maj Gen Ndiomu said the trial will be held in camera, but that the media could be invited from time to time if the need arose. He promised that the tribunal would be fair to the accused persons, but said it was determined to administer justice without fear or favor. Maj Gen Ndiomu said that in view of the human rights posture of the present administration, representatives of the Nigerian Bar Association and the office of the director of public prosecution in the Federal Ministry of Justice will be allowed to attend the proceedings as observers. The accused persons will be free to engage the services of members of the Armed Forces who are lawyers to defend them.

Maj Gen Ndiomu stated that the rules of practice and procedure to be adopted by the tribunal would be virtually in line with those

of a court martial as allowed by the decree setting it up. He said the trial of the suspects would begin immediately when the prosecution brought the accused before the tribunal.

On the number of persons to be tried, the tribunal president said he could not say until they were brought before the tribunal. Gen Ndiomu would also not say whether civilians were involved, but he remarked that if a civilian got himself involved in a matter which was purely military, then he would have himself to blame.

The tribunal was set up under Decree No 1 of 1986 known as the Treason and Other Offenses Decree. Its decision is subject to confirmation by the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

## ANGOLA

## Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Luanda

Arrives 19 Jan

MB200849 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning began his announced visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Iranian president was received at the airport by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the head of state, as well as a number of members of the party leadership, the government, and the People's Assembly. Military honors were given to President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting our country for the first time. The visit, which is in response to an invitation made by the Angolan president, is part of the visits by the Iranian head of state to a number of southern African countries. The general opinion is that this visit to Angola by President 'Ali Khamene'i will determine the opening of new horizons in the bilateral cooperation following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

## Comments on Relations

MB20103 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, speaking in Luanda yesterday, stressed that there are similarities between the struggles of the Angolan and Iranian peoples. He stressed that the problems Angola faced after its victory are the problems that Iran also had to face when its revolution triumphed.

He also said that for these as well as other reasons, [words indistinct] to strengthen relations and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that political relations had entered a phase which he described as practical.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said that his visit to a number of southern African countries permitted him to bring the Iranian people's sympathy and solidarity to the peoples of those countries. He added that, and we quote: We came to tell those who confront South Africa's aggression that we are with them, unquote. In this context, he said that South Africa's aggression against the Front-line States cannot only be viewed as an act of hostility against those states, but also as an insult to all mankind.

Turning to the conflict between his country and Iraq, President Khamene'i said that Iran was surprised by the aggression, which mobilized 10 divisions of the Iraqi army. He added that his country was not ready to face war. As Iraq is supported and encouraged by a number of imperialist powers [words indistinct].

Also yesterday, before the meeting with President dos Santos, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i paid tribute to the late President Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution. He laid a wreath at Neto's grave in the People's Palace. Last night, the Iranian president attended a cultural meeting where he was able to appreciate some aspects of Angolan culture.

## Talks With Dos Santos

MB210749 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appealed once again to Iran and Iraq to end peacefully the war between them because this would lead to an easing of tensions in the Gulf area. During the opening of the talks with his Iranian counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that this war not only affects the internal affairs of Iran and Iraq but also the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement. He also said that Angola has been always concerned about the war between Iran and Iraq, two nonaligned countries, and that is the reason why Angola has joined other nonaligned countries in the search for a peaceful, just, and lasting solution aimed at ending the war between them.

On bilateral cooperation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the visit of the Iranian president to Angola opens good prospects to intensify the contacts already made and to strengthen the ties of solidarity and friendship between the two states and peoples. This visit will also promote further economic cooperation and bilateral trade.

The visit of 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran's president, lasted slightly less than 24 hours, and Angola was one of the southern Africa's states visited by him, in addition to Tanzania, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

## Dos Santos Receives Sao Tome President

MB220734 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the supreme leader of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received at the 4 February International Airport President Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe on a stopover in Luanda en route to his country. The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is coming from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria where he was on working and friendly visits. In Bulgaria, Manuel Pinto da Costa held a meeting with Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with whom he discussed issues connected with economic cooperation between the two states.

## UNITA Attacks FAPLA, Soviet, Cuban Troops

## 58 FAPLA, 3 Cuban Killed

MB190710 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern  
and Central Africa 0600 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 19 Jan (KUP) — A total of 58 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed between 10 and 13 January following actions mounted by FALA against the MPLA backed by Russians and Cubans, according to a communique from the general staff of UNITA issued on 16 January.

The communique also notes that in the attack our forces captured

7 FAPLA soldiers, 62 weapons, and 5,600 rounds of ammunition besides destroying 19 vehicles and 1 BRDM-2. [Words indistinct] of Chiuka, 23 km south of Katombola in Bie Province, was overrun by our forces. (?One battalion) of the 54th brigade was put out of action 55 km southeast of Luena on the road leading to Lukusse. Our forces also overran [words indistinct] a village situated 24 km south of Bocoio in Benguela Province.

In the Province of Cuando Cubango, one battalion was annihilated by our forces 37 km northeast of Menongue, and a military convoy of FAPLA and Cubans moving from Porto Amobim to Gabela was attacked.

A mine planted by our forces completely destroyed one BRDM-2 on 12 January between Xinge and Kakolo in Lunda Province.

The communique concluded by saying that UNITA forces suffered six deaths and seven wounded.

#### 'Dozens' of Soviets, Cubans Dead

AU211925 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 21 (AFP) — Angolan rebels today said they had killed "dozens" of Soviet and Cuban military personnel in an attack Saturday against a building in the capital, Luanda.

The guerrilla National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a statement issued here that the Cuban and Soviet soldiers were killed and many wounded in a sabotage attack on the building housing "elements of the Soviet-Cuban air force."

It added that other buildings in the area were destroyed by the attack, which the rebels said was part of a new offensive against urban targets.

Yesterday the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported that a car bomb had exploded outside the Luanda offices of the Cuban airlines, causing slight damages but no injuries.

It said Angolan authorities had killed one of the rebels responsible for setting off the blast.

ANGOP added that a building near the blast site which houses Cuban civilian and military personnel was undamaged. There are an estimated 35,000 Cuban troops helping defend the Angolan Government from the rebellion by UNITA, which is openly supported by South Africa.

#### 206 FAPLA Killed

MB220816 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 22 Jan (KUP) — Nine provinces fell under heavy fire from UNITA Armed Forces in Angola following an intense military operation by UNITA which began in the last 3 months of 1985. This was revealed in a military communique issued by the office of operations in Jamba.

In actions mounted by FAPLA against invading Soviet-Cuban forces and FAPLA during the first fortnight of January 1986, 206 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 11 others captured. Our forces also captured 80,600 rounds of ammunition of different caliber, 121 assorted weapons, and 200 grenades. A total of 33 vehicles, 2 trains, 1 BRDM, and 5 motorcycles were destroyed. The communique also referred to the capture by our forces of 119 antipersonnel mines, 4 Motorola radio receivers, 1 SG-15 radio and 23,706 Kwanzas.

In these actions UNITA suffered 15 dead, 87 wounded, and 4 missing. We also lost nine rifles.

The attacks took place in the provinces of Uige, Cuanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Luanda.

## LESOTHO

#### Former Information Minister Sixishe Arrested

MB221654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 22, SAPA — A former Lesotho cabinet minister and supporter of the militant youth wing of the Basotho National Party has been arrested, according to reliable sources in Maseru.

SAPA's correspondent reports that the former minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, was arrested by the Lesotho Army which has been keeping a close watch on the movement of former cabinet members.

He has been placed under house arrest and a strong unit of troops stood guard at his house in Maseru today.

Most of the other ministers in Chief Leabua Jonathan's cabinet have not been seen in Maseru since the coup on Monday.

It is also understood that Chief Jonathan has been placed under house arrest at his residence at Ha Rakolo in the Leribe district about 50 km from Maseru.

The tough stand taken by the Lesotho Military Council on the former cabinet came as the new rulers announced publication of the "Lesotho Order No 1 of 1986," which provides for the transfer of executive power to the 46-year-old King Moshoeshoe II.

The new order states, in its preamble, that it provides for the peace, order and good government of Lesotho until a new constitution suited to the needs of the country has been worked out.

Although the order provides for the establishment of a council of ministers, the composition of the council has not yet been announced. It is believed King Moshoeshoe is working on a short list of candidates.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Airways Corporation has reintroduced



the regular air service between Maseru and Johannesburg. The service was suspended by the new Military Council on Monday.

The flight, which left at noon today, was fully booked.

The business community in Maseru today received large quantities of essential commodities from the Maseru railway station after rail services from South Africa were resumed two days ago.

**BNP Youth Leader, Ministers Possibly Released**  
*MB231528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] It is reported from Maseru that the leader of the militant youth wing of Dr Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party [BNP] has been seen in the town, and that this has given rise to speculation that the new military rulers in Lesotho have released the country's former leaders.

Our special representative reports that the inhabitants of Lesotho had welcomed the announcement by the Military Council that executive authority in the country is to be vested in King Moshoeshoe. Radio Lesotho quotes the district coordinators of the country's northern areas of Butha Buthe, Leribe, and (Berea) as saying that they are satisfied with the new government. The representative of Butha Buthe expressed the hope that relations between Lesotho and South Africa would be normalized.

**Maseru Airports Reportedly Still Closed**  
*MB221525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru's two airports are still closed to international air traffic. However, a spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation in Lesotho says flights to and from Lesotho may use the airports if prior consent is obtained.

**UK Drops Consideration of Request for Aid**  
*MB221621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT*  
 22 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 22, SAPA — The British Government has dropped consideration of a request for material aid for Lesotho, because of the blockade of the border by South Africa, made by deposed Chief Leabua Jonathan to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

A spokesman at the British Embassy in Cape Town said today the request fell away because Chief Jonathan was deposed while the British Government was still in the process of considering the request.

However, he hoped the border dispute would "sort itself out quickly now that a new regime has taken over the Government of Lesotho."

**ANC Members Reportedly Being Detained**  
*MB230702 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
 0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] ANC activists have reportedly been detained in Lesotho. Although no details are available about the detentions, an ANC official in Lusaka says the outlawed organization has yet to hold talks with the new rulers in the mountain kingdom. He has added that he is not sure whether such talks would take place soon, but the ANC is reportedly happy that coup leader General Lekhanya has handed over power to King Moshoeshoe. As the ANC says, it has more confidence in the king than in the leader of the paramilitary force. It is estimated that there are 700 South African anti-apartheid refugees in Lesotho.

Meanwhile, former Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is still under house arrest at his mountain resort 60 km outside the capital Maseru. He had been held there since he was overthrown on Monday. According to a bodyguard of a former minister, all but one member of Jonathan's cabinet are being held under house arrest. The former minister of works is reportedly missing.

Yesterday the new military council announced that it did not intend taking action against people for wrongs committed in the past.

**Not To Be Handed Over to RSA**  
*MB231651 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council, under the chairmanship of Major General J.M. Lekhanya, has, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed the secretaries general of the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth, as well as the nonaligned group, that Lesotho shall continue as a members of these organizations and pledges to uphold the cherished principles that these organizations stand for.

The council has further asked the secretaries general of these organizations to inform their respective member-states of the stand of the new administration in Lesotho.

The Military Council has also informed the United Nations Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that as a result of the border closure between Lesotho and South Africa the country was passing through a very a very difficult period with shortages of essential supplies. The council further states that arrangements were being made by the UN high commissioner for refugees in Maseru and the ANC to speed up the airlifting of the ANC refugees to other countries as quickly as possible.

In the same vein, the Military Council has pledged to Mr de Cuellar that it shall strictly continue to abide by the UN convention on refugees and has categorically refuted speculation that Lesotho might handover her refugees to South Africa.

The Military Council has informed Mr de Cuellar that while the new administration reserved the right to reexamine all treaties and laws, bilateral treaties validly concluded by the previous government shall continue reciprocally and that Lesotho is will-

ing to continue to apply within its territory all multilateral treaties validly entered into on behalf of Lesotho.

Meanwhile Lesotho has informed all countries with which it has diplomatic relations that an order No 1 of 1986 has been issued vesting all legislative and executive powers in His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, which powers may be exercised by him either directly or through officers or authorities of the Government of Lesotho.

#### **Cuba's Malmierca Could Leave 22 January**

*PA211828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1817 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Havana, 21 Jan (EFE) — Official sources disclosed today that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca could leave Lesotho tomorrow to travel to other African countries.

The Cuban foreign minister was in that country, on a tour of several days, when the coup d'etat that ousted the government of Leabua Jonathan occurred.

The airport of the capital, Maseru, was closed to air traffic shortly after the military coup succeeded.

The official sources indicated that Malmierca has contacted his government several times and has said that he is all right.

"The members of the delegation accompanying him are also in good condition," they added.

Cuban officials trust that the minister will be able to leave Lesotho tomorrow and it is very probable that he will go to Zimbabwe next.

#### **King's Future Role, Military Council Analyzed**

*MB221802 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since the military takeover in Lesotho on Monday morning, there's been considerable speculation about what role King Moshoeshoe might play in future. During the 20 years of Chief Jonathan's government, the king was little more than a figurehead and apparently the two men rarely saw eye to eye. Well, now Major General Lakhanya's new military council has pronounced on the king's position. Julian Marshall asked Graham Leach in Maseru what had been decided.

[Begin recording] [Leach] This was announced on a state-controlled radio service. It came in the form of order No 1 issued by the Military Council and simply announced that from now the king will have executive powers. He will be able to carry out legislation, enact laws, either on his own behest or through the Military Council. It did go on to say, however, that the Military Council would be able to take those powers away, should it so wish and the thrust of the statement was very much that the king would be acting on the advice of the new army rulers.

[Marshall] Does this effectively mean that he will have more power than he did when Chief Jonathan was prime minister?

[Leach] (?Well), during the period under which Chief Jonathan was prime minister, the king was rather edged aside and his constitutional position was somewhat undermined, but he has remained a very popular figure among the people of Lesotho. He does command great respect and I think there is clearly the sensitivity on the part of the new military rulers that they need his seal of approval to be able to carry on and win the support of the people. So, I think that's what is the aim of this order, that they will go through the motions of enacting legislation and running the country with the agreement of the king. It's seeking that kind of titular seal of approval that's involved here, whereas I think the actual nitty-gritty, the real center of political power will reside with the new Military Council.

[Marshall] Now what more is known about that Military Council? I mean, I understand that it's officially been instituted today.

[Leach] Yes, it's taken over the formal reins of power and one has the impression here very much so that the new army rulers are now firmly in control. Nothing has been heard of from Chief Jonathan, the former ministers appear to be out of circulation, at least those who were not favorably disposed toward the new military rulers, and whenever one calls up one of the government ministries, one finds that it's very often a military officer who answers the phone and who takes responsibility for answering one's enquiries. So, the impression very much is that they are slowly taking over the reins of government.

[Marshall] Do you know why it is that Maj Gen Lakhanya seems to be being so coy about the membership of the Military Council?

[Leach] Well, I think that because [words indistinct] has not been very forthcoming with any kind of public announcements or appearances since he took over power at the beginning of the week. My impression is that the new army rulers are tied up completely with the whole business of trying to fashion this new relationship with South Africa. This is the crucial issue of the new government. It's the center of the talks which have been taking place with South African officials. Yesterday in Cape Town was the latest the round. Until that can be worked out, there is little chance of the blockade being lifted. These measures are still in force, there are still long queues at the border crossing point near Maseru and I think it's trying to work out a new modus vivendi with South Africa that is at present occupying the minds of the new army rulers. [end recording]

#### **Interdenominational Service Postponed Indefinitely**

*MB211428 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho 1400 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho informs the nation that the interdenominational service that was to be held at Thaba Bosiu on Sunday 26 January has been postponed indefinitely until further notice.

**Mohale's Hoek Coordinator Urges Support for Council***MB221241 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1130 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The district coordinator of Mohale's Hoek, Mr A.M. Api, today appealed to the civil servants of that district to support the new government led by the Military Council. When speaking in a meeting with heads of government departments today, he pointed out that they should continue with their normal duties. He also urged them to report anybody who destroys public property which has to be protected. Mr Api also strongly advised the civil servants to stay tuned to Radio Lesotho at all times because it is the only channel which will give them an accurate picture of the new situation and will also provide them with important announcements.

**Opposition Parties Welcome Coup, RSA Talks***MB221640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The alliance of Lesotho's five opposition parties has said it welcomes the takeover of power in the country and supports the military government. The parties said they were, nevertheless, concerned that the new government had not yet given details of its policy it intended pursuing.

Spokesmen are quoted as saying that the opposition parties have full confidence in the way in which the problems along the border are being handled after yesterday's talks in Cape Town between a Lesotho delegation and the South African Government.

**Commentary on Popular Support for Military Council***MB221820 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho  
1700 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some people like change and welcome it, whereas others do not. In the service of the nation, by and large, there are always those who welcome change because they know that it generally brings good. On the other hand, others do not welcome change as it might affect the day-to-day routines with which they have become comfortable.

Messages we have been receiving from districts like Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, and Mefeteng indicate that the population of these areas embraces the changes that have taken place in the country because it understands and accepts that the problems that Lesotho has encountered, notably in relations with South Africa, can be sorted out through dialogue. In their messages, they expressed appreciation for the step taken by the Military Council in sending a delegation to Cape Town recently for discussion aimed at finding solutions to the problems between Lesotho and South Africa which merely exacerbated the internal problems of Lesotho.

The population of these districts has shown that it was experiencing grave problems due to South Africa's closure of the border as its daily necessities came into the country from South Africa.

The population showed that they were happy with the measures taken by the Military Council to improve relations between South Africa and Lesotho through dialogue, and noted that this was necessary for good-neighborliness.

As we noted at the start of this commentary, some people welcome change while others do not. The population of these districts of Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mohale's Hoek, and Mafeteng say it will support the new government wholeheartedly and hope for mutual cooperation from the Military Council.

**MOZAMBIQUE****Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Maputo****Presidents Give Banquet Speeches***MB200757 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique has said that South Africa will not be successful in its bid to oust the popular Government of Mozambique through the extension of the South African Army, the MNR. President Machel was speaking last night in Maputo at a banquet in honor of the visiting Iranian president, 'Ali Khamene'i.

He said that the South African Government considered Mozambique as a target to be shot down. President Machel said Mozambique faces constant aggression by Pretoria through the MNR armed bandits who are supported, trained, equipped, supplied, and financed by the warmongers of Pretoria. He said that the main aim of South Africa was the destruction of the democratic state of Mozambique using the armed gangs of the MNR. President Machel said that the main purpose of the MNR terrorists was to defend the interests of their Pretoria bosses. He, however, pledged that the people of Mozambique will never allow the return of tyranny and foreign occupation.

The Mozambican leader sharply criticized the economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa, saying that it is a clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law.

President Machel reiterated Mozambique's support for the ANC of South Africa and other democratic forces inside South Africa striving for freedom, equality, democracy, and justice.

On the question of war between Iran and Iraq, President Machel said he favors a negotiated settlement and an end to the war. He said he hoped 1986 will bring good sense and harmony to end the Gulf war. Expressing concern in line with the international community, President Machel said Mozambique has refused to support any side in the war.

President Khamene'i of Iran, on his part, expressed pleasure at the increase in bilateral relations between his country and Mozambique. He noted that the agreement to supply Mozambique with oil on preferential terms by Iran was reached when the Mozambican foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, visited Iran last August. President Khamene'i praised Mozambique's

struggle against apartheid and said that the Iranian people add their voice to that of Mozambique in condemning all forms of racial discrimination. He noted that immediately after the Islamic revolution in Iran, his country cut all ties with South Africa that had been established by the deposed shah of Iran. He condemned financial assistance and support to Pretoria by the Western countries. President Khamene'i said that Pretoria was launching pad for the West for their aggression. He claimed that it was possible to fight against the Pretoria regime without fighting U.S. imperialism. He compared South Africa to Israel saying that their very existence should be questioned. He said the solution was to use the same weapons as these countries. President Khamene'i said that he believed the struggle against such regimes should not be limited to reaching a compromise.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he defended his country saying that Iraq was the aggressor and that the only way to deal with the aggressor was the application of justice which included the punishment of the aggressor. President Khamene'i left Maputo this morning at the end of his 2-day visit.

#### Further on Machel Speech

MB190614 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has described the visit by the Iranian president to Mozambique as a demonstration of the Iranian people's and government's desire to reinforce and develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation. Samora Machel was speaking in Maputo last night at a state banquet in honor of Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i who began an official visit to our country yesterday.

In his speech, the Mozambican head of state said that the People's Republic of Mozambique was a firm defender of the most noble values of mankind: liberty, democracy, justice, equality, and progress. Apartheid means violence — violence in South Africa and violence in the whole of southern Africa, President Samora Machel said. The Mozambican head of state noted that as a result of its despair in the face of a popular war in South Africa and advances in the region, the apartheid regime is promoting acts of destabilization in the whole southern African region and has transformed the People's Republic of Mozambique into a sure target.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is today facing continued political, economic, ideological, and cultural aggression through the armed bandits who are trained, supplied, transported and backed by the South African regime, the leader of the Mozambican revolution pointed out. He said that the main aim of the South African warmongers in using the armed bandits, who are no more than an armed wing of their forces, is to destroy the Mozambican democratic state.

President Samora Machel also said that in the process of destabilization and war, the minority South African regime promotes armed banditry in other countries of southern Africa, occupies areas of southern Angola militarily, colonizes Namibia, and exercises pressures and economic blackmail. The recent total blockade imposed on Lesotho deprived this small country, which

is totally surrounded by South Africa, of food, medicines, and other essential commodities is a clear demonstration of the inhuman nature of the apartheid regime and its disrespect for the norms of international regulations, the Mozambican head of state noted in his speech.

President Samora Machel also expressed solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine in their struggle. On the conflict in the Gulf, President Samora Machel expressed Mozambique's concern as well as the concern of the international community over the continuation of the war, adding that Mozambique hoped that during 1986, the international year of peace, the spirit of understanding will prevail to put an end to the war which has already devoured thousands of people.

Also yesterday, the two countries' delegations held official talks led by the respective heads of state. Earlier, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i laid a wreath at the Mozambican heroes monument. The Iranian president will leave our country today as he continues his visits to other Frontline States.

#### Khamene'i Departs

MB200800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Maputo this morning at the end of his official visit to our country which began yesterday. Khamene'i was seen off at Maputo International airport by Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of state, and members of our government.

#### Algerian Foreign Minister Visits Maputo

##### Chissano, Ibrahimi Give Speeches

PM221637 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French  
17-18 Jan 86 p 7

[APS report: "Zionism and Apartheid, Causes of Insecurity and Instability in Middle East and Southern Africa"]

[Text] Maputo — On the eve of his departure from Maputo, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, was the guest at an official dinner given in his honor by Joaquim Chissano, his Mozambique counterpart, member of the Frelimo Politburo and foreign minister.

Speaking on this occasion, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi referred to the unswerving friendship and solidarity which bind the Algerian and Mozambique people. He paid tribute to Mozambique and to the independent countries in the region for their courage and strength in face of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In this connection the minister called on the international community to show greater and more practical solidarity with the South African and Namibian people.



On the Western Saharan question, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi reaffirmed the principles which have always guided Mozambique and Algeria in their support for the Saharan people and stressed that the two countries have constantly called for the implementation of the OAU peace plan which the community of nations has ratified.

With regard to the Middle East crisis, he said that the Zionist regime, like the apartheid regime in southern Africa, is maintaining a constant state of insecurity and instability through its illegal occupation of Arab territories, its persecution of the Palestinian people, and its repeated aggressions against the neighboring Arab states.

Referring to the need for an international conference, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi reaffirmed that there will be no peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people are given complete freedom to express their national rights in the form of an independent Palestinian state on the historical territory of Palestine.

The question of peace, security, and cooperation is central to these events, the minister said before adding that, as nonaligned countries, Mozambique and Algeria are anxious to eliminate the tensions and imbalances which characterize contemporary international relations. The security of the world can only be collective and it is from this that it draws its vital authenticity and comprehensive nature. Although security by disarmament is a precondition for peace, there can only be full peace if the problems of cooperation and development are included as an integral part. In this connection it is appropriate to note the views of Mozambique and Algeria and their identical approaches in their respective regions working with conviction to turn the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into zones of peace and cooperation.

Finally, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conveyed to the Mozambique people, party, and Government the fraternal solidarity of the Algerian people, party, and Government and President Chadli Bendjedid's hopes that fraternal Mozambique will win more victories.

Speaking in turn the Mozambique foreign minister said: "During Mozambique's struggle, the Algerian people gave a resolute and striking display of militant internationalism and made our national liberation war their own. Today the Algerian people, under President Chadli Bendjedid's wise and dynamic leadership are continuing to unconditionally defend the cause of the political and economic emancipation of people.

"We in southern Africa are aware of Algeria's commitment to the struggle against colonialism, apartheid, and the destabilization of countries and national liberation movements. The ANC and SWAPO enjoy Algeria's political, moral, and material support. We particularly appreciate the unswerving militant solidarity of the Algerian people and Government with the Polisario Front which is waging a just struggle against the foreign occupant.

"Your country does not stand out only for its political stances. The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria is a resolute defender of the idea of a new international economic order. The application of this idea in the framework of Afro-Arab cooper-

ation and in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement are priorities of Algeria's foreign policy."

Referring to cooperation between the two countries, the foreign minister said that Mozambique and Algeria have special bilateral relations of economic cooperation.

The second meeting of the Mozambique-Algerian joint cooperation commission, he said, produced important qualitative results with regard to the attainment of the objectives laid down in the cooperation agreement existing between our two countries. Referring to the explosive situation in southern Africa, the Mozambique minister stressed that the Pretoria regime is still responsible for destabilization and aggressions throughout the region. In this connection he called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and concluded that: "In 1986, international peace year, the Maghreb, the Middle East, southern Africa, and the other regions in the world need a just and lasting peace. Peace is not just the absence of war, it is primarily the elimination of its causes."

#### Joint Communiqué Issued

*MB162005 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In Maputo today, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, condemned the South African Government's nonimplementation of the Nkomati Accord. The condemnation is contained in a joint communiqué issued this afternoon at the end of the visit by the Algerian minister of foreign affairs to Mozambique.

In the communiqué, the foreign affairs ministers of Mozambique and Algeria condemned the Pretoria regime's illegal occupation of Namibia and demanded the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two ministers also criticized the continuous and persistent aggression against Angola and violations of Angolan territory by the South African Government.

Joaquim Chissano and Ahmed Ibrahimi reiterated their solidarity with and support for the struggle being waged by the ANC against the apartheid regime.

The Algerian minister of foreign affairs left Maputo for home this afternoon.

#### MNR Communiqué Claims 614 Enemy Casualties

*PA221237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1141 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Lisbon, 22 Jan (EFE) — In a communiqué released in Lisbon, the antigovernment group MNRM (Mozambique National Resistance Movement) claimed having killed 127 army troops and wounding 219 others during the first 17 days of January.

The MNRM also said it killed 95 soldiers and wounded 173 in the Zimbabwean Army, which it claims supports the Mozam-

bique Government, and acknowledged 7 dead and 23 wounded in its own ranks.

According to the communique, dozens of vehicles and several train convoys were destroyed, several military garrisons seized, electric cable towers in Beira and Maputo destroyed, and "defense positions were occupied in those cities."

## NAMIBIA

**Policeman Killed in Landmine Blast 22 Jan**  
*MB221319 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] It has been reported that a police officer has been killed in a landmine blast in northern Namibia. (Phillipus Saaiman) was killed when a mine-protected Buffel detonated the explosive device. Several other policemen are reported to have been injured in the incident.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Winnie Mandela Leaves for 'Undisclosed Location'**  
*MB221346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT*  
 22 Jan 86

[Text] Krugersdorp, Jan 22, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela left for an undisclosed location after a Krugersdorp regional court magistrate added a proviso to bail conditions prohibiting her from entering Johannesburg and Rodepoort.

Her attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, refused to say where Mrs Mandela was going after the hearing.

"She is in hiding from the press," he joked.

As the wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela left court, she was surrounded by about 150 chanting wellwishers and cameramen.

Uniformed police called on the crowd, which spilled onto the streets outside the court building, to disperse.

A police car attempted to disperse the throng.

Motorists and passersby stopped to watch as Mrs Mandela exchanged a clenched fist salute with bystanders and left by car.

During the hearing, the magistrate, Mr C.J. Eksteen, granted an application that the words "unless she is lawfully in that area" be added to bail conditions prohibiting Mrs Mandela from entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Rodepoort.

The prosecutor, Mr G. Thiart, said the magistrate at Brandfort, in the Orange Free State, was the only person who could give Mrs Mandela permission to enter a prohibited area.

Her attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, explained after the court ad-

journing the amendment meant Mrs Mandela could return to Soweto without being constrained by the bail condition if a forthcoming appeal overturned a Rand Supreme Court decision to uphold her amended banning order.

Mrs Mandela was arrested at her home in Soweto on December 22 after the amended banning order, refusing her permission to enter two areas, was imposed on December 21.

The hearing was postponed to February 19 in the same court.

Mrs Mandela was not asked to plead to charges, in terms of the Internal Security Act, of failing to comply with the provisions of her banning order.

Bail of R500, granted at her appearance in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on December 23 after a day in custody, was extended.

**Government 'Shocked' by Tutu Call for ANC Support**  
*MB221655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT*  
 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The South African Government was shocked by the reported call by Bishop Desmond Tutu on Western nations to support the African National Congress, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Mr Heunis said in a statement the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had repeatedly called on all South Africans who renounced violence to enter into discussions on South Africa's constitutional future on the basis of an open agenda.

"This invitation also included non-elected leaders who enjoy a high public profile.

"If he was correctly reported by the media, Bishop Desmond Tutu has called upon Western nations to support the African National Congress.

"In view of this call for sympathy with the ANC, I am not surprised by the Bishop's reluctance to actively support peaceful negotiations with the South African Government," Mr Heunis said.

"The South African Government is shocked by this call by the bishop, who has been internationally honoured for his contribution to peace. For a man of the cloth, his backing of a terrorist organisation can only be described as deplorable, he said.

"The ANC has been responsible for numerous acts of terrorism in which many people, mostly black South Africans, had died. This organisation, by its own statements, is openly committed to violence and revolution.

"A terrorist is not identified by his cause but by his methods. An organisation is not a terrorist organisation because of its political aims, but because of its acts to achieve those aims," Mr Heunis said.

"Judged not by its aims but its deeds — the planting of landmines, the explosion of bombs in public places and the murdering of innocent men, women and children — the ANC is a terrorist organisation, similar to the IRA and the PLO, both of which are condemned as such by Western nations."

Mr Heunis said the ANC also had strong links with the Eastern bloc.

"The infiltration of the ANC by communists started in the 1920's and was completed by 1960. Today, 19 of the 30 executive members of the ANC are members of the SA Communist Party. No wonder that Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, states: 'We share the same strategic prospective for the future with the SA Communist Party,' " the statement, issued to SAPA's Pretoria office, said.

Mr Heunis said that as for the South African Government, it remained committed to peaceful change through negotiation, "Change by which racial injustice is being eliminated, by which equal opportunities for all are being created, by which a system is being developed in which full political power sharing, up to the highest level, will be affected."

Support of the ANC, regardless by whom, would not detract the SA Government from this commitment "but can only impede the process of peaceful change," Mr Heunis said.

#### **Le Grange Condemns Killing of Policemen on W. Rand**

*MB221329 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The minister of law and order has condemned the killing of two white police officers on the West Rand. The two were killed when they apparently attempted to disperse an illegal gathering at a mine near Westonaria. Four miners were also killed and 31 were injured after violent clashes between miners and police. Twenty including the 31 injured have been taken into custody in connection with the killings.

Mr le Grange has warned that no mercy would be shown to anyone who attacked, killed, or prevent policemen from doing their duty. Police are presently searching for the killers of the two men.

#### **Police Report Followup Operation in Bekkersdal**

*MB221716 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1715 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The SAP unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm tonight:

During a roadblock held by police in Bekkersdal township near Westonaria, two black men were arrested for possession of an AK47 rifle and six hand grenades.

The follow-up operation mounted by the police in the Bekkersdal township following the death of two policeman near Westonaria yesterday, resulted in 11 black men appearing in court on charges

of murder. Seven black men died and 40 were injured in the incident. At present 250 blacks are being interrogated in connection with the case.

In another incident at Khutsong near Orerholzer a police vehicle was stoned. A black female was wounded by shotgun fire and arrested.

#### **Police Raid West Cape Civic Group Offices**

*MB222010 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2009 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Police in Cape Town raided offices of the Western Cape Civic Association [WCCA] today and pamphlets attacking the UDF [United Democratic Front] and community workers were distributed in Zwelethema, outside Worcester, a civic worker said.

A WCCA worker, Miss Irene Mfulo, said police confiscated a typewriter and a copying machine from the organisation's advice office. They did not ask any questions and said nothing about the pamphlets, she said.

Mr Gesini Dlikilili, WCCA chairman, said the anonymous pamphlets blamed the United Democratic Front and the WCCA for the presence of troops in the township, accusing them of causing unrest in the area.

"The pamphlets name me and two other WCCA workers — Mrs Miriam Moleleki and Mrs Elizabeth Bushaana — as being involved in unrest and school and consumer boycotts.

"The pamphlets, unsigned, provide no evidence for these allegations, which are absolutely untrue."

Mr Dlikilili said the pamphlets exhorted pupils to go to school and black consumers to buy at white-owned shops.

"They say the people must not fear the UDF," he said. "I don't know what the response to this will be from the residents, but I am sure that not many will be taken in by this pro-government propaganda."

Mrs Di Bishop, vice-chairman of the Black Sash in the western Cape and a civil rights worker in the Boland, said the pamphlets were "obviously an effort to discredit the UDF."

"I am sure they were produced by some dirty tricks department as these tactics have been used before. They do not work, though, and will not work now."

#### **Security Patrols in Cape Townships Stepped Up**

*MB221745 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1743 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Security forces have stepped up patrols in the Cape Town's Guguletu/Nyanga townships following spate of attacks on city tramways buses earlier this week.

Buses began operating in the townships again last Monday after almost two months during which buses stopped on the outskirts of the areas.

Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the western Cape, said today's increased patrols followed the stoning of four buses and the patrol bombing of a commercial vehicle on Monday.

"It's routine maintenance of law and order," he said.

No incidents were reported today.

#### **Injuries, Arrests in 22-23 Jan Unrest Reported**

*MB230816 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0803 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report as issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, two private vehicles and a bus were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"An elderly black woman was seriously injured when a mob poured petrol over her and set her alight. She was admitted to hospital. No one was arrested.

"In Soweto members of the railway police dispersed a mob with tearsmoke and shotgun fire on two occasions when their vehicle was petrol bombed and stoned. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

"In Khutsong near Oberholzer a black man was arrested when a mob barricaded a road with burning tyres.

"At Kagiso on the West Rand, a delivery vehicle and a bus were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Durban a crowd marched to the Berea railway station. After they refused to disperse, the police had to use shotgun fire to disperse them. Two men were wounded and three men were arrested.

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom the community hall was slightly damaged by arsonists. Four youths were arrested.

"At Langa in the Eastern Province the charred body of an unknown black man was found. No arrests have been made.

"In Silobela near Carolina a councillor used a pistol when his home was petrol bombed and stoned. No arrests were made and no injuries were reported. The police used tearsmoke to disperse the crowd.

"In Tembisa near Kempton park a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. No one was injured or arrested."

#### **10 Killed in Pondo-Zulu Factional Fighting**

*MB231231 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1230 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Durban, Jan 23, SAPA — At least 10 people have been killed and several homes set alight as continuing tribal violence swept through the black area at Umbumbulu on the Natal south coast today.

Scores of Pondos were arrested and police took possessions of large quantities of home-made guns, pangas, spears and knobkerries.

About 10 victims of the fighting were on their way in ambulances to King Edward VIII Hospital at midday today and one person had died in the ambulance. More were expected during the day as ambulances were able to get into the township to collect more patients.

Riot police who were called out early today fired several shots inside the reserve to disperse mobs of Zulus and Pondos.

A police spokesman said that a number of Pondos had been arrested. A *DAILY NEWS* team who went to the scene saw three truckloads of Pondos taken away to the nearby Isipingo police station.

It is believed that a number of Pondos set their own homes alight before leaving the reserve. Thousands of people were seen leaving the area with their belongings.

#### **Long Lines of Vehicles Wait at Lesotho Border**

*MB220932 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0915 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[text] Long queues of vehicles are still being reported from the Maseru bridge border post. Our Bloemfontein staff reports that about 60 vehicles a day are at present entering Lesotho from South Africa. From the Lesotho side, the number of vehicles entering the country is about 70 a day. Before the stricter control measures were introduced by the South African authorities, there was a two-way traffic flow of approximately 1,000 vehicles a day across the border. Lesotho nationals are still not being allowed to enter South Africa with the exception of emergency cases and contract workers.

#### **Conservative Party Leader Discusses Lesotho**

*MB221553 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1524 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The leader of the Conservative Party (CP), Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today the CP welcomed reports, if they were correct, that communist elements in Lesotho had been declared unwelcome, and subversive organisations opposing South Africa would be banned in that country. Dr Treurnicht said in a brief statement it would be heartening if Lesotho, as an independent black state, acknowledged and respected the sovereignty of South Africa, and therewith the right to self-determination of South Africa's whites.



**Gen Malan Visits Soutpansberg Military Area**

*MB221253 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1246 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, visited the Soutpansberg military area yesterday and held discussions with Defence Force representatives and members of the commando's and citizen force units at Messina, Eli'sras and Zeerust.

General Malan said the purpose of his visit was to establish whether the area protection system was being properly applied and that the local community was being included in all military actions.

The minister also said he was "impressed by the spirit of the community as projected by commando members he spoke to."

He believed that the area protection system was functioning properly and that those involved were prepared for any eventualities.

**Lebowa Rejects Moutse Incorporation Into KwaNdebele**

*MB161750 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1745 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Mafikeng, Jan 16, SAPA — The Lebowa government has rejected South Africa's decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, and called for the immediate withdrawal of the commissioner general, Mr P. Pretorius from the area.

At its urgent session today, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly (LLA) also passed resolutions. They were:

- That membership of Moutse residents in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly be continued

- All government services rendered to Moutse be returned to Lesowa's control, including promised help for teachers to be transferred to KwaNdebele

- LLA member, Mr G.M. Mathebe, recently arrested, be immediately released or be brought before a court of law

- That the Dennilton South African police be restored to their original Middleton jurisdiction, not at Siyabuswa as is the case now.

Sixteen bus loads of Moutse residents arrived at the legislative building today in support of the Lebowa government.

They sang, danced and chanted freedom songs when Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi said legal action against incorporation would be taken.

This morning, chief of Lebowa's Public Relations Department, Mr Seroibi Maja said their government was not contacted when incorporation was suggested. He said Moutse was one of Lebowa's well organised constituencies.

On January 1 this year, South Africa incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele, even though residents were dissatisfied with the move. Unrest was the result. Several people were killed, some injured and more than 100 people were arrested.

KwaNdebele chief minister, Mr S.S. Sikhosana announced recently that Moutse residents were welcome in KwaNdebele, promising that they would be treated as equals.

**Venda Condemns Leftist, Terrorist Organizations**

*MB161229 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1443 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 16, SAPA — The Venda government today condemned what it called leftists and "terrorist organisations master-minded by the African National Congress," and said their actions had resulted in "untold misery."

"The republic of Venda, while not condoning the South African policy of apartheid, deplores the "atrocities perpetrated by leftist and terrorist organisations masterminded by the ANC," a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg by Venda's Information and Broadcasting Department said.

"Their declaration of war against innocent souls has brought untold misery to this part of Africa."

The statement added: "As we (Venda) have followed the way of peace and peaceful co-existence in order to determine our destiny, we have no alternative but to condemn all acts of terror as they are interfering with the evolutionary process of reform which is taking shape within the borders of South Africa."

**Matanzima Calls for Rejection of ANC, Communism**

*MB190616 Johannesburg Television Service*  
in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has called for the death sentence for communists in his country. He also called on his people to oppose communist ideology. In his farewell address as president at Lady Frere, Chief Matanzima also said the South African Government is not handling the unrest satisfactorily, as blacks are fighting blacks. Referring to the latest policy statement of the ANC, he said this organization is working only for its own benefit.

[Begin Matanzima video] The ANC is not fighting white oppression. It is a political party intent on forcing its rule on us in order to usurp black rule and impose its communist ideology on the black people. As head of the Transkeian army, and as head of the Transkeian people, we have to resist these people to the last man in defense of our traditional institutions. [end video]

**Ciskei Foreign Minister Praises Tutu's 'Courage'***MB180702 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1725 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] East London, Jan 17, SAPA — Ciskei's minister of foreign affairs, Mr B.N. Pityi, today praised the "courageous" and "indefigable" efforts of Bishop Desmond Tutu to "destroy the apartheid dragon."

In a statement issued in Boshof, Mr Pityi said Bishop Tutu was prepared to risk "being charged with treason by calling for economic sanctions" against South Africa.

"In other words, he is prepared to pay the supreme price.

"What courage: to eradicate, not to reform, this despicable evil, apartheid, needs a brave and courageous man of the calibre of Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"We say well done to the international organisations who saw fit to recognise his salutary Christian efforts to destroy the apartheid dragon."

Mr Pityi said that in receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 and the Martin Luther King non-violent peace prize this month, Bishop Tutu and followed in the footsteps of Anglicans who, more than any other important churchmen had consistently opposed colour prejudice in South Africa even during the days of slavery.

**ANC Members Reportedly Trained by PLO in Lebanon***MB201305 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1136 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Jan 20, SAPA — The African National Congress has sent members to Lebanon to be trained by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, says Mrs Jillian Becker, author of a comprehensive book on the PLO.

She said at a public lecture in Johannesburg last night that the PLO had trained tens of thousands of terrorists from all parts of the world in camps in Lebanon, and then sent them back to their countries with arms, ammunitions and know-how.

The arms were supplied by Russia, which was quite happy to destabilise the West by helping to train terrorists and by supporting liberation movements.

"Of all the liberation movements, the ANC is closest to Russia," she said.

The audience of about 200 were visibly uncomfortable at the appearance during Mrs Becker's talk of a group of Muslims, wearing topis and Arab shawls. The audience craned their necks to look at the group of three men and two women, who sat quietly listening at the back of the hall.

During the question and answer session there was some controversy when a young man argued that the ANC could not be compared to the PLO because they had turned to terrorism only after all other doors had been closed to them.

Mr Becker answered that the history of the ANC did not matter — it was what they were now that counted.

**ANC Military Commander Interviewed on People's Army***EA181739 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English  
to South Africa 1815 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Report on interview with Joe Modise, ANC military commander, by unidentified Radio Freedom correspondent; date and place not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text][Announcer] Compatriots, the year 1986 has been declared by the ANC as the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe — the People's Army. In our program this evening we present an interview with Comrade Joe Modise, commander of the People's Army. We ask Comrade Joe Modise as to why the year 1986 has been declared the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe.

Comrade Joe Modise, among other things, pointed out that Umkhonto We Sizwe will be celebrating its 25th anniversary and during this 25 years of struggle the People's Army has grown into a powerful instrument of the people. The commander of the Army continues: Umkhonto We Sizwe, like all the other fighting detachments of our people, has also been assigned (?this year) as the year of the People's Army.

In this year Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to catch up with the progress that has been made by our people inside the country. It will have to live up to the demands of the situation that has been set by the sacrifices that have been made by our people. Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to intensify its action. It will have to improve its operations qualitatively, and also increase the scale and intensity of the struggle.

By designating 1986 the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe we are also paying tribute to our fallen heroes. Our actions this year must demonstrate to our people and to the world at large that the memory of our fallen heroes will always remain indelible in our minds.

[Correspondent] "[words indistinct] facing Umkhonto We Sizwe, more especially this year?

[Modise] "The tasks facing Umkhonto We Sizwe in 1986 are very clear. Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to intensify its work. The army will have to respond to the call that has been made by the president of the ANC. The country must become ungovernable. Our people have already been called upon to make that country ungovernable. It is the duty of the army to support our people in this heroic task. The [word indistinct] Umkhonto We Sizwe should carry out operations throughout the country. 1985, the close of 1985, was an indication of things to come. And 1986 has opened very, very well. The pace that has been set at the beginning of this year must continue throughout the year.

"1986 is going to be a year when life in South Africa is going to become very difficult, both for the oppressor and the oppressed. We, the oppressed people, are accustomed to hardships, but I'm not so sure whether the oppressor is accustomed to hardship. We want to assure our people and those who support us that 1986 is

going to be a year when ANC operations will be seen throughout our country. It is going to be a year when our people are not going to be the only ones who are going to be going to funerals on Sundays. But 1986 is going to be a year when (?those) whites will be buried (?in every region)."

[Announcer] It is claimed by the racist and Western media that the ANC has moved away from its traditional policy of not attacking what they term soft targets. We asked Comrade Commander Joe Modise to explain this. In his answer, the comrade commander said the ANC policy has not changed. He went on to clarify the question of civilian or soft targets in South Africa.

[Modise] "In the past we have been dealing with enemy personnel, we have been dealing with economic installations, we have been dealing with communications, we have been dealing with administrative buildings. Our people have now demanded from us, because of the brutal repression inside the country, they have demanded that we pay more attention to the destruction of enemy personnel. And from now onwards, we are going to concentrate a great deal on the destruction of the enemy personnel.

"There are those who regard soft targets as civilian targets. It has never been the policy of the ANC to [words indistinct] to destroy civilians. But this question of civilians in South Africa needs to be considered very, very carefully. We are finding it very difficult in the South African context to begin to differentiate between civilian targets and enemy personnel because the South African regime has mobilized the white community and organized them into paramilitary units, and they are given combat training.

"In the rural areas, white community is organized into [word indistinct] commandos. These are support units of the South African defense forces. In the urban areas, they are organized into the South African citizen force and women in the various cities are organized into (?peoples) clubs, where they are trained to use firearms. This whole exercise is aimed at suppressing the aspirations of the African people.

[Correspondent] "Comrade Commander, how do you move from the stage where only units of Umkhonto We Sizwe carry out armed attacks to the stage where the masses of our people are involved?

[Modise] "Well, we have long reached that stage. The armed units of Umkhonto We Sizwe are amongst the people. They operate with the people. Today the actions that are taking place throughout our country are not operations that are carried out by units of Umkhonto We Sizwe alone. The people are also participating. The units of Umkhonto We Sizwe are operating side by side with the people; they are part of the people. Umkhonto We Sizwe is an instrument of the people — it is our people's army. They cannot operate alone; neither can the people operate without them. It is true they are the advance detachment amongst our people's forces. It is equally true that without the people Umkhonto We Sizwe cannot succeed. Umkhonto We Sizwe has rooted itself among the people, and its now in the process of consolidating itself amongst the masses with the aim of raising the struggle to a higher level in this year of the army."

### Press Views Current Issues, Problems

#### [Editorial Report] Heunis Requests No Public Debate on Moutse

In a report on a Lebowa Legislative Assembly meeting to protest the incorporation on Moutse into KwaNdebel on page 3, *THE STAR* notes that "the session was held despite a request from Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa refrain from public debate on the matter because it could conceivably cause more harm than good." The Lebowa commissioner general said Heunis believes "the matter can be much better discussed on an executive basis."

#### Gazankulu Employment Projects

"Unemployment in Gazankulu, in the Northern Transvaal, is expected to be reduced considerably this year as a result of the South African Government making available R7,803,470 for an employment creation program and for self-built housing schemes," Tembi Mbobo reports on page 4. The projects include the construction of classrooms, health centers, and sanitation facilities and the clearing of roads.

#### STAR on Miners Reinstatement

"Labour Relations in South Africa moved into important new ground this week with the landmark Pretoria Supreme Court judgment, through which the reinstatement of hundreds of dismissed black miners at Gencors Marievale mine was ordered," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 8. Since new labor laws were passed in the late 1970's "industrial conciliation for all races has made great strides."

#### Councils Cut Off Electricity

Rich Mkhondo reports on page 9 of *THE STAR* that many "debt-ridden" town councils are cutting off residents electricity supplies "in a bid to force rent defaulters to pay their bills."

#### SOWETAN on Bold Initiatives

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 17 January says in its editorial on page 8 that P.W. Botha needs to "express himself boldly and courageously" in his upcoming speech to parliament and notes that "except for a less than significant rightwing minority, most people would welcome bold initiatives from government." The editorial says the situation in the black townships is not improving after six months of emergency regulations and it is now time for the government "to create channels of open communications with the black majority." In order to create the atmosphere in which "seeds of reform can take root," the government must "state its intentions categorically, even if they are not going to materialize overnight," the editorial concludes.

#### Busier Soup Kitchens

The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 17 January reports on page 8 that Johannesburg's soup kitchens have become busier since the school holidays ended. The report says unemployed persons are flocking to the Christian Social Councils offices with a need for school uniforms for their children. A spokesperson for the council said that the soup kitchen is visited by about 100 people per day for meals, and on Christmas the figure rose to 200. Pastor Leon de Koker, who runs three other soup kitchens in Johannesburg, said he has experienced a marked increase in the number of adults and children coming forward for meals.

### BEELD on U.S. Measures

In an editorial on page 10, *BEELD* says that history abounds with examples of powerful countries which exercise their rights while denying them to less powerful countries. This, it says, has become apparent over the last few years where South Africa and America are concerned. It cites the measures Washington is imposing against Libya over that country's support for international terrorism, and contrasts this with the American attitude towards South Africa's action against Lesotho. "The Americans are troubled because we are doing the same thing they are doing. They're saying in so many words: Do as we say, not as we do. Yanks, that will be the day!"

### Black Nurses Applauded

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on January 18 Reports on page 1 that 50 readers called the newspaper "to say how pleased they were hospitals were finally to make more use of trained black nursing staff. Only two callers objected to black nurses while a third caller described the nurses as 'tools of the white regime.' Many wanted to know if the nurses were being paid the same as their white counterparts."

### Moutse Cession

The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has "called on the government to take note of Lebowa's opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, and to seek ways to reverse the decision," the paper reports on page 2. Peter Coal, PFP spokesman on Transvaal homelands, said the "decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele was in any event in contrast to the government's own ethnic policy."

### State Jobs Boost

The Thabong Town Council has been allocated R2 million by the government for the creation of job opportunities, says a report on page 3. "Part of this sum was paid to the council last year and was used to employ nearly 300 people to clean the town and upgrade the hostels." A further R438,340 was just given to the township to provide employment for 600 people for two years on long-term projects.

### Vacancies Soar in Rentals

Lesley Cowling reports on page 5 that "Families and individuals are 'doubling up' in rented flats or moving into smaller, cheaper places in attempts to ride out the recession — and this has led to an oversupply in the residential letting market." Landlords have not been able to increase rents in the past 18 months, says Les Weil of J.H. Isaacs letting agents, and their decline in profits has diminished their ability to maintain their buildings.

### Nationalists Should Blame Themselves

Harvey Tyson comments in the "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 8 that the nationalist government through its police action, the Lesotho border dispute, and P.W. Botha's Durban speech "has done more to build the antagonism to its 'reform' policies — and to South Africa as we once knew it — than the ANC, the anti-apartheid lobby, and the 'leftists, liberals and Marxists' combined." "There is some comfort to be found in all this. First, the ANC is not as big a bogymen as it and the government will have everyone believe. Second, it would be hard for any government to persist in being as insensitive and stupid as ours has been in the first few years of its reformist stage. Third,

the actions and attitudes that require changing in order to alter the nation's image are fairly easily defined." The first change must be for a "stronger, better-equipped police force that is deployed sagaciously and under the strictest discipline." Second, a change of policy in relationships with the rest of the subcontinent with a "change in the attitude, the structure, and the public accountability of the secretive National Security Council." Third, the Government must recognize that the "nation's public image is decided not by vicious propagandists, as the politicians fondly believe, but by their own public words and actions."

### Release Mandela

Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group and a member of the businessmen's delegation that met with ANC leaders last year, has said in Bal Harbour, Florida, that the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela could provide an "unmistakable and high profile signal that South Africa is indeed changing." *THE STAR* reports on page 10. He also urged a timetable for reform be spelled out.

### Rent Boycotts in Eastern Transvaal

Phillip van Nickerk reports on page 3 that residents of the township Emgwenya in the eastern Transvaal have "engaged in a rent boycott for more than six months. All the Development Board buildings have been burnt to the ground, four out of six community councillors have resigned and the only high school is being boycotted. Anger in the community is high, following a recent incident when police allegedly opened fire on a group of teenagers revelling in the early hours of the new year." The boycott "has been a spur to other townships in the area, so that today four other townships — at Belfast, Carolina, Piet Retief and Ermelo — are resisting rent increases. The entire area is tense and it is expected that the rent boycott will spread."

### Street Committees Formed

Hans Brandt reports on page 4 that United Democratic Front (UDF) officials in the Eastern Cape "have described the formation of street committees as the first step towards replacing official administrative structures. 'We do not want community councils. It is one of our aims to set up alternative structures,' said Henrie Fazzi, vice president of the Eastern Cape UDF." The state of emergency ban on all meetings of UDF affiliates has made communication difficult and "organisations have found the need for alternative channels to assess popular feelings and make announcements." An activist in Port Elizabeth said the "street committees contributed to decentralizing civic associations, making them more approachable." One reason given for the suspension of consumer boycotts in the area was the need to reorganize, Brandt says, and the street committees could be part of this reorganization. In Grahamstown, separate committees are being set up for adults and youths, in order to provide "political education" and help militant youths understand the difference between "constructive and destructive violence." Residents have also been told that street committees would "take action to wipe out criminals and vandals who terrorised them." One activist who refused to be named said there are already "semi-liberated" areas in the townships "where the Security Forces dare not go, even in Casspirs," and the running of these areas would be handed over to people's committees.



### Port Elizabeth Meeting To Dismantle Apartheid

Mike Loewe reports on page 9 that 70 top civic leaders in Port Elizabeth have resolved to "establish a forum of concerned citizens to fight for the dismantling of apartheid." Former mayors of the city, doctors, academicians, professional men, and business leaders were among the group.

### Book Airs Afrikaner Views on ANC Meetings

J.H.P. Serfontein writes on page 11 that "history was made this week when the first book ever to be published in Afrikaans about the banned African National Congress (ANC) appeared on the market." The book is titled *Talk to the ANC* and consists of 12 interviews, 11 with Afrikaners. The 11 Afrikaners interviewed make it very clear that they believe the ANC is the most important black political organization, that they do not accept that it is merely a small terrorist group controlled by the communists, and they reject the government view that the ANC should abandon violence before negotiation takes place.

### ILANGA on Open University Admissions

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 9-11 January publishes a report by Clement Ntombela on pages 1 and 3 on reactions to the government's decision to revoke racial criteria for admission into South African universities. "All African experts in education are unanimous that apartheid be done away with in universities," but the African people still want assurances on certain issues. "The government is silent on whether black students will be allowed full use of residential facilities at white universities, it observes."

### ILANGA on Integrated Beaches

In an editorial *ILANGA* notes that: "There has been a crescendo of complaints about black behavior at Durban's recently integrated beaches," including "swimming naked in public; carrying concealed weapons into places of entertainment; women bathing without protective hair covers; and the frequent use of foul language unacceptable in civilized society." It observes: "These are strong and genuine criticisms worthy of serious consideration by the black community. We urge our fellow blacks to heed these criticisms and act in an acceptable civilized manner to avoid ridicule by other racial groups."

### No 2 Man Possible for Botha

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 19 January reports on page 1 that the "cabinet is considering steps to lighten President Botha's workload — and the creation of a vice-presidency or prime ministership is not ruled out." The creation of any new office "that gives heir-apparent status to a minister could, however, precipitate a major scramble within the existing cabinet for the post of crown prince of the National Party [NP]." Max du Preez writes. He notes that there had been concern about Botha's health last year, but "he appears fully recovered and authoritative sources insist he is not about to announce an early retirement. Inside sources believe he could remain in his post for at least another two years." A "senior government source" confirmed that the cabinet was looking at the issue. Du Preez also notes: "It is strongly rumoured that Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange and Communication and Public Works Minister Mr Lapa Munnik will retire this year. The Deputy Minister of Law and Order and of Defense, Mr Adriaan Vlok, could succeed Mr le Grange."

### Swing in White Attitudes

Max Du Preez reports on page 7 that recent Human Sciences Research Council surveys show "a spectacular swing of white voter attitudes in favour of a negotiated peace" despite recession, political violence, and sharpened ANC attacks. "Between March and October last year — right through the worst period of civil unrest — the number of people who believe the pace of reform was too slow increased from 16.3 percent to 37.6 percent." During the same period, 56.2 percent of whites polled said they favored putting blacks in parliament; in 1985 57.2 percent had been in favor of keeping blacks out. "An overwhelming number of respondents, 91 percent, said that the government should negotiate with all leaders who reject violence." Some 60.1 percent of respondents favored a national convention with the aim of drawing up a new constitution to include all racial groups. "One of the most significant features of the survey was that whites very quickly accept reform measures taken by the government — even if they were opposed to them before. The implication is that strong leadership will result in greater public acceptance of reform measures." Only 5.9 percent of NP supporters indicated opposition to the reform program, and 65.5 percent of whites polled, regardless of party affiliation, "support either Mr Botha or the NP or both." However, the surveys showed "respondents indicated far greater acceptance of black inclusion in a new constitution than they did the principle of shared schools, residential areas or swimming pools. And black majority rule is clearly out," with 92.7 percent responding unfavorably to that suggestion.

### CITIZEN on Visa Refusal of U.S. Clergymen

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* says it is "pleased" that the government refused visas to an American church delegation invited to visit by Dr Beyers Naude. The clergymen are no doubt part of a campaign by American churchmen to pressure President Reagan into comprehensive economic sanctions against the RSA, it says. "To have allowed them to come here to add their poison to that of our political clerics would have been madness. Besides, we don't need them here to preach to us on what we should do. We are already in a process of reform that should be blessed and not condemned at every turn by the political priests and their foreign associates."

### Lesotho General 'Competent'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 20 January reports on page 1 that General Justin Lekhanya, "the military commander who is likely to head Lesotho's Government after last night's coup, is described as a competent soldier with no interest in politics." He is said to be extremely loyal to King Moshoeshoe II, and is described as "a pragmatic man who is likely to favour close economic and other ties with South Africa. He is thought unlikely to look favourably on these relations being strained by African National Congress operations from Lesotho."

### STAR on Central Business Districts

The announcement that some central business districts are to be proclaimed free trading areas, makes good business sense, says *THE STAR* in an editorial on page 8. "And it signals that apartheid is being visibly dismantled." What is needed now is not faster ways to work around the Group Areas Act, but "the abolition of the law itself." "Piecemeal progress is not enough."

### Moutse Debate Discouraged

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper says not only has the government ignored the wishes of the Pedi people in the Moutse area and radicalized a once conservative rural community, but "it still tries to stifle public debate on the matter. Minister Chris Heunis' statement that public debate on the issue 'could conceivably cause more harm than good,' is 'breath-taking in the way it suggests that this particular harm originates from any source other than the government.'" Although there is time to rethink the Moutse cession, "the record, unhappily, does not inspire confidence."

### AZAPO Opposes Using Black Nurses

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 20 January reports that the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) has said the "use of trained senior black nursing staff in white hospitals was unacceptable. AZAPO's health secretariat, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, said: 'Only when discrimination has been totally eliminated from our health services would we be prepared to give such a move our blessing.'"

### Cuban Embassy in Lesotho Planned

Tony Stirling and Brian Stuart report on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 20 January that "According to South African intelligence, Cuban diplomatic personnel have been investigating the feasibility of opening an embassy in Maseru and examining possible sites," and it is expected the Cubans will establish their office this year and possibly install an ambassador. "The South African Government is aware of the Cuban presence, but has declined to comment on the 'internal affairs of a neighbouring state.'" The current visit by the Cuban minister of foreign affairs was planned before "last week's events in Lesotho — and did not result from them," the report adds. South African intelligence sources also confirmed "the departure from Lesotho of a number of ANC personnel recently. According to the sources 'four to five' known members of the ANC have been leaving for Maputo for onward passage to Zambia and Tanzania."

### King Key to Lekhanya Power

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 20 January says on page 1 that "the new regime in Lesotho could be positively disposed toward South Africa." The new head of government, Major General Justin Lekhanya, is dissatisfied with the ANC presence in the country. Mr Peter Esterhuysen of the Africa Institute and an expert on Lesotho told *DIE VADERLAND* this morning that Gen Lekhanya's power lies in the fact that the king's position will remain unchanged.

### Jonathan Ouster 'No Surprise'

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 21 January says in an editorial on page 8 that "against the background of the internal tension in Lesotho it was no great surprise that the Leabua Jonathan regime was toppled in a bloodless coup." No matter how much the blame for this fiasco will be put on South Africa, the cause of the problem lies solely inside Lesotho. While there is uncertainty, it is hoped that the new regime will be realistic. It is in the interests of Lesotho and the whole southern African region not to flirt with the ANC. Concluding, it says, "South Africa cannot be expected to allow a communist nest to build up at its back door."

### Worker's Party Congress

The Democratic Worker's Party, at its first annual congress held in Cape Town, has "called for the scrapping of discriminatory laws including the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Amenities Act." The party also adopted resolutions calling for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and for an immediate declaration of intent from the government. *THE STAR* reports on page 7. Dennis de la Cruz, leader of the party and leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives, also called for the dismissal of Carter Ebrahim as minister of Education and Culture. Abdul Tiry, national chairman of the party, reported a 80 percent growth in party membership since it was formed a year ago.

### No Friends in Lesotho

In an editorial on page 12, *THE STAR* comments that the manner of the overthrow of Chief Leabua Jonathan in Lesotho is cause for concern. "Lesotho is no nearer to democracy than it was. A military council gives no guarantee of stability or government by consent. And South Africa — though the government may hope Lesotho will now expel ANC activists and resist communist influence — cannot rely on Lesotho (in spite of successful pressure this time) to dance to its tune. The blockade may have brought Lesotho's government to a fall, but Pretoria is unlikely to have won friends among the Basotho for its bullying."

### CITIZEN Says RSA Not Behind Coup

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 January comments on the coup in Lesotho in an editorial on page 5. "At least we can be satisfied that the Lesotho autocrat is no longer running the affairs of our landlocked neighbour. Considering how economically dependent Lesotho is on South Africa, one would have expected him [Jonathan] to show more concern about maintaining good-neighbourly relations with the republic." "Still, the collapse of the Jonathan regime is not due to any direct action by South Africa against the Maseru government, certainly not in the sense of any plot to topple the government." If the border clamp triggered the coup, then "it was just the last straw for those who wanted him out."

### Land Reform Needed in Black Rural Areas

Brian Stuart reports on page 15 that Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council, told a symposium in Pretoria that a job-creation strategy should be developed for the self-governing states, along with a reform in the system of land tenure. "The basic problem in black rural areas was that land was traditionally viewed as communally owned by the tribe which occupied it. Land rights were viewed as permanent and inviolable." No matter what option is adopted, Koornhof said, "land must become negotiable and land must have an economic value."

### Mixed Reaction to Open CBD's

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 21 January reports mixed reactions to the opening of Central Business Districts to all races. Soweto businessman Richard Maponya noted that the move was long overdue, and added that blacks "must also be afforded opportunities of being given financial assistance. No discrimination whatsoever should be practised when we go to ask for financial assistance." David Mailoane of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce told the *SOWETAN*, "One may welcome the move with reservations." He said the economic situation was

forcing the decision, because whites who had moved to suburbs wanted to either sell or rent their offices which had turned into white elephants.

#### **Bophuthatswana School Boycott**

A report on page 2 says "thousands of schoolchildren in Bophuthatswana are boycotting lessons in protest against recent detentions and alleged harassment by the Bophuthatswana police." The Mabopane area is the hardest hit, it says. An official with the Ministry of Education would not comment because, "We do not like having our internal problems talked about in newspapers."

#### **SOWETAN Cheers Moshoeshoe Rule**

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says the cheering news in Lesotho is that "King Bereng Moshoeshoe II has been given executive control by the military which toppled the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan." Jonathan's fall "should be lesson to black states that have the extraordinary penchant of hanging on to power in undemocratic ways." There is no doubt that the border blockade by South Africa was partly responsible for the coup, it says, "It would however be imprudent to suggest that the South Africa Government used pressure over and above the economic squeeze" to topple the regime.

### **ZAMBIA**

#### **Kaunda Warns of Dangers of RSA Investments**

*MB191134 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated his warning to Western countries that their investments in South Africa will soon go up in flames because of the current unrest there. Speaking in an interview with Bulgaria Television, Dr Kaunda said he could foresee the political explosion he had predicted some time back coming, and the only way it could be stopped was by Western countries exerting economic sanctions against Pretoria. The president described as stupid the argument that, if applied, the sanctions would hurt South African blacks more and that neighboring countries would bear the brunt.

### **ZIMBABWE**

#### **State of Emergency Extended for Six Months**

*MB230649 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The House of Assembly has voted in favor of a further 6 months extension of the state of emergency. When the motion was moved by the minister of home affairs yesterday, 57 MP's voted for it while only 19 voted against. Of the 19 dissenters, 14 were members of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe which is led by Mr Ian Smith, and the remainder were ZAPU members.

Speaking during the debate, Comrade Nkala noted that 103 people have been murdered by dissidents during the last 6 months. He noted that in the same period dissidents committed 57 rapes and more than 260 armed robberies. Comrade Nkala

said although the government is generally opposed to the emergency powers, it is only through such powers that dissidents can be eradicated. Comrade Nkala urged rural people to report the presence of dissidents to the authorities immediately so that they can be tracked down by the security forces without delay. He expressed confidence that if all Zimbabweans made an early effort to eliminate dissidents, the situation could improve tremendously within the next 6 months.

#### **Mangwende Warns of 'Revolutionary Tide' in RSA**

*MB172025 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
2000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says the use of internal and external forces by the Pretoria regime cannot stem the revolutionary tide now engulfing South Africa.

Comrade Mangwende told a luncheon he hosted for the visiting Algerian foreign minister, Comrade Ahmed Ibrahim, that the struggle for independence in Namibia and for a truly nonracial democratic society in South Africa have now reached the stage where the apartheid regime has resorted to (total oppression).

The minister also said South Africa is seeking to destabilize the independent states of the region, using economic and other means.

#### **Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Harare**

##### **Arrives 20 Jan**

*MB201307 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian leader, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i has arrived in Harare for a 2-day visit to Zimbabwe, at the invitation of the president, Comrade Canaan Banana. After paying a courtesy call on the president, Mr Khamene'i, will hold talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and other senior government officials.

Before coming to Zimbabwe, the Iranian leader has been to Pakistan, Tanzania, Angola, and Mozambique. The (13)-member delegation led by President Khamene'i includes the foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati [words indistinct] and the senior adviser [words indistinct].

##### **Banquet Cancelled**

*MB210755 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0400 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The dinner for the visiting Iranian President, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, was cancelled at a Harare Hotel last night. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this decision was taken after it became clear that no acceptable compromise could be reached on various (issues) that affected the [word indistinct] and the Iranian guests. These related to the traditional Zimbabwean format of the banquet. Of particular significance

was the Iranian objection to the proposed seating arrangements for women at the banquet or to the serving of wine during the dinner.

The statement said the major role played by Zimbabwean women in the war of liberation, and the role they continue to play in the overall development of our country entitled them to an equal status of standing with their male counterparts in every respect. It said the Government of Zimbabwe was unable, and indeed unwilling, to compromise on this principle. Notwithstanding this unfortunate development, the bonds of friendship and solidarity which have long linked the people of Zimbabwe and Iran remain warm and fraternal, the statement added. The Zimbabwean guests to the banquet led by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, proceeded with the dinner in the absence of the Iranian guests.

However, relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Zimbabwe have not always been good. Recently, an article in the Iranian Embassy newsletter, (*AKBAR*) denounced the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe and the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, as puppets of the Pretoria regime.

The cancellation of the dinner does not affect the Iranian president's itinerary during his visit to the country.

#### Trade Agreement Signed

MB221752 Harare Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Islamic Republic of Iran have signed a memorandum of understanding under which Iran will provide technical assistance to Zimbabwe for the construction of an oil refinery. Iran will consider providing up to 10 percent of the capital requirements of the project. The signing took place before the Iranian envoy, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, and his delegation left Zimbabwe this morning after a 3-day official visit.

Zimbabwe and Iran agreed to increase the volume of trade, with Iran exporting non-oil commodities and importing Zimbabwean beef, hides, (?spare) tobacco, maize, and cigarettes provided the policy on prices are acceptable. Iran, which has offered to sell fuel oil to Zimbabwe, will (?weigh) the offer to provide oil to this country for a year's consumption on an interest free credit facility.

#### Ends Visit

MB220604 Harare Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran leaves Harare today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Speaking to

newsmen in the capital last night, Mr Khamene'i said his delegation signed a number of agreements with Zimbabwe covering the fields of trade, technical cooperation, and oil supply.

During his stay, Mr Khamene'i held talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, as well as senior government officials. He expressed Iran's support for the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia whom he urged to be determined until final victory. The Iranian president also pledged his country's support for the Frontline States which are the victims of South Africa's (?bullying activities).

He drew a parallel between apartheid and Zionism, adding that it is the duty of the international community to combat the twin evils. To this end, Mr Khamene'i said the Nonaligned Movement could be reactivated so that it can take a more active role, rather than remain as observer to the miseries of humanity. He said Iran would attend the nonaligned summit in Harare later this year.

#### Banana, Mugabe Meet Visiting Algerian Minister

LD191040 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
1830 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The Algerian foreign affairs minister, who is visiting Zimbabwe, made a courtesy call on President Canaan Banana yesterday, and was received by Prime Minister Mugabe, in the afternoon.

The meeting with the prime minister dealt with ways of consolidating bilateral relations and also examined important African and international affairs.

Dr Taleb Ibrahim had an exchange of opinions with the prime minister on the situation in the Maghreb and in southern Africa, on which a complete identity of views emerged. The preparation of the next nonaligned summit, planned for Harare, also was examined in depth.

#### Dissidents Murder Fourth Farmer in Matabeleland

MB220751 Harare Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bandits murdered a (?Shabani) farmer, Mr Victor Agile, at (Bedson) Ranch yesterday. Mr Agile's death comes 4 days after a (Menenjezi) farmer, Mr Dalia Gasporini, was murdered by bandits at (Gwezive) Ranch. He is the fourth farmer to be murdered by dissidents in Matabeleland in the past 3 months.



## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JANUARY 1986

## PDRY

A YSP Political Bureau statement broadcast by Aden radio praised the "revolutionary alertness" of YSP members in civil and military establishments, expressing gratitude to all those who confronted "the coupist attempt perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad." The Political Bureau said it is in "complete control" of the situation, adding that security, stability, and normal life are being restored. The radio also broadcast a message to the Political Bureau from YSP members at Aden University, who denounced the 'Ali Nasir Muhammad regime for opening the internal market to the "allurements of capitalist consumer goods" and promoting the spread of bribery, favoritism, and other corrupt practices. The "imperialist media" support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and animosity toward the YSP Political Bureau clearly show 'Ali Nasir's involvement with "imperialists and reactionaries," the message maintained.

In Moscow, the PDRY premier and foreign minister confirmed their support for 'Ali Nasir's opponents in an interview with the UAE's *AL-ITTihad* cited by WAKH. They stated that former Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive and in control of the situation in Aden, disclosing that Isma'il has accepted an invitation to talks in Moscow while Chairman 'Ali Nasir has not yet answered the invitation. Paris Radio Monte Carlo, however, reported the "readiness" and the forces opposing to accept. *AL-ITTihad* also cited reports from Sanaa that fierce fighting erupted in the Lahij area 23 January and that 'Ali Nasir has mobilized 40,000 men to regain positions controlled by his opponents in Aden and Lahij. Nevertheless, 'Ali Nasir's envoy to Damascus called for an immediate cease-fire in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Damascus radio noted that the envoy, Anis Yahya, discussed the current "regrettable events" in the PDRY during a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. Discussions in Sanaa between the YAR and Djibouti presidents also focused on the PDRY situation, according to Sanaa radio.

Among eyewitness accounts of the situation in Aden, the French ambassador said after his evacuation that the city is littered with corpses and the wreckage of 120 tanks, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The ambassador also noted the acute lack of water, electricity, food, and medicine in the capital.

## Libya

Reacting to the Pentagon announcement of U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast, JANA accused the United States of "power

mania." Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi had earlier stressed in an interview with *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI* that Libya will attempt to shoot down any U.S. aircraft that enters Libyan airspace, adding that Libya will strike anyone who violates its waters or airspace.

For the Soviet Union's part, TASS viewed the U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast as an "unconcealed provocation" and as an attempt to escalate military tension.

## Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, attacked Khark Island, and launched a "devastating" raid on oil pipelines near Ganaveh, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian Oil Ministry official told IRNA that the Ganaveh raid caused minor damage to an oil pipeline but said that Iranian oil exports would not be affected.

## OPEC

The price of crude oil could fall below \$15 per barrel unless non-OPEC countries reach an agreement with OPEC on limiting oil production, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned in an OPECNA report cited by AFP. Yamani said such a price reduction would have "adverse and dangerous consequences for the whole world economy," the report added. Meanwhile, Iran called on OPEC members to boycott Britain and Norway "for slashing oil prices in the world market," according to an IRNA interview with Iranian deputy Oil Minister Hoseyn Kazempour Ardabili. Ardabili also criticized some OPEC countries for "being instrumental" in bringing down prices and assailed Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Nigeria for violating OPEC Quota and supply rules.

## Pakistan

An explosion in a Pakistan International Airlines building in Peshawar killed 3 people and injured about 24 others, Karachi radio reported, adding that the government has launched an investigation into the incident.

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**OAPEC Official on U.S. Economic Siege of Libya***GF221024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 22 Jan (WAKH) — An Arab oil official has asserted that the U.S. economic siege imposed on Libya will not have a large effect on Libyan oil since the United States has been boycotting Libyan oil for some time.

Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAPEC, has said that the organization and its companies support Libya and are acting to assist it in facing any difficulties that it might confront, whether these are technical or other difficulties, since the Libyan Jamahiriya is a founding member of OAPEC.

In a statement published in Manama today, Dr 'Atiqah said that OAPEC is capable of assisting Libya if it is asked to carry out a definite role and if the U.S. siege appears to be having an effect on the oil industry in Libya.

The secretary general of OAPEC described the U.S. freeze on Libyan financial assets as a measure that contravenes the rules of international conduct and the trust that must exist between investors and the holders of funds.

He said that nobody expected such a measure would be adopted by a great power that advocates the principle of free enterprise and the separation of politics and economy.

**PFLP's Habash Says Worldwide Terrorism To Increase***AU231532 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] ROME January 23 George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in an interview to an Italian daily that he feared the number of terrorist attacks in the world would increase, even though his organization was against actions against third party nations. "Our enemy is Israel," he stated.

The hardline Palestinian leader, who was formerly a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's executive Committee, is today a staunch adversary of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat.

Milan's *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* said that Habash painted a black picture in terms of resurgent international terrorism but that his views were to be taken seriously in that it is well known that he is in touch with subversive forces around the world: from Japanese Kamikazes of the Red Army to Germany's Rote Armee Fraktion and Italy's Red Brigades.

As long as the Palestinians are denied a homeland and their legitimate rights, "the phenomenon of terrorism, as you call it, will not stop, on the contrary it will increase," he said. There will be groups like the PFLP which will continue to fight inside our Palestine, but there will also be groups that will operate outside," he continued.

"Conclusion: [as received] Give the Palestinians their land, their rights, and afterwards we can say together: Let us now combat all types of terrorism," Habash said.

Asked if, as is rumored, there is currently any real attempt at reconciliation between the PFLP (founded in 1967) and the PLO, Habash answered that "Arafat had advanced certain proposals that we consider unacceptable." We are convinced that PLO unity must be placed on a thoroughly clear basis.

"The PLO has a precise national program that stands by the right of the Palestinians to have an independent state and the return of the territories taken from them. Only then can there be thought of a federation with Jordan or with other Arab nations," he continued.

"At present the agreement signed between Jordan's King Husayn and 'Arafat (February 1985) means in practice the abolition of our national program. Therefore the preliminary condition to begin discussions is a repeal of this accord," Habash insisted.

Asked if his group has relations with Abu Nidal, believed to be responsible for the recent bloody attacks on the Rome and Vienna Airports, Habash is quoted as saying: "There are differences between us and the Abu Nidal organization... We do not agree on many things, for example the involvement of other nations."

**Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official For Talks***LD232106 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 11, Jan. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader this morning received Taysir Qubba'h the Central Committee member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He renewed the standing of the Front by the side of the Libyan people in its brave confrontation with U.S. threats and economic measures.

Taysir Qubba'h confirmed the high regard the Palestinian people and its fighting cadres have for the pioneering nationalistic steady stance of the Libyan Arab people and its great revolution towards the Palestinian cause. "This honourable stance was the real reason for all the terrorist practices and successive conspiracies the world imperialism plotted against Jamahiriya and its Arab revolutionary people".

**PDRY Military Situation Causes PLO Mediation End***JN231421 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1403 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Jihad Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, told the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTihad* that the PLO has suspended its mediation effort to end the fighting in the PDRY because PDRY opposition leaders rejected this mediation out of their belief that the military situation is in their favor.

**Return of Peace Force***GF231957 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTihad in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] The Palestinian peace force and the accompanying medi-



cal mission will return to Sanaa today after receiving instructions to this effect from the Palestinian leadership. The Palestinian force was stationed in the area of Kushar near the YAR's border with the PDRY.

Informed sources in Sanaa have told *AL-ITTIHAD* that these instructions were issued to the Palestinian peace force after the joint appeal by PDRY Prime Minister 'Abu Bakr Al-'attas and PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali "not to interfere in the PDRY's internal affairs." The instructions were issued to the Palestinian force to return out of the PLO's eagerness not to make a mediation step except after the approval of all parties.

**Saudi Crown Prince Receives PLO's 'Arafat**  
*GF231940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and the commander of the National Guard, received this evening at the specialized hospital Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the delegation accompanying him. They wished his highness robust health and a speedy recovery.

**PLO Radio on Joint Forces Operations in S. Lebanon**  
*JN181804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces destroyed a Zionist armored vehicle when they confronted the occupation forces' attack on the town of Kafra near the occupied border strip area. Reports from southern Lebanon say that the joint forces confronted the Zionist forces when they attempted to enter Kafra yesterday while town citizens were holding a speech rally.

The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated explosive charges while a Zionist military patrol was on the 'Aynata-(Sakhr al-Hawa) road in southern Lebanon yesterday. A jeep was destroyed, another damaged, and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The joint forces also shelled with katyushas a center belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the same area yesterday. The shelling caused heavy damage to the center and killed or wounded several agent personnel.

**Fighting in Al-Tayyibah, Hadatha**  
*JN231740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday launched rocket and machinegun attacks against two positions belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and agent militias in Al-Tayyibah and Hadatha in the border strip near occupied Palestine. The positions sustained massive

damage and a number of Zionist soldiers and enemy elements were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the two operations but did not mention its losses or those of its agents. It said that its forces stormed Al-Tayyibah and searched all the houses for the joint forces heroes. However, these attempts were in vain.

**Fighting in Yatar**  
*JN211909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday launched a machinegun and rocket attack on a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the township of Yatar, southern Lebanon. The position sustained heavy damage and a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but did not refer to its agents' losses. It said that its forces and their agent militias hit the townships of Yatar and Kafra with artillery and heavy and light machineguns, causing heavy damage to agricultural crops and property and wounding a number of citizens.

**'Arafat Comments on Agreement With Jordan**  
*NC221835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has described his group's relations with Egypt as strategic and based on a common perception of the Arab nation's causes. He also explained that the Arab position can be reunited only through Egypt's return to the Arab nation.

In a statement to be published in the 24 January edition of the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, 'Arafat said that if we go back to the Zionist documents written by Ben Gurion and Moshe Sharet, we find that they deal primarily with ways of excluding Egypt from the Arab-Israeli conflict and dividing the Levant into sectarian mini-states.

'Arafat pointed out that Jordanian and Palestinian leaders are committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but that certain Arab countries, as well as the United States, are trying to cancel this accord. However, 'Arafat said, I affirm that the tests which this agreement has faced have made it stronger and more durable.

'Arafat noted that Soviet officials still have reservations about the accord, for they feel it will lead to direct negotiations. He said: I believe these fears are unwarranted now that the Palestinians and the Arabs as a whole reaffirmed at the Casablanca summit that the problem must be solved through an international conference with the participation of all parties, including the Soviet Union.

**Yamani Says Oil Price Could Fall Below \$15***AU231255 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AFP) — The price of oil could fall below 15 dollars a barrel, posing serious problems for the world economy if a way to limit world oil production is not found, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said today.

Shaykh Yamani was quoted by the OPECNA NEWS AGENCY, monitored here, and operated by the Vienna-based Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Saudi Arabia is the biggest OPEC producer.

Shaykh Yamani described as realistic a statement yesterday by Norwegian Oil Minister Kaare Kristiansen that Norway was willing to cut output if Britain and other non OPEC oil producers coordinated with OPEC in the same way to steady prices.

The Saudi Arabian minister said that such a move was needed to avoid "a catastrophic price collapse".

An agreement should include Mexico, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Malaysia, Oman and others, he said, adding that without agreement "there will be no limitation to the downward price spiral which may bring crude prices to less than 15 dollars per barrel, with adverse and dangerous consequences for the whole world economy."

Opecna quoted Shaykh Yamani as saying that an agreement was in the interests of oil producers, and would also avert predictable

and dire consequences for the international monetary and trade system, and the health of the world economy.

He said that OPEC was prepared to "observe discipline", if a global agreement were reached and if this guaranteed OPEC a market share definitely above 16 million barrels a day".

**OECD, OPEC Reach Agreement on IFAD Funding***AU232113 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Rome, Jan 23 (AFP) — Industrialized countries and leading oil exporters today reached agreement on re-financing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), enabling it to continue assisting impoverished Third World farmers, diplomatic sources said here.

The Fund's Executive Council approved financing in the amount of 460 million dollars from 1985 to 1987, with industrialized members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) supplying 276 million dollars, or 60 per cent, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) 184 million dollars, or 40 per cent.

Fund President Idriss al-Jazairy had hoped to obtain 500 million dollars, but Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates, citing falling oil revenues, cut their support in half.

Iraq, however, has agreed to contribute two million dollars, marking its initial participation in the eight-year-old fund.

An annex to the agreement reportedly allows fund participants until February 19 to decide to increase their contributions.

## KUWAIT

**Reports of Closure of Madrid Embassy Denied***PA222114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Madrid, 22 Jan (EFE) — The Kuwaiti Embassy informed EFE today that its government has no intention of recalling its ambassador or closing its embassy in Madrid. The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, in a telegram sent to its embassy today, "emphatically" denied press reports of the possible withdrawal of its ambassador in Madrid, in reprisal for Spain establishing relations with Israel.

A spokesman for that embassy told EFE that the telegram explains that the summoning of Muhammad Qasim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti ambassador to Madrid, "is merely for consultation," and is in no way a prelude to the closing of its embassy in Spain.

The Kuwaiti ambassador was recalled by his Foreign Ministry for in-depth discussions of the repercussions of the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

**Oil Minister To Visit Soviet Union 5 February***LD231021 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan (KUNA) — High-ranking official government sources have announced here today that the minister of oil and industry, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi will go to the Soviet Union on the 5th of next month to discuss oil cooperation between the two countries.

The sources informed KUNA that Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah will meet top officials in the Soviet Union with the aim of strengthening oil relations between the two countries.

They also said that during his visit, which will last a few days, the minister will meet with Soviet officials to discuss ways to develop bilateral relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, especially with regard to oil.

The sources also emphasized that this visit was planned 5 months ago with the aim of strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

**'Responsible' Source on Current Oil Market Chaos***LD241044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* today quotes a responsible source at the Kuwaiti Petroleum Company as saying: "The current chaos in the international oil market is a very grave indicator that a price war has begun at all international financial and economic levels, whether in oil producing countries or in the non-producers."

In today's issue the newspaper said that the source, which it did not name, pointed out that some buyers have withdrawn from contracts made earlier with prices which were current in the spot market a week ago.

He pointed out that "all the OPEC countries are no longer committed to the official price, which is \$28.00 per barrel; this was officially revealed at the latest OPEC ministers meeting." He stressed that OPEC basically is eager not to violate quotas and prices.

The source told *AL-ANBA'* that previous predictions indicated a slight increase in demand for OPEC oil in 1986 and 1987, but the non-OPEC producing countries sold their product at tempting prices. This flooded the market abnormally and escalated the OPEC position of insisting on not reducing its quota and not presenting any new concessions.

The source pointed out that "a cargo of Kuwaiti oil, if it is to be contracted for export now, and if it is already shipped to Europe, will take about 30 days to transport, which means delivering it to the consumer in spring. This means that winter, during which an increase in oil demand is felt, has already ended, and that the expected price war, against which OPEC was repeatedly warned, has started."

## PDRY

**Soviet Leadership Offers Urgent Aid***GF241340 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception 7190 khz with unmonitored reception, unheard on 1188 khz]

[Text] A responsible source at the YSP Political Bureau Central Committee has stated that the Soviet leadership has made a resolution to offer urgent aid to our country, which has suffered huge damage because of the coupist conspiracy plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: The Soviet aid includes foodstuffs, medicines, tents, and medical equipment. It also includes the operation of the Friendship Hospital as part of cooperation with the friendly Soviet Union. For this purpose, a number of Soviet doctors and nurses would arrive from the Soviet Union to work in the hospital.

It is worth noting that our country has urged countries and organizations to offer various types of aid because of the damages and losses incurred by our people due to the abortive coupist attempt.

**Isma'il, 'Ali Nasir Invited to Moscow***GF240958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jan (WAKH) — Reliable political sources in Sanaa have said that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is at present in Abyan Governorate, has amassed 40,000 fighters and has held a series of meetings with military and political leaders during which he discussed several plans to regain the strategic positions controlled by his opponents in Aden and Lahij.

In remarks published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, sources say that Chairman 'Ali Nasir has issued

directives to military and political leaders to expedite drawing up the details of plans to liquidate the rebel forces with the minimum losses possible and not to endanger the life of citizens in the country or inflict more damage on the capital and other parts of the country.

*AL-ITTIHAD* adds that fierce battles broke out on the evening of 23 January between forces supporting 'Ali Nasir and forces opposing him. Tanks were used in the fighting that took place behind the lines of the rebel forces controlling Lahij.

In an interview with *AL-ITTIHAD*, PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, both of whom are in Moscow at present, declared their support for the opponents of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and asserted that former chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive and controls the situation in Aden.

Al-'Attas and Al-Dali said that both Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and former Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il have been invited to Moscow to discuss settling their differences. Al-'Attas and Al-Dali said: "'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has accepted the invitation but no answer has yet been received from 'Ali Nasir."

**'Readiness' To Accept Expressed**  
JN231525 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1505 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese paper *AL-NAHAR* cites Arab sources as saying that the USSR is seeking to form a reconciliation committee to halt the civil war in the PDRY. The committee will be made up of four figures from the PDRY: Prime Minister Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who did not participate in the fighting in view of their presence in Moscow, and representatives of each of the two warring parties. *AL-NAHAR* also says that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the forces that oppose him have expressed readiness to accept the USSR's invitation to visit Moscow and hold negotiations.

**'Ali Nasir Reportedly Ordered Politburo Attack**  
LD240852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN* reported that PDRY prime minister Haydar al-'Attas and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who are currently in Moscow, said that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad "had sent his personal guards to physically liquidate the members of the Politburo who were present in the conference hall. But the members of the Politburo were able to foil this conspiracy and most of the comrades were saved."

According to the newspaper, Mr al-'Attas expressed his resentment over the method used by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Dr al-Dali also said that President Nasir "had deviated from democracy, and the internal events confirm this."

Al-'Attas pointed out that President Nasir Muhammad "according to our information, has been in Sanaa for 2 days, but we are not in contact with him, as there is no possibility now for any

dialogue with him in spite of our previous efforts to contact him when he was in Addis Ababa. We received no reply."

**UAE Daily Reports PDRY Opposition Controls Aden**  
GF231913 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic  
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Moscow — Reliable sources here have affirmed that Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, expects, within the next few hours, the arrival of a delegation from Aden to hold negotiations with the Soviet leadership to end the split and fighting among the ranks of the members of the YSP Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

The sources affirmed that 'Ali 'Antar and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il have tightened their control over Aden and that meetings are currently being held between party officials in the governorates and "the collective leadership" in Aden on the issue of observing the non-violation of the instructions issued by the collective leadership, which has taken control of the capital and the radio and television station building.

The sources pointed out that in case of the arrival of the delegation in Moscow, which would represent the collective leadership and the resolution of matters, Abu Bakr al-'Attas would remain as the head of the government, followed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, until the formation of a new government. Even though 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali is one of the supporters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, he lives in the same building in Moscow as the prime minister who supports 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Together they are holding talks with the Soviets, with the participation of DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah.

**40,000 Troops Reportedly Massed To Attack Rebels**  
NC241019 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, Jan 24 (AFP) — Some 40,000 armed supporters of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have massed in the Governorate of Abyan, 130 kms (80 miles) from Aden and are preparing a counter attack against rebel forces, the Abu Dhabi daily *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today.

Citing reliable sources in the North Yemen capital Sanaa, the daily said President 'Ali Nasir was personally supervising preparations for the attack, assisted by military commanders and political figures who have remained loyal to him. The daily said that the offensive would be on Aden itself, which is now virtually controlled by the rebels, and on Lahij, 30 kms (20 miles) north of the capital. Lahij is the stronghold of supporters of former President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, a leading figure in last week's coup attempt which sparked the fighting. Some 10,000 people are reported to have died in fighting between the country's rival Marxist factions.

In London, a Defence Ministry spokesman said the royal yacht Britannia had ended its operation to rescue foreign nationals from South Yemen and was sailing for New Zealand, where the



Queen is expecting it. The vessel rescued more than 1,000 people in all, including 450 yesterday.

**French Envoy Says Around 10,000 Killed in Fighting**  
*AU231749 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Aboard the French Navy destroyer, *De Grasse*, Jan 23 (AFP) — Around 10,000 people have been killed in 10 days of fierce fighting between rival Marxist factions in Aden, French Ambassador to South Yemen Pierre Audebert said today while being evacuated to Djibouti. The dead include at least two Soviet nationals, whose bodies arrived in the East African port of Djibouti, just across the Red Sea from Aden, early this week.

"Last night, soon after our departure, as we prepared to evacuate Aden, fighting was still raging but we were able to take advantage of a lull to head for Little Aden, northeast of the capital, where the boarding was taking place," Mr. Audebert said aboard the *De Grasse*, a few dozen nautical miles off Aden. He said the South Yemeni capital had been turned into a ghost town, with bodies piled up by the dozen amid the wreckage of tanks. He estimated that 100 to 200 tanks had been knocked out in merciless battles right in the city's center.

Mr. Audebert said that last night and early today, more than 1,250 foreigners were evacuated in the joint French, Soviet and British sea operation. More than 4,500 refugees of various nationalities, including some 3,500 Soviets, have already arrived in the east African port of Djibouti, just across the Red Sea from Aden, since last Friday, Western diplomatic sources said. The French envoy said there were no British, French or Italian nationals left in Aden.

**Further From French Envoy**  
*JN240704 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
*0600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Ambassador Audebert adds that what has been going on is not a coup and has not yet turned into a civil war. It is a tribal sedition, which is still going on in the city. The language used is that of heavy weapons, air force, tanks, armored cars, field artillery, mortars, and missiles. Warring sides are not satisfied with arresting or capturing their adversaries. The method followed is bodily liquidation, as he put it. There is great confusion among the fighters because they wear the same uniform. Therefore, they resort to crying out and exchanging provocative remarks and verbal insults to distinguish between their allies and enemies.

The ambassador thinks that the spark which kindled the sedition took place on 13 January at a tumultuous meeting of the YSP Political Bureau. He does not rule out the possibility that the dispute has political roots, but he tends to ascribe it to a 3-year tribal and family feud. He says that Aden is now in the hands of the coupists, with the exception of two quarters — Al-Tawwahi and Abyan — east of the port. He puts the number of foreigners who have left over the past 2 days at 1,300, adding that the remaining foreigners in town are Soviets.

The ambassador is of the opinion that battles may continue for a few days, especially since the fighting is frequently carried out in a hand-to-hand manner, particularly in residential areas and at the entrances to hotels and embassies. What is more outrageous is the lack of water, electricity, food, and medicine. People drink from ponds and water tanks that are polluted with human corpses. No doctors are available because most of them are foreigners who have left the country.

**Paris Reports Evacuation From Aden Embassy**  
*LD230935 Paris International Service in French*  
*0800 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] South Yemen — The remaining French people at the French Embassy in Aden left the Yemeni capital yesterday evening on board the French cargo-ship *Ile de la Reunion* bound for Djibouti.

The French ship *Normandia* was able to pick up about 50 people, including 10 French, at Balhaf, several hundred kilometers from Aden. The ship is moreover renewing the operation at Ash Shihr while a British boat, *The Diamond Princess*, is going to operate at Mukalla.

**Airport Opened to International Daytime Traffic**  
*GF231202 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1130 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Today, Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, inspected Aden International Airport which was opened to international air traffic during the daytime. He viewed the steps which are being made to prepare the airport to receive planes at night. Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli also inspected the telephone directorate and viewed the telephone services in the directorate's various departments.

He was accompanied by Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy transport minister.

**Sanaa Sources Believe Airport Closed**  
*JN240827 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
*0800 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The PDRY opposition forces' radio, which transmits on the official Aden radio transmitters, says that Aden airport has been opened to air traffic. However, Sanaa sources believe that the airport is still closed.

Diplomats in Djibouti say that the opposition forces yesterday used all their resources to wage a decisive battle against the progovernment forces and that the two sides are using all they have, including heavy weapons. The sources added that ammunition is running out on both sides and that they will eventually

resort to negotiations provided there is no outside intervention. The sources also said that the two sides received fresh local weapons, ammunition, and reinforcements, which endanger the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

**Aden on 'Too Late' Confessions of Hadi Ahmad Nasir**  
*GF231518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1245 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Station commentary — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, 1188 khz with poor reception]

[Text] The confession of Hadi Ahmad Nasir, one of the participants of the bloody coup attempt planned and led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of 13 January, describes the gravity of the conspiracy designed to liquidate a majority of the Political Bureau members and party and state cadres, abolish the revolutionary experience of the PDRY, and establish an autocratic and dictatorial leadership and regime for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist gang to replace the party leadership and its collective command.

This confession unveiled the truth of the conspiratorial gang and the bloody and criminal plot it prepared long ago. The lies of the conspiracy carried out by 'Ali Nasir on the morning of 13 January extended to the ranks of the party and masses by way of a fabricated statement that four members of the Political Bureau and others had been executed and that they had tried to assassinate him and carry out a coup to take control of individual rule. This is a method used by the conspirators, foremost being 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Hadi Ahmad Nasir confessed that he was a member of the conspirators who were thirsty for evil and destruction seeking to destroy the security and stability of the people. They found themselves involved in executing a criminal conspiracy against the party and people, the aims of which were revealed after it was too late.

I wonder how they discovered the atrocity of their criminal deeds. Why now, after assassinating a group of the elite of the leading and honorable cadres of the party, brought up and cared for by the party for many years, and after they caused the death or wounding of thousands of our people's children — including soldiers and qualified cadres of military and security institutions who devoted themselves to the defense of their leading party, the achievements of the toiling masses, the honor and sovereignty of our Yemeni homeland, and our revolutionary experience, of which the Arab revolutionaries and all of the international revolutionary powers are proud (because it resists) the fierce imperialist-Zionist assault which the people of our Arab nation are facing?

He confessed to membership in the conspiracy gang and to the bloodshed and the existence of weapons since May 1985 when they surveyed and divided the capital into fighting areas. In light of that, they organized a number of misled people, mercenaries, and the spiteful into battle units and groups, each group under the command of a certain individual. These forces were supplied with RPG's, incendiary bombs, machineguns and arms used for the first time imported by Sarhan 'Alawi al-Husayn from overseas. The task of these groups was to control the capital after the

physical liquidation of a majority of the Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee members. The conspiratorial design was participated in by Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, minister of state security; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, interior minister; and 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ilaywah [chief of staff] who would command the military units of the Ministries of Defense, Interior, and State Security and who would give military instructions from the operations chambers and establish complete control over the entire country.

Despite the accuracy and secrecy of the bloody criminal plot; despite the fact that commanders of the main corps were recalled and that some of them were quickly (?misled); despite the fact that huge quantities of weapons were stockpiled in the capital's suburbs and hundreds of misled people from the villages were supplied with weapons of terrorism and destruction and deployed throughout populated residential quarters; despite the farce of the 13 January coup, which they attributed to a number of Political Bureau members; and despite the fact that some Political Bureau members were taken unaware by fire directed at them during their regular meeting in the meetings' hall of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat in an attempt to physically liquidate them, the Political Bureau was confident that the party and its strong arm, the Armed Forces and the masses, would foil this ugly plot by the leader of the sanguine gang, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and would be able to crush it and eliminate its effects.

Thus the leaders of our YSP moved, after being shocked by an event they did not expect during a party meeting, which is holy and sacred and responsible for the party, the people, and the revolution's experience. To contain the situation, and assisted by the party leaders and cadres in the military, civil institutions, and massive organizations, they moved to put an end to the plot designed to eliminate our people's revolutionary achievements, to put the country in front of an unknown fate, and to thus foil the plans of the symbols of the plot who still believe they can continue their ugly plot until the end.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir confessed that they were involved in the plot, that the country was led to a genuine disaster and an unprecedented tragedy, and that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad bears full responsibility for the devastation that has befallen the country. However, his confession came too late. Our people cannot forget the costly devastation that has befallen them and our party can never forget its wounds and the loss of scores of nationalist cadres which will be difficult to replace for many years to come.

Could the sanguine gang which plotted and shed the blood of our people's elite not have resorted to party and constitutional legitimacy? Could it not have behaved in a way consistent with national responsibility based on the internal system, party traditions, and constitutional legitimacy?

We ask: What did 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the plotters lack? Was it more authority or the striking at and the elimination of this experience? This question was responded to by the outcome of abortive conspiracy. The next days will also give further reply to this question.

Had the plotting gang given full loyalty to the party and its collective leadership and had it served the people's interests, it

would have saved the party and the country this devastation.

However, it did not want this. Rather it followed its lust for authority under 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's autocracy. It intended to abolish the contents of the party and the legitimate institutions. The gang forgot that the YSP, which has laid firm foundations for the revolutionary legitimacy and collective leadership, has never allowed, nor will it allow, autocracy to dominate or the voice of the individual to rise above that of the party and masses. The party will continue to shout and no sound will rise above that of the party and its collective leadership; no authority will rise above that of our revolutionary people.

#### Districts Rally Support for 'Collective Leadership'

##### Al-Sa'id District

GF231317 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz, poor reception on 1188 khz, and unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] A mass speech rally was held in the Al-Sa'id District in Shabwah Governorate this morning. Crowds from the district's masses participated in the rally during the speech given by comrade second secretary of the YSP Organization Committee in the Al-Sa'id District [no name given] condemning the abortive coup attempt which has cost our YSP and Yemeni people many disasters and catastrophes in implementation of the autocratic propensity of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his plotting gang. He called on the masses to be more vigilant and to further rally around the people's vanguard, the YSP, to defend its accomplishments and [words indistinct].

A speech on behalf of the massive organizations in the Al-Sa'id District was also given. The speech affirmed full loyalty to the party and its collective leadership.

##### Yafi' District

GF231757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and very poor reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpt] The masses of the Tafi' District went out from all areas and residential quarters for major demonstrations and marches this morning. The marches and demonstrations condemned the treacherous plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to physically liquidate members of the Political Bureau, party cadres, and military leaders. The demonstrators supported the measures taken by the Political Bureau toward the abortive coup attempt. The masses expressed full readiness to defend the party and its collective leadership and to make more sacrifices to preserve and defend the revolutionary experience in our country.

Amid the masses' chants, which condemned the abortive coup attempt of plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, District Commissioner Comrade Yusuf 'Abdallah delivered a speech on behalf of

the party organization in the district. He condemned and denounced the coup attempt. He affirmed that the party, the massive organizations, and the military institutions in the district have offered, and will continue to offer, all they can for the victory of the party and its progressive achievements. The speech explained the nature and goals of the coup attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang. He thanked the district's masses for their courageous and revolutionary stand to foil the abortive coup attempt.

It should be noted that the Al-Hadd and [name indistinct] centers have witnessed similar demonstrations and rallies.

#### Trade Unions Federation Denounces Coup Attempt

GF231314 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Excerpt] The Republic's Trade Unions Federation condemned the aborted coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, which aimed at autocracy far from the party's collective leadership and party legitimacy. This came in an appeal issued by the General Secretariat of the Trade Unions Federation addressed by Comrade Sultan al-Dawah, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary general of the federation, to all the workers and toilers in the country.

##### Issues Appeal

GF231506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1406 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Appeal by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Republic's Trade Unions Federation — read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Central Committee issued an appeal following the painful events our country witnessed as result of the aborted coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang in order to establish autocratic rule far from the party's collective leadership and party legitimacy.

O laborers and workers of the country, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, which has always believed in the collective leadership of the party and its organizational and political unity, reaffirms its principled and stable stances in favor of the YSP and its collective leadership, represented in the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau — the collective mind of the YSP, the leader and guide to the struggles of the workers and toilers. The Secretariat General of the Central Committee condemns this aborted coup attempt and calls on the masses of the workers and toilers to defend the collective leadership of the party and to work with high-mindedness to eliminate the effects of this attempt in order to restore matters to their normal state through active contribution to restore water, electricity, and communications to the masses of the people that suffered as a result of these events.

The Trade Unions Federation reaffirms its condemnation of this attempt, which tried to destroy the party and the achievements



of our masses throughout the past years. Foremost of these achievements is the YSP, the conscience, mind, and honor of the Yemeni people. It lauds the prominent role played by the military institutions, represented by the Armed Forces, popular police, state security, and popular militia, which proved to be a power in the hand of the YSP to defend the achievements of our Yemeni people. O masses of laborers and toilers, the role created by the aborted coup attempt, O masses of our Yemeni people, the destruction created by the aborted coup attempt, requires exerting all capabilities and doubling efforts to restore matters to their normal state and to restore safety and stability to our Yemeni people. Thus, you are urged to cooperate with all honorable people to heal the wounds of our people through your active participation to restore life to the service, supply, and health establishments and ease the pains that befell our people.

Long live the YSP, the leader and guide of our Yemeni people's struggle. Long live the Yemeni working class and the trade unions movement, a major supporter of the YSP.

#### **Aden University Organization Supports YSP**

*GF240830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
0640 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Message From "Aden University" to the "Comrade Members of the YSP Political Bureau Collective Leadership" — read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] In the name of all YSP strugglers at all Aden University faculties. We express our full support for the courageous and sound steps you have taken to foil the abortive bloody coup attempt planned by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous gang to replace the collective leadership with autocracy and rule by family and tribe and to strike at the party and constitutional legitimacy.

The party cadres and strugglers at Aden University believe that this abortive coup attempt was a culmination of previous practices by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which contradicted party legitimacy and collective leadership by bypassing the party's documents and charter and the resolutions of its regular congresses. This was an outright violation of our party's noble ideals which were strengthened during the long struggle march of our party and revolution. This attempt exposed the opportunism and tribal practices, which are bourgeois and individualistic in nature, to physically liquidate some honorable elements in the party who have been leading the party for a long time. This plotting against the party culminated in false media reports in which flamboyant words and slogans, which are opportunist in their content and essence, were used. It also culminated in diverting the mass media — radio, press, and television — from its main role and employing it to idolize his character and contradicting the YSP's firm policy.

These disgraceful practices have struck at the national economy, resulted in parasitism in the public and cooperative sector, and opened the internal market for allurements of capitalist consumer goods and which spoil the strugglers' spirit and conflict with our economic and political policy. This has all been accom-

panied by the spread of social ills — bribery, favoritism, mediation at the government's various organs, and the misappropriation of public property, and at the same time blocking the duties of security, unionist, and accountancy organs and hampering their role in protecting public properties from misappropriation and misuse.

Through our followup of imperialist media organs and the role they have played in what is going on in the PDRY during these hard days, we notice that these organs do not hide their true feelings of support for plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad out of their belief that he is the practical man who has developed the PDRY's relations with the capitalist market. On the other hand, these organs do not hide their animosity toward the collective leadership represented in the YSP Political Bureau by describing it as the hardline Marxist side. All this is not strange to the strugglers of our party in as much as it clearly shows the involvement of plotter 'Ali Nasir with imperialists and reactionaries in implementing their plots to attempt to physically liquidate the historical leadership of the YSP represented in the Political Bureau. These malicious powers have long dreamed about fulfilling this goal through their long plotting throughout history. However, the failure of this criminal attempt gives a new lesson to these malicious powers that the YSP and its collective leadership are an unattainable rock against which all internal and external plots — regardless of their size and accuracy — will break, thanks to the vigilance of security organs and the heroic Armed Forces and the people's support for the leading party — the YSP.

Comrades, be confident that we at Aden University will continue to be beacons on the road to progress which we have chosen and which has been laid firm in the documents of our party's programs for the sake of fulfilling the revolution's democratic and national duties for socialist horizons. We will protect these achievements with all our lives; we will continue to work with our people to heal the wounds and contain the tragic effects and the fascist bloody massacres committed by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang; we will continue to implement the Political Bureau's resolutions to normalize life. Let the banner of scientific socialism remain high. All glory to the YSP. May the treacherous plotters and adventurers meet death and perish.

[Signed] The YSP organization, Aden University.

#### **Popular Organizations Express Support for YSP**

*GF231816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and very poor reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpts] The popular organizations, party and government committees, trade and creative organizations, production and cultural locations, and establishments in our country continue to condemn and denounce the aborted coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang and the pains and tragedies caused by it to the party and the masses of the people. They express support for all of the measures of our party adopted by the collective leadership of the Political Bureau to overcome the consequences of this vile attempt.



The Yemeni Socialist Union Central Committee, on behalf of thousands of the youths of the union, in a cable addressed to the comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, expressed support for the measures adopted by the Political Bureau "collective leadership" to resist the tragic effects resulting from the aborted coup attempt, designed to physically liquidate the most honorable strugglers of our YSP and its historic leadership planned by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang to satisfy his autocratic inclinations.

The YSP Political Bureau also received similar cables from popular organizations in the revolutionary Aden and the union committee and the unit of trade and projects in Aden port.

The struggling groups in the General Water Committee condemned the criminal acts perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang against the children of our people in the capital. The cable sent to the comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau stated that hatred drove the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang to the point of blowing-up the main water installations supplying Beyer, Al-Mu'alla, Al-Suwahi, and Khor Mattar, including the reservoirs, pumping stations, water mains, and pumping lines which supply the reservoirs of the villages overlooking Aden, to exterminate the elderly, women, and children by thirst.

The struggling groups expressed support for the measures of the Political Bureau to face the painful situation as a result of this aborted coup attempt, affirming its intention to exert efforts to repair damages and restore water to various cities of the capital as soon as possible, as well as to make efforts to ensure water to the consumers in the damaged residential quarters by all possible means.

#### **Political Bureau Salutes Popular Organizations**

*GF232053 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1920 GMT 23 Jan 86*

["Salute message" by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau to the YSP organizations in the Republic's governorates, in the Armed Forces, in the state security, in the popular army, in the popular militia, and in the popular organizations — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 7190 khz with very poor reception]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau, which was able to contain the bloody coupist conspiracy arranged by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of Monday, 13 January 1986, is today — and has been since its statement issued on Wednesday, 15 January — in complete control of the situation in the country and affirms the restoration of security, stability, and normal life to the country. This victory against the bloody conspirators who belong to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's clique, could not have been achieved without the revolutionary alertness of our party members in the civil and military establishments and without the rallying of the people's masses around the party's collective leadership. It was also achieved thanks to the great sacrifices and the grave losses made by the strugglers, the party, and the people's masses in a strong struggle alliance, in defense of the revolutionary experience and in defense of the noble

principles and goals, for the achievement of which we are all struggling, to achieve progress and prosperity for all the masses of our people.

On behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Political Bureau addresses the party's shield, the soldiers of the military establishments. To the party bases and to its leadership cadres; to the leaderships of the popular organizations; to the establishments of the state's public and cooperative sectors; to all who stand at the borders carrying arms to protect the homeland's sovereignty from any foreign presumptuousness; to the sons of our people who remained steadfast, made sacrifices, and who endured the difficult circumstances resulting from the power and water cuts and the lack of food supply and who became homeless; to the mothers, wives and sons of the brave martyrs, who sacrificed their souls in this battle imposed upon our party and people as a result of the mean conspiracy; to all those people we convey appreciation and gratitude for rallying around the collective leadership of the party — which is represented by the Political Bureau and Central Committee — and for their derunciation, or rather confrontation, of the coupist attempt perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Such an attempt contradicts the simplest bases of human behavior, respect for ideals, and noble values. We hail their audacious feelings demonstrated in their mass struggle to foil the deceptive and treasonous plot to which our revolutionary experience was subjected, such an experience that is made by the people under the leadership of their Yemeni Socialist Party. The Political Bureau values the sacrifices, the heroism, and the masses' rallying around their leading party. The Political Bureau glorifies the masses and urges them, men and women, to rise and rebuild what was destroyed by the gang of conspiracy and treason.

Throughout every crisis and every revolutionary difficulty confronted by our revolution and people, you were triumphant in favor of the collective leadership — the revolutionary pioneer of the people — because you have always said no to monopoly, no to autocracy, no to killing, destruction, and sabotage. You said yes to the collective leadership, yes to the pioneer party, the YSP, yes to the party and the constitutional legitimacy, yes to documents and law, yes to legitimate institutions and yes to security and stability. Our people were victorious in their battles against their enemies in the country and abroad. They proved that they are determined more than ever to defend their revolutionary experience and more ready to defend their national sovereignty and the path of their social progress by counting the self-capabilities and the support of their friends in the international revolutionary movement, the foremost being the Soviet Union. Let us proceed forward along the course of the 14 October Revolution, the road of the YSP, the road of completion of the duties of the democratic national revolution to attain a better future for you and for generations to come.

#### **Gulf Press Comment on Events in PDRY**

*GF231904 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT  
23 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 23 Jan (WAKH) — The Bahraini Arabic

daily *AKHEAR AL-KHALIJ* said that the current incidents in South Yemen affirm that the Arab mind needs more understanding of democracy. In its editorial today, the paper said conflicts and differences are natural things, and democratic dialogue is the only way to snuff out these differences.

Concluding its commentary, the paper stressed that the current situation in the Arab world requires more wisdom to solve the problems in the service of Arab causes.

Two United Arab Emirates newspapers continued to editorialize today on the dangerous situation in Democratic Yemen threatening the national achievements of that Arab country.

*AL-ITTIHAD* pointed out "the continuation of the battles mean more suffering, concern and fear for the Yemeni people...[elipses as received] more drainage of the human and economic potentials and loss of manpower without any justification." The newspaper asked "is it logical to sacrifice the security of the Yemeni people...[elipses as received] for the sake of the few in an attempt to control power?"

*AL-WAHDAH* questioned the Arab League's inability to resolve the crisis. It wondered why the Arab League was "always far away from the hot events that happen in the Arab world."

Qatar's daily *AL-ARAB* and *AL-URUBAH* weekly magazine expressed the hope that fighting in Democratic Yemen would come to an end and warned against the dangers posed by the continuation of such a situation to the whole Arab nation. The paper said the uncertain and conflicting reports on the situation in Democratic Yemen indicate that the situation was still out of control of both feuding parties. The paper also expressed the belief that a conspiracy was being hatched against the Democratic Yemen saying that the current situation means that the problem might have spread outside the circle of party conflict. The paper added that if Democratic Yemen was the last Arab country to fall prey to conspiracies concocted against the Arab nation, it is hoped that this country would come out of this serious conflict strong enough to end the civil strife and dress its wounds.

Meanwhile *AL-URUBAH* said the only beneficiary from the Democratic Yemen tragedy were the anti-Arab forces and that the conflict opened a new wound in the body of the nation that would deplete the resources of Democratic Yemen and negatively affect the steadfastness of the Arab nation.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Few Results Expected From Peres UK Talks

LD231059 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The prime minister of the Israeli enemy today in London began talks with the British officials. The latest developments in the search for a formula for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict were discussed, taking into consideration the Israeli insistence on excluding the PLO from discussing the subject.

The Israeli view, as is well known, is that the formula of searching for a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict should be compatible with what Israel wants, which is separating the man and the land, i.e. the negotiations would be about finding a formula for the presence of the Palestinian person on Israeli land. This is one of the principal elements in the Israeli enemy's position on future discussions of the permanent solution for the problem of the Palestinian people. The means might vary, but this is the substance. There are also Israeli principles which should be taken into consideration. These include that it is impossible to change the fait accompli of the settlements which have been constructed by the hundreds in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and then there is the condition, which the Israelis consider a framework for all their hardline demands: the exclusion of the PLO from any talks.

Because of all this, there seems to be no possibility of reaching a formula which could be a joint basis for a serious and effective discussion. This is especially true as the meeting of the enemy's prime minister with the British officials comes amid circumstances whose dimensions the Israeli enemy is trying to consecrate, or use to consolidate his positions. At the forefront of these circumstances is the European withdrawal from serious participation in the search for a formula for the just and permanent solution according to the 1980 Venice Declaration, according to which the EEC countries committed themselves to supporting the rights of the Palestinian people and to help them to attain these rights by giving their legitimate representative, the PLO, the chance to participate in finding the acceptable formula.

It seems that the European withdrawal was due to a number of factors. At the forefront of these factors was to give a chance to solutions presented by some who are from outside the region of conflict. However under close scrutiny these solutions were found to force the Arabs to deal with the Israeli option and nothing else. Therefore, the Palestinian refusal to deal with these solutions were justified.

Based on these facts, it seems that the talks of the enemy's prime minister will not result in anything new, because the enemy does not want to find a just and permanent solution. His stance is supported by the absence of effective pressures against him. Up to now these pressures have been amicable pressures, which at the most do not exceed striking a balance between the interests of those who exert them with those of the Arab world and the feelings of real sympathy with what Israel wants.

## YAR

### 'Arafat, Khalaf Arrive in Sanaa 23 Jan

GF240528 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
0430 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Sanaa yesterday on a visit to our country.

In a statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY, Brother Yasir 'Arafat said that he would brief Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and brother officials on the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which stemmed from the Islamic conference held in Jerusalem recently which discussed Zionist aggressions and violations of holy places in occupied Palestine.

Brother 'Arafat described the meeting as positive and that it achieved important results on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels in order to confront the challenges facing our Arab and Islamic nations. In conclusion, he said that during the visit he would acquaint himself with the developments in the southern part of the homeland.

He was received at the airport by a number of officials; Jamal 'Arafat, PLO representative in Sanaa; and a number of Palestinian revolution cadres.

**Djibouti President Arrives, Discusses PDRY**  
*GF231333 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti arrived at Sanaa International Airport this afternoon on a short visit. He was received by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

Upon his arrival, His Excellency Hassan Gouled accompanied by the brother president, and secretary general of the General People's Congress arrived at the VIP lounge at the airport where they held discussions during which they exchanged views on the situation in the region in general and in the southern part of the homeland in particular. They also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries. Representing the Yemeni side, the session of discussions were attended by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs, and member of the Standing Committee. Representing Djibouti at the discussions were Moumin Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Aden Shaykh Hassan, Djibouti ambassador to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY, His Excellency President Hassan Gouled said: The purpose of my visit is to meet Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and to exchange views with his excellency on the current situation in the region. We have exchanged views with his excellency on the current development in the southern part in particular. In this regard we have agreed to make efforts to contain the issue, to seek a

peaceful solution for it, and to confirm the legitimacy in the southern part. Actually, what is happening in the southern part is of great concern to us. Grasping this occasion, I would like to express my profound thanks to my brother and my friend His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for giving me the opportunity to visit my second homeland, the fraternal YAR. I would like to thank, the president of the YAR, its government, and its people for this visit. I thanked his excellency for this generous gesture.

In statement to the Djibouti television and radio correspondent, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, said: I am very happy to meet my brother President Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti.

During this meeting we discussed developments in the Yemeni arena in general, and the current situation in the southern part of the homeland in particular. We have identical views on the issues discussed. We have agreed to make joint efforts to contain this crisis, and to coordinate and seek efforts together with the brothers and friends to contain this problem and to solve it through peaceful and democratic means.

We also discussed the YAR and Djibouti support for the legitimacy in the southern part of the homeland, in addition to the bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

His Excellency Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, left Sanaa International Airport this afternoon for his country. He was seen off by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ of planning; and Brother Lieutenant Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs, and member of the Standing Committee.

**Jordanian Official Arrives With Message**  
*GF231800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Adnan Sa'id Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Jordanian Royal Court, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon for a visit of several days to our country.

In statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY, Brother 'Abu 'Awdah said that he is carrying a message from His Majesty King Husayn ibn 'alal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

He was received by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for the unity affairs, and a representative of the Presidency's protocol.

**Paper Praises President's Appeal to PDRY Brethren**  
*GF231844 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In its editorial, the weekly edition of the newspaper 26 *SEPTEMBER* issued today dealt with the course of events in the southern part of the homeland. The paper praised the fraternal appeal made by the brother president to the brethren in the southern part. The president called upon the brethren to make positive national dialogue the effective means to prevent bloodshed and destruction resulting from fighting.

The paper stated that the brethren's appreciation for the logic of the national and pan-Arab feelings and the concern for restoring

normal life will be the decisive factor which will prevent destruction, bloodshed, and the waste of capabilities. The paper affirmed that rising to the level of responsibility and positive contribution to silence the artillery and tanks, is the best means to pass the difficult test.

The paper concluded its editorial saying: The president's appeal to the brethren for them to resort to logic was made out of concern for the interests of our people in the southern part of the homeland. Circumstances are different this time and a total response to all the contents of the appeal guarantees the elimination of the crisis which disturbed the course of life in our southern part during recent days.



**President Mubarak Addresses Rally in Asyut***NC232248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Asyut, 23 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt will neither surrender Arab rights nor neglect its obligations as the largest Arab state. It will never bow, but will always remain a leader and a vanguard.

At a public rally in the town of Asyut in Upper Egypt today, President Mubarak described Egypt's policy as clear, frank, and declared. He expressed his regret at the divisions within the Arab nation, the differences among the Arab states, and the bloody feuds among the Arab people. As an illustration, he referred to the bloodshed and sabotage taking place in the Arab lands of Lebanon and South Yemen, the Iraq-Iran war, and the actions taken by the Arab states against each other.

President Mubarak warned that occupied Arab land in the Golan and the Palestinian people's rights are the targets of a dangerous policy of faits accomplis while the Arabs are preoccupied and have forgotten their nation's most crucial causes.

President Mubarak discussed Egyptian-Jordanian relations and the two countries' efforts to get the Palestinian issue moving again. He expressed hope that King Husayn and the PLO will reach an agreement that will open the way to positive action conducive to a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution.

In the field of foreign policy, President Mubarak touched on Egypt's ties with the two superpowers and its activities within the Nonaligned Movement and in Africa.

As for domestic policy, he stressed that the decision-making process in Egypt is marked by a cool and careful study of all aspects of a situation, and indicated that any decision made must be in the Egyptian people's interest.

He also emphasized that Egyptian democracy will grow stronger and will become able to correct, call to account, and check any attempts to subvert it.

**Turkish Paper Carries Interview With Mubarak***NC230730 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Jan 86 p 1,8*

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo by CUMHURIYET correspondent Cengiz Candar — date not given]

[Text] [Candar] I would like to begin by asking how you view Turkish-Egyptian relations. Do you see them as relations between an Arab country and a European country, as relations between two regional powers, or as cooperation between two Mediterranean countries?

[Mubarak] I view these relations from various angles: as relations with a European country, a regional country, a Mediterranean country, and an Islamic country. I cannot view them from only one angle.

[Candar] Would you care to emphasize one of these angles?

[Mubarak] I would like to stress the fact that our traditional relations with Turkey date back quite far and constitute the basis for the cooperation and solidarity existing between our two countries. We can never overlook this fact. If there had not been this dimension to our relations, then I would have viewed them through only one angle. It is these old and traditional ties that allow me to view our relations from various angles.

[Candar] Since when?

[Mubarak] Since the 15th century.

[Candar] During your visit to Turkey last May, you focused the attention of your talks with President Evren on achieving joint Turkish-Egyptian support for the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative as set forth in the 11 February 1985 Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO. Judging by events that have taken place since then, the 11 February agreement and the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative are no longer viable.

[Mubarak] Do you consider the 11 February agreement to be dead? Are you saying that it has been dropped?

[Candar] Even if it is not dead, it is only mentioned half-heartedly. What will be the primary focus of your talks with the president of the Turkish Republic this week?

[Mubarak] We are again going to tackle the 11 February agreement and the efforts being made to achieve peace, using the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative as a starting point. We will discuss any new element that will help us to make progress. In other words, this matter has not been brushed aside, and the 11 February agreement has not been dropped. It constitutes the basis for all our efforts.

[Candar] Do you mean to say that you are still concentrating on the 11 February agreement and on efforts to secure Turkish-Egyptian support for the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative?

[Mubarak] Yes, this is very important.

[Candar] Sir, do you mean to say that there has been no diminution in peace efforts?

[Mubarak] You can't call it diminution. We have encountered certain situations which can crop up anywhere. However, we must work hard to surmount these difficulties if an international conference is to be held with the participation of a Palestinian delegation.

[Candar] Mr President, don't you think that Jordan's rapprochement with Syria, which is known to hate this agreement, will undermine the chances for the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative to succeed?

[Mubarak] I can say this much: Contacts between Jordan and Syria will not affect the 11 February agreement. We consider this agreement to be very important. Contacts between Jordan and Syria are confined to the relations between them. There are certain problems which are pending, but efforts are being made

to remove them. We totally support all contacts which seek to resolve issues among Arab countries.

[Candar] Do you view this rapprochement as a new axis in the Arab world?

[Mubarak] It is not a new axis. It is normal for all Arab countries to maintain good relations among themselves. We were divided because of our different views on the Middle East issue. Contacts between Jordan and Syria should not be interpreted as the beginning of a new axis. If you look at it that way, then you would have to call relations between Jordan and Egypt or between Iraq and Egypt an axis as well. I can tell you that we are in touch with most Arab countries.

[Candar] If that is the case, then you are not saying, even by implication, that there is an axis between Jordan and Iraq. This is not an axis, is it?

[Mubarak] Good relations exist between Jordan and Iraq. If we consider this to be an axis, then how can Jordan maintain good relations with Iraq, which is on bad terms with Syria? This proves that contacts between Jordan and Syria do not constitute a new axis. If you were to act on that assumption, then Jordan, which is on fine terms with Iraq, should not be in touch with the Syrian Government. Do you understand what I mean?

[Candar] Yes, I do. Where do Egyptian-PLO relations stand?

[Mubarak] The Palestinian cause has enjoyed our support since 1948. We support the PLO. According to the 1974 resolution adopted in Rabat by the Arab league, the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. That is why we have supported this cause right from the start. We support the PLO in its endeavors to achieve a comprehensive and fair settlement.

[Candar] If I am not mistaken, you called on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242 during an interview with NBC 2 weeks ago. In that interview you said that if he did not accept this resolution, then he would be the big loser. Does this mean that Resolution 242 is a principle on which you base your support for the PLO? Is this support conditional?

[Mubarak] There are no conditions attached to our support. What I said was that the PLO must find a formula with regard to Resolutions 242 and 338 if an international conference is to be convened. These two resolutions constitute the basis for such a conference. This is why the PLO must find a formula. I did not say that the PLO has to accept Resolution 242; however, it must find a form of acceptance. For example, take the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate. I called on the PLO to find a formula for their efforts in this direction so that no time would be wasted in overcoming this problem. Loss of time is not conducive to finding a solution for this problem. We do not impose anything on the PLO. We are trying to help them to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement.

[Candar] Would you characterize your relations with Israel as "cold peace?"

[Mubarak] Look, I do not wish to become entangled with such terms as cold peace or hot peace. These realtions mean peace. They have invented such terms as hot and cold peace. What is the basis for either one? We have contacts with them; and I exchange messages with Shim'on Peres. How can one describe these relations as either hot or cold? Such terms do not have a place in my mind.

[Candar] Are you optimistic that you will achieve progress in your peace efforts with Peres?

[Mubarak] We are doing our best with Peres, just as we did with the previous government when the peace agreement (Camp David accord) was formulated. Peres' Labor Party is now in power. We are doing everything we can to resolve all the problems of the Palestinians in a comprehensive manner.

[Candar] Will chances to accelerate peace efforts vanish when Shamir or the Likud come to power?

[Mubarak] One can never know this. We will continue to exert efforts no matter which party is in power. The party in power at any given time concerns the Israelis and not us.

[Candar] Turkey is the only Islamic country that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel, irrespective of the level of these relations. Egypt is the only Arab country that has such relations. Do you think that this plays a role in Turkish-Egyptian relations? Do you think that it gives legitimacy to Israel's existence in the region from the Arab and Islamic point of view?

[Mubarak] We are an Arab, Islamic, and African country; that is, we have three dimensions. Your diplomatic relations with Israel have not been established recently, but have existed for a while. Our relations with Israel only began afater the signing of the peace agreement. The ties between Etukry and Israel can be used to benefit the Middle East cause. This would be in everyone's interest.

[Candar] How can Turkey use these realtions to benefit the Palestinian issue?

[Mubarak] Turkey has relations with both the PLO and Israel. I believe that Turkey can help to narrow the gap between the Israelis and the Palestinians so that an international conference can be held.

[Candar] Will you suggest this to President Evren when he comes here?

[Mubarak] I cannot say exactly what we are going to discuss. However, we will certainly tackle the question of peace as a whole.

[Candar] In your capacity as the president of Egypt, what practical role do you think Turkey can play in the Middle East?

[Mubarak] Turkey's contacts with Israel can be helpful. The same can be said of Turkey's contacts with its close friends in the Arab world. As a country with good friends among the Arabs, good contacts in the Arab world, and relations with both the PLO

and Israel, I believe that Turkey has a role to play in helping the peace efforts.

[Candar] Would you say that it is capable of playing the role of mediator?

[Mubarak] I can't say this exactly. I can't even tell you that I am going to discuss this matter with President Evren when he comes to Egypt. It is up to Turkey to decide. I cannot impose anything on anybody.

[Candar] Will Turkey be able to participate in an international conference on peace in the Middle East?

[Mubarak] I can't say this exactly either. However, Turkey is in touch with Israel and Arab countries for this purpose.

[Candar] As an Arab country, have Egypt's relations with Israel helped to find a solution to the Palestinian problem?

[Mubarak] All our efforts are directed toward resolving the Palestinian issue.

[Candar] This is obvious. But what I mean is, if Egypt as an Arab country with good relations with Israel has not been able to achieve much in the way of a solution to the Palestinian problem, then what can Turkey, a peripheral country, do?

[Mubarak] The greater the efforts being exerted, the better things will be. There is so much to do that Turkey can surely be of some help.

[Candar] Turkey also has problems with Greece. Egypt has good relations with both Turkey and Greece. Do you believe that Egypt can play a role in narrowing the gap between Turkey and Greece?

[Mubarak] This depends on what the two sides want. Egypt will not hesitate to communicate views if either side asks it to do so. We are prepared to do this. But we cannot impose ourselves on either side. We do wish to see good relations between Turkey and Greece. We are on good terms with both countries. We are ready to help if we can.

[Candar] You would use your good offices...

[Mubarak] Yes, we would.

[Candar] In fact, it is said that last year you sent a message to President Kenan Evren expressing your desire to use your good offices in this respect...

[Mubarak] We had certain contacts. At that time, I discussed this matter with the Turkish president. After that, general elections were held in Greece, many things happened, and we did not take the matter any further. I hope that when President Kenan Evren comes to Cairo, we shall be able to find a way to help.

[Candar] Would you link this to the prospective visit by Prime Minister Papandreu to Egypt?

[Mubarak] No. There is absolutely no connection between President Evren's visit and Prime Minister Papandreu's visit.

[Candar] In any case, you are going to listen to both sides.

[Mubarak] Naturally, but you are wrong if you think that there is any connection between the two visits. President Evren and Prime Minister Papandreu do not have to come to Egypt for efforts to be made in this respect. Messages and special envoys can be dispatched. Both visits were scheduled a long time ago.

[Candar] Mr President, you know that the United States has imposed certain sanctions on Libya. It has, however, been observed that these sanctions will not have any positive effect. Even the closest friends of the United States have refused to participate in these sanctions. Are you of the opinion that the United States is being misdirected?

[Mubarak] The United States possesses many experts and many intelligence resources. The sanctions in question depend on intelligence. I cannot say whether the United States is being led in the wrong direction or not. That is their problem. Now, as far as we see, if these sanctions are not to have a positive effect — and even the allies of the United States do not support this policy — the United States will then experience a considerable setback.

[Candar] For instance, the United States has friends like Egypt in this region. Don't you think that before taking such a serious step, the United States should have consulted its allies not only in relation to Libya but also as regards any other country?

[Mubarak] It would, of course, be better if friends in the region were to be consulted. They are better acquainted with realities, and may be in a position to make alternative recommendations.

[Candar] In what way would the failure of the U.S. sanctions against Libya adversely affect the problems of the region?

[Mubarak] It is perfectly easy for anyone to understand and to imagine what the outcome would be if the most powerful nation in the world imposed sanctions doomed to fail.

[Candar] The most powerful state in the world forced an Egyptian plane to land in Sicily. You were reported to have demanded an apology from President Reagan. But Reagan refused to apologize. Later some contacts were made (not so soon though), and that sense of grievance in Egypt vanished.

[Mubarak] This issue was discussed, certain contacts were made, and the matter is now closed.

[Candar] You mean it is no longer an issue?

[Mubarak] That is right.

[Candar] Let us turn to Turkey again. It is a known fact that Egypt is extremely concerned about the protraction of the Gulf war. Here, we can say that Turkey possesses an advantage that Egypt does not. While Egypt has no relations with Iran, which is one of the parties to the conflict, Turkey maintains relations with both sides, particularly with Iran. Do you believe that, under the



circumstances, Turkey could play a role in terminating the conflict?

[Mubarak] If there is no request from either side, nothing can be done about it. If neither side seeks peace, the task of any mediator becomes extremely difficult. The president of Pakistan has exerted great efforts to bring this war to an end, as has Turkey, but they have failed. Many others have also tried to mediate but without success, and the war is still going on.

[Candar] Therefore, you do not cherish great hopes about achieving a positive result from the talks with President Evren.

[Mubarak] I cannot say anything. I do not know how well informed President Evren is at this moment. However, the question of the Gulf war will be tackled during your president's visit.

[Candar] Mr President, your visit to Turkey laid a good basis for Turkish-Egyptian relations. In a sense it gave momentum to these relations and constituted a step toward strengthening them further. Now it is being maintained that President Evren's visit to Egypt will contribute to this momentum. However, it is one thing to talk about certain matters, or even to set them down in writing. It is a totally different thing to put them into practice. Can you suggest any substantive measures that would give concrete expression to the political will manifested during these visits, talks and contacts, particularly in the field of economics and trade between the two countries?

[Mubarak] It would be better to delay detailed discussion of these matters until President Evren comes here. But I will say this in general terms: We can cooperate. We are already cooperating with Turkey in certain areas. We are in favor of far greater cooperation. For instance, many Egyptians visited your country last year.

[Candar] Since we are referring to cooperation, is strategic cooperation being considered? For example, a joint defense agreement, a military agreement between the two countries?

[Mubarak] I do not discuss these matters with the press. We may discuss them with President Evren. I cannot say anything now.

[Candar] That was a rather evasive reply, Mr President.

[Mubarak] This is a very sensitive issue. I cannot answer questions relating to these matters. I have no answer to these questions.

[Candar] And yet, a defense agreement between the two countries could not be concealed from the public, could it?

[Mubarak] If such a thing had been discussed and finalized, then it would be announced. But we cannot discuss it beforehand.

[Candar] It is a known fact that the two countries are seeking to establish cooperation between their arms industries.

[Mubarak] As I have told you, we may cooperate in various fields. This may be in military industry or any other industrial field.

There are several areas; there is trade too. We buy many things from your country.

[Candar] Mr President, let us turn to the question of the sale of Phantom aircraft to Turkey, which has been under discussion for a long time. We know that there are certain problems. Egypt wants cash payment. Turkey favors payment in goods. The political will exists and there is agreement in principle on the sale of the Phantom fighters, but despite this it appears that there is some hitch somewhere, not only on the economic level, but in the political field too. Is Egypt under pressure from another country not to sell these planes to Turkey?

[Mubarak] (smiling) Look, my friend, we are not a country that bows to pressure. We have a will of our own. We decide for ourselves. We have not discussed this issue since we visited Turkey, nor did we discuss it extensively when I was there. As you have just said, we want payment in cash. You suggest that you pay in goods. When we bought these planes from the United States, we paid in cash, not in goods. This is the situation. But let me tell you quite frankly, we have not discussed this matter since I visited your country. We need cash because we want to clear the debts we incurred in buying the planes.

[Candar] To go back to Turkish-Egyptian relations: Is it your impression that there are certain countries that are not very happy about the establishment and continuing development of good relations between Turkey and Egypt?

[Mubarak] (laughing) I do not care if there are some who are unhappy about our good relations with Turkey. Turkey is an independent nation, and it has a right to establish links with any country it chooses. Egypt is independent too and it can establish good relations with Turkey as well as with any other nation. We have good relations with countries all over the world. If there is any country that is unhappy about our good relations with Turkey, that is its problem, not ours. We have our own will and we decide for ourselves.

[Candar] Yes, but do you think there are such countries?

[Mubarak] Good relations between two nations always annoy some people. It is to be expected that someone will be displeased. Egypt's relations with Turkey or any other country are not directed against anyone.

[Candar] Relations between Turkey and Egypt have been cool for decades. It is since you came to office that the two countries have been brought closer together. Is there a geopolitical and strategic reason behind this?

[Mubarak] Tell me, what are you driving at? Be frank about it.

[Candar] The two countries have the largest populations in the region. Geographically speaking too...

[Mubarak] As I pointed out at the start, relations between the two countries were good and friendly years ago. A coolness not compatible with good relations came about later, as you yourself indicated.



[Candar] You mean relations during this period were poor...

[Mubarak] Yes, poor. When I came to power, I thought there was absolutely no reason why we should allow relations between us to remain in that state. I therefore decided to visit your country and now your president is visiting mine. This is normal behavior befitting the two nations. There is no reason why our relations should be poor or cool. Turkey is an Islamic country, a Mediterranean country, and a friendly country. If there were certain misunderstandings in the past, we must eliminate them. It is essential to restore good and warm ties between our two countries. Relations between us must thrive. This is very important.

[Candar] Mr President, you are known to be fond of engaging in behind-the-scenes diplomatic activity. Israel and inter-Arab problems are included in this. You make unobtrusive efforts behind the scenes to find solutions to problems through quiet diplomacy. Could the same be said of Cyprus also? Is there anything you could do with regard to the Cyprus issue? Could you take a goodwill initiative?

[Mubarak] I could undertake a goodwill mission between Turkey and Greece. This is the main issue. I am convinced that if the dispute between Turkey and Greece could be resolved, it would be a lot easier to solve the problems between the two communities in Cyprus.

[Candar] But this is a matter for the nonaligned, and you are one of the leading members of the Nonaligned Movement. Cyprus concerns the Nonaligned Movement as much as it does Turkey and Greece. The nonaligned countries have taken a stand in this matter...

[Mubarak] Do you mean to say that it would be possible for us to take action directed at dividing the island?

[Candar] No, that is not what I mean. For instance, could you play a role in the United Nations peace efforts?

[Mubarak] Whether in relation to the United Nations or any other international organization, I could offer assistance within the framework of the principles accepted by the Nonaligned Movement.

[Candar] What I meant by my question was whether you are prepared to undertake an active role in this matter.

[Mubarak] It is up to the Turkish and Greek Governments.

[Candar] Can you state that you are willing to undertake such a mission?

[Mubarak] Before I embark on such an initiative, the approval of the Turkish and Greek Governments is essential. If either of them should object to such a mission, it would have no value at all. It would lose its entire significance.

[Candar] But Mr President, in view of the fact that you are on good terms with both countries, couldn't you find out from them whether they would be willing for you to play such a role?

[Mubarak] The problem is not between the two communities on the island. It is between Turkey and Greece. So when the gap between the two countries is narrowed, we can suggest mediating. But everyone has been busy recently. Greece had general elections. Now the Turkish president is coming. The Greek prime minister will visit Cairo in a month's time. We can discuss this issue with them, indeed, it is bound to come up during our talks. We are in favor of making every possible effort in this direction. But we have to have approval from both sides, so that we may use our good offices. During my visit to Greece last year, I discussed Turkey with Prime Minister Papandreou. Similarly, I discussed Greece with President Evren when I visited Turkey. Unfortunately, I concluded then that the time was not ripe for starting contacts. The Greeks were involved with elections, and a host of other issues such as the opening of parliament and the formation of the government.

[Candar] You are also concerned with the Middle East peace efforts, aren't you?

[Mubarak] (smiling) Yes.

[Candar] Now that we are on this subject, is this peace initiative alive? Or is it merely a desire in the hearts of the Arabs?

[Mubarak] For our part, we are doing our utmost to achieve a solution. We want to find a solution for the Palestinians. They have no homeland. They have nowhere to go. They are scattered here and there. Leaving them in that state causes various other situations to arise. Look at Lebanon, for instance. It is therefore very important that we should work for peace. We are exerting great efforts toward securing a comprehensive settlement. King Husayn too is doing his best.

[Candar] Whom do you accept as a party to the issue: the PLO itself or the Palestinians?

[Mubarak] In accordance with a unanimous decision taken in Rabat, the PLO is the one and only representative of the Palestinian people. All the Arabs accepted this.

[Candar] Yes, but as long as the United States does not recognize the PLO as a party to the issue...

[Mubarak] We cannot ignore the PLO. It represents the majority. How can we push aside and ignore the majority of the people? If we push aside the PLO, which represents the majority of the Palestinian people, all solutions are bound to end in failure. Can any solution which excludes the PLO bring peace? My answer is no. It is impossible.

[Candar] I think that you have spent much time explaining this to President Reagan.

[Mubarak] Yes, I have explained the situation to him.

[Candar] And yet, far from recognizing the PLO, the Americans have taken no action whatsoever in this direction, have they?

[Mubarak] No, they haven't. There is no other way but to resolve the issue with the PLO. If they do not want them in key positions,

Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders may come to some understanding on the names of other possible members of the Palestine committee. I have explained to the United States that if these names are those of weak individuals, there can be no progress in the peace process. This can only be achieved with strong personalities.

[Candar] So this means that what is important is not the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242, but the acceptance by the United States of the PLO as a direct party to the dispute, if the peace process is to go ahead.

[Mubarak] No, as the international conference can only be convened on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, I say to the Palestinians that they must find a formula which would be tantamount to recognizing Resolution 242. This formula would probably have to embody the right of self-determination. That is why I urge the PLO leaders to meet and agree on a formula so that the international conference may be held and the peace process by given a new stimulus.

[Candar] Thank you, Mr President.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Appeals for Cease-Fire in S. Yemen**

NC231411 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt feels extreme pain and regret at the bloody events in South Yemen. The foreign minister said that Egypt appeals to all fighting parties in the country to reach a cease-fire and immediately seek a comprehensive settlement through negotiations and peaceful means. South Yemen, he added, must unite its people and ranks, confront the current challenges, and safeguard its interests above all else.

#### **'Abd al-Majid, FRG Envoy Discuss Terrorism, Peace**

NC231429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a message from FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The message was conveyed by (Shlagin Voight), Genscher's personal envoy and under secretary in charge of the Middle East at the FRG foreign ministry. The FRG envoy, who is currently visiting Cairo, was received by 'Abd al-Majid today.

It has been learned that this message deals with the FRG's stand on international terrorism and ways to combat it, and on the peace process in the Middle East. During their meeting, the two officials also discussed arrangements for President Husni Mubarak's upcoming visit to Bonn and his meetings with the FRG president and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The German envoy said that his country is looking forward to this visit and welcomes President Mubarak. The two men also discussed Europe's role in providing an impetus to the peace process and ways to combat terrorism.

#### **Rushdi Not Worried About Internal Security**

NC111309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stated that there is no reason to worry or fear as far as Egypt's internal security is concerned. As for terrorism from abroad, he added, the Egyptian authorities have accurate sources of information that provide them with sufficient details to deal with and foil any possible act of terrorism.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH*, Rushdi said that, contrary to what is rumored abroad, there are no anti-government organizations in Egypt. Rumors to this effect aim at distorting the image of Egypt, its internal conditions, its economy, and its stability, he added.

The interior minister said that Egypt's democracy and freedom of opinion allow every citizen to criticize with no fear. We have six opposition parties and more than six opposition papers. Opposition is the mainstay of democracy, and is always welcomed as such, he pointed.

Referring to religious extremism, Rushdi said: We are careful to deal with it in a civilized way, that is, to return argument with argument, but, any illegal act will be firmly and appropriately dealt with.

#### **AL-SIYASAH Interviews Egyptian Interior Minister**

GF130618 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic

11 Jan 86 pp 19, 20

[Part I of 2-part interview with Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Muhammad Mustafa in Cairo on 6 January]

[Excerpts][Muhammad Mustafa] How do you explain the problem of terrorism that has imposed itself on Egypt recently?

[Ahmad Rushdi] In my personal estimation, terrorism takes two forms. The first is the direct, material terrorism represented by killings, assassinations, and blowing up installations, while the second is psychological terrorism, such as death threats to individuals or threats to a country that terrorist operations will be carried out. Such threats frighten those individuals or the country and force the country to take precautionary measures to protect the individuals living in its territories, to protect citizens who are subject to assassinations, and also to protect installations and targets that are subject to threats.

There is another kind of concealed or indirect terrorism, which is the attempt to sabotage the national economy, for example by smuggling currencies or attempting to spread forged notes in the country and other similar practices, in addition to attempts at sabotage or the social destruction of a people by supplying them with drugs and narcotics or through formation of groups that preach ideas or values that violate the public morale, the religious values, or the social conduct that has been agreed upon. The distribution of sex and violence through films and cassettes are also within those attempts.

Egypt witnessed this type of terrorism only during the recent period. This type of terrorism comes to us from abroad, and unfortunately it comes from friends, not enemies. The worst thing is the stab that comes from a friend and not an enemy. Despite all this, those stabs have neither affected Egypt nor its role, prestige, commitments and trends, whether those toward its friends in the Arab region or in Africa or Europe.

[Mustafa] Honestly, who is behind these terrorist groups?

[Rushdi] Clearly, it is Libya. Libya was behind all the terrorist groups that have been detained in Egypt so far, starting with the first and second Al-Bakush cases and continuing to the case of Muhammad al-Muqrif and the group that tried to assassinate Ghayth al-Mabruk, the political refugee who resides in Alexandria.

[Mustafa] Is there a plan to hit terrorist centers wherever they are abroad?

[Rushdi] I repeat that President Husni Mubarak has said, that we will not punish a people because of an individual or individuals.

[Mustafa] Since we have referred to the issue of the Israelis in Egypt, what has happened in the investigations into the assassination of the Israeli administrative attache that took place in Al-Ma'adi?

[Rushdi] The assassination of the Israeli attache was one of those incidents that was carried out with planning and wisdom. As a security organ, we have exerted intensive efforts to unravel the case, and I, as an official, spent nights and long days on this issue. I have numerous threads and bits of evidence at present, but we are still in the phase of collecting information. We have not reached a conclusion yet, but, I currently have witnesses and evidence, such as the instruments that were used during the crime. It is only left for me to say with total confidence and conviction that so and so committed this crime.

[Mustafa] Isn't it possible to reveal their identity?

[Rushdi] I cannot announce that now as long as the issue is under investigation, particularly when the procedures of investigation have not been finished yet, but we will announce everything soon.

#### **Mere Acceptance of Arbitration Insufficient**

PM231518 Cairo *AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic* 21 Jan 86 p 7

[Salah Muntasir article: "The Way to Egypt"]

[Text] When will the Egyptian ambassador return to Tel Aviv? Israel is in a hurry for that to happen and it is in a hurry to set the normalization process in motion. The "deal" announced by Israel, including its acceptance of arbitration on Tabah, also includes a number of arrangements making the return of the Egyptian ambassador a step that must precede all the other steps necessary to turn the acceptance of arbitration into a tangible reality.

Is the acceptance of the principle of arbitration really sufficient to restore warmth to the cold relations?

Acceptance of arbitration means agreement by either of two disputing parties to refer the dispute to the judiciary. What judiciary? Who are the judges? What is the nature of the dispute? How will each side conduct its defense — in court statements, in memoranda, or in legal documents? What time limit will each side have to submit its evidence? Will there be no time limit, which would mean that the case or the dispute could go on for years, or should there be a time limit to which both sides would commit themselves to confirm seriousness in tackling the issue?

All these and other questions mean that acceptance of the principle of arbitration is not, in itself, at all sufficient to warrant the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel or restore the disrupted relations to normal.

By referring the Tabah dispute to arbitration Israel does not concede anything. It simply implements an agreement that it had signed. All states are supposed to honor their signatures.

Israel's declared acceptance of arbitration is not, in itself, at all enough to rejoin what has been severed. The course that the dispute will take must be defined. What I am saying is not new to Israel, which knows before anyone else that the way to Egypt is governed by agreement on the form and terms of arbitration. The clever Israelis take it for granted that what they know we don't.

#### **AL-AHRAM Comments on Tabah, Israel Issues**

NC232339 Cairo *MENA in Arabic* 2245 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — In its 24 January edition, the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* emphasizes that Egypt refuses to place any preconditions on its international dealings and rejects any preconditions imposed on it from any quarter.

This came in the newspaper's comment on the Israeli Government's recent decision concerning Tabah and next week's expected meeting on this with the Israelis in Cairo.

The newspaper says: Recent events related to the Tabah issue and its impact on the course of Egyptian-Israeli ties have shown that Egypt has a well-defined position on all the points slated for debate and discussion at the upcoming meeting with the Israelis.

*AL-AHRAM* adds: Egypt has explained to the Israeli Government several times that if there is to be an appropriate atmosphere for an improvement in bilateral relations, there must be progress on the Palestinian problem through an international conference attended by all parties concerned.

*AL-AHRAM* continues: In calling for the use of international arbitration to define the precise location of its border with Israel, Egypt is not only thinking on the level of self-interest. Its thought is based on a firm and unchanging strategy for a just and comprehensive peace and a deep faith that a solution to the Tabah problem would remove a major obstacle on the road to an all-embracing peace.



*AL-AHRAM* points out: Egypt's vision of normalization is clear and well-defined. It is founded on the belief that the progress and promotion of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which began with the peace treaty, depend on the advances that can be made in a comprehensive peace process.

Israel is also quite well aware that Egypt has the courage to deal with national and pan-Arab issues frankly and objectively. This is what prompted Egypt to voice its appreciation of the Israeli prime minister's announcement, from the podium of the United Nations, that Israel accepts the idea of an international conference. Egypt believes that this was a positive step by Israel.

At the same time, Egypt has made no secret of its complete rejection of all Israeli practices against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Thus, Egypt has proved to the entire world that it is eager to fulfill all its pan-Arab and national obligations. It is also eager to consolidate the peace process through an unwavering and clear assertion that it will continue to honor its obligations under the peace treaty.

#### **Lutfi Arrives in London for Medical Treatment**

NC231510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] London, 23 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi arrived in London this afternoon for treatment of a spinal disorder, and was taken to one of London's largest hospitals for a check-up. He was received on arrival by Egypt's ambassador in London, Yusuf Shararah, and Medical Counsellor Dr Mahir Santah.

Traveling aboard the same plane were Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of administration in the Foreign Ministry; and Minister Plenipotentiary 'Ali Mahir, head of the prime minister's office.

#### **Agriculture Minister Postpones Visit To U.S.**

NC222146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — The visit that Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture, and NDP secretary general, was to pay to the United States on Monday has been postponed. In its Thursday edition, *AL-AHRAM* says that Dr Wali announced the postponement during his meeting today with members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Cairo. He noted that the trip's postponement was due to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi's departure for London for medical treatment.

#### **Weekly Says Al-Qadhdhafi Cut Aid to Abu Nidal**

PM231430 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 20 Jan 86 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Top Secret: Al-Qadhdhafi Punishes Abu Nidal"]

[Text] *ROSE AL-YUSUF* has obtained a report from higher Palestinian sources about contacts that recently took place

between PLO dissident Abu Nidal, who is believed to be behind the attacks at Rome and Vienna airports, and Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

The report says that the Abu Nidal group has closed down a number of its centers, which are disguised as health clinics and social centers because of the financial difficulties the group is facing. A delegation representing the group went to Libya to persuade officials there to increase the financial aid the group is receiving on Al-Qadhdhafi's direct orders.

The delegation included a number of personalities close to the group's leader. These are 'Abd al-Rahman 'Isa, 'Awni Dalluqah, and Muhammad al-Jabbur. In Tripoli, the delegation met with Chief of Staff Abu Bakr Yunis and Libyan number two 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The talks dealt with the Palestinian situation in general and then moved on to the deteriorating financial situation facing Abu Nidal's group. The Libyans declined to give any further financial aid, saying that the reason is that the group is receiving instructions from quarters other than Tripoli. When the talks reached deadlock the delegation decided to return to where it came from. The Libyan officials promised to put the matter to the colonel.

It is pointed out that the report, which is classified "top secret," says that the Libyan Government recently decided to reduce financial aid to Palestinian organizations, particularly Abu Nidal's group.

#### **Al-Azhar Urges Clampdown on Baha'i Sect**

PM220914 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Yasir Farhat report: "Al-Azhar Shaykh Calls on Egyptian Government to Fight Baha'i and Similar Beliefs"]

[Excerpt] Cairo — The Shaykh of Al-Azhar has declared that the Egyptian Government should mobilize all its resources to fight the Baha'i creed and similar ideas that seek to destroy Islam and weaken the Muslims.

In an official statement issued yesterday, Monday, the Shaykh of Al-Azhar and President of the Islamic Research Academy [Jad al-Haqq] said: The Islamic faith and its protection are no less important than the protection of the human body against disease that the state provides firmly and decisively. In fact, the faith should take first priority because keeping it in a healthy state means purity of life and worship of God. If a nation loses its faith it loses itself and its enemies can defeat it.

He added: Those who have committed crimes against Islam and the homeland should disappear from life instead of boasting of their violation of Islam. That is why urgent action by the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities is needed. Let us always remember that God always curbs through the ruler what he does not curb through the Koran.

Shaykh Jad al-Haqq appealed to the Egyptian officials to stand firm against this group, which encroaches on God's religion and the general order of society, and to carry out God's judgement



against it and promulgate laws that root it out and bury it and its ideas to protect all the citizens from these ideas which are a deviation from God's right path. This sedition, although a major crime and sin, has not received the necessary attention.

The Shaykh of Al-Azhar had called for a emergency meeting of the Islamic Research Academy, which was attended by all members. The official statement was issued at the end of the meeting to expose Baha'ism, its anti-Islamic ideology, its ingratitude, and its century-long relentless war against Islam and the Muslims.

**President Chairs Army General Command Meeting**  
*JN231433 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired an Armed Forces General Command meeting this morning. During the 4-hour meeting a detailed discussion took place on the Iraqi measures to confront any aggression the Iranian regime may carry out. The conferees briefed President Saddam Husayn on the firm defensive measures the Iraqi forces have made and noted that the Iraqi forces are now capable of repulsing any Iranian offensive all along the war front with Iran.

**'Aziz Returns From Jerusalem Committee Meeting**  
*JN231153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1121 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad today after participating in the emergency meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, which ended its meetings in Morocco last night. During its meetings, the committee discussed the necessary measures to confront the Zionist occupation authorities' threats to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

**Industry Minister Returns From Romania**  
*JN221413 Baghdad INA in Arabic*  
*1310 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin and his delegation returned here today following a visit to Romania lasting several days. In a statement to INA, Subhi Yasin said that he held talks with Romanian officials on ways to promote bilateral relations in industrial and technical fields. He added that the delegation acquainted itself with electrical, chemical, and petrochemical industrial projects.

**Air Force Commander Warns Against Helping Iran**  
*JN240923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jan (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense forces has held the sides that are trying to help the Iranian regime rebuild what the Iraqi Air Force has destroyed solely responsible for their actions. In a statement published in *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, General Hamid Sha'ban said that Iraqi surveillance on Iran is thorough and that the Iraqi embargo cannot be broken, adding that there is no possibility of rebuilding or repairing what has been destroyed or damaged. The general said Iraqi planes have completely destroyed the intersection that feeds all the pipelines that supply oil to Khark Island in Ganaveh and transformed it into a pile of wreckage. He said the strike is all the more significant because the Ganaveh center is used to transfer oil to Sirri Island. He added that the Iraqi Air Force made sure that the aims of the raid were realized and that the target was completely destroyed. This was ascertained from the pictures that the Iraqi planes took of the destroyed target.

The Air Force commander noted that the Iraqi Air Force is following a well-defined and well-studied plan in accordance with

a timetable until all the Iranian regime's facilities are destroyed. He said the Iraqi Air Force will surprise the Iranian regime with air strikes which will be greatly effective in deciding the battle and which will have extremely important results that the Iranian regime cannot foresee.

**Communique Issued on 22-23 Jan War Operations**  
*JN231800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
*1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2093 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 23 January 1986]

[Excerpts] 1. Groups of our powerful Air Force planes, whose deeds and efficiency are known all over the world, launched a surprise, violent, and devastating raid on the major intersection of all the pipelines that supply Khark Island with oil in the Ganaveh area at 1320 today. Our planes set this extremely important target ablaze, leaving behind dense columns of smoke rising from it. Our bombs destroyed the target and turned it into a pile of wreckage. After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our eagles returned safely to the homeland with their planes.

Let the Khomeyniites know that we will continue to bash their heads and ruin their plans. We will continue to ward off their evil from our country and will fight them until they desist from the policy of evil and aggression.

God is great. God be praised for his support. Forward for a free Iraq, and forward for a secure Iraq that performs good deeds, calls for peace, and faces its enemies with strength.

2. With God's help and the determination of the zealous men who are protecting the homeland's freedom and defending its glory, our able Air Force planes carried out the following:

a. An accurate and effective strike was dealt to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2145 yesterday.

b. An accurate and effective strike was dealt to another large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1235 today.

c. Another successful raid was carried out against Khark Island facilities at 1448 today. Our planes scored direct hits and set their targets ablaze.

d. Squadrons of our giant Air Force planes raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors. Our planes carried out 128 combat missions during which they killed large numbers of enemy troops and destroyed enemy positions and military hardware, setting them on fire. After carrying out their duty with their famous accuracy and performance, our able eagles safely returned with their planes to base, bringing with them tidings of victory. Blessed be God, the best supporter.

3. Our brave helicopter gunship knights raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment and destroying two boats. After carrying out their

duty, they returned with their helicopters safely to base, praise be to God.

4. To inflict on the enemy further losses in life and equipment, our brave formations, using artillery and other types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy troops concentrations opposite their positions in the various operational sectors, achieving the following:

a. Enemy losses in the east Al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps: 20 enemy troops were either killed or wounded and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one enemy position was destroyed and its occupants were killed and an ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one boat carrying three persons was destroyed and sunk; and one observation post was also destroyed.

b. One observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

c. One machinegun position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. One of our brave patrols in the east Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, while performing its duties in no-man's-land, captured a boat and one light launcher. Our patrol safely returned to its positions.

6. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled Mandali and (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 January 1986

**UN's Urguhart Arrives in Amman 22 Jan**  
*JN221305 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Brian Urguhart, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, arrived in Amman today on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will meet with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of senior officials for talks on the latest developments of the Middle East situation, as well as current international issues.

He was received at the airport by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's UN permanent representative; Taysir Tuqan, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and a number of ministry officials.

**Received by King**

*JN231620 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT*  
 23 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Brian Urguhart, the UN secretary general's assistant for political affairs, at the Royal Court this afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's UN representative, and Jean-Claude Aime, a senior UN official.

**Received by Al-Rifa'i**

*JN231323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT*  
 23 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Brian Urguhart, UN under secretary general for special political affairs. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments of the Middle East situation, as well as ways to find a just, comprehensive settlement within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute in the region and with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Attending the meeting were 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent UN representative; and Jean-Claude Aime, Urguhart's assistant.

Acting Foreign Minister Dr Hazim Nusaybah also received Brian Urguhart in his office at the Foreign Ministry this morning. They reviewed current international issues and the Middle East situation in particular.

**Paper Reports 'Arafat To Arrive in Amman 'This Week'**  
*JN190719 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources have affirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman during this week and will meet with a number of Jordanian officials. 'Arafat arrived in Sanaa yesterday on a brief visit to YAR.

**AL-RA'Y Editorial on Peres' Remarks to THE TIMES**  
*JN210918 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 21*

[Editorial: "Peres .. A Firm Zionist Stand"]

[Text] In an article in *THE TIMES*, Shim'on Peres has called for holding direct negotiations similar to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. Peres stressed that this is the only means to achieve peace. To clarify the picture, the enemy prime minister has set two conditions for negotiations — nonparticipation of any foreign side to the talks and that they be direct.

It is not difficult for the political observer to realize that the Zionist enemy is still standing at the point where Menahem Begin stood and refused to take a step forward or backward. This means that the enemy does not seek peace but capitulation. The enemy does not seek justice but injustice and aggression on the Arab land and nation, particularly on the Palestinian people and their territory. Although Peres calls for direct negotiations similar to those between Egypt and the Zionist entity and sets two conditions for such negotiations, what Peres really means and what the enemy really wants, with its so-called moderate and extremist forces, is for negotiations to be direct and for the U.S. to assume a responsible role in the negotiations. This means that the Zionist entity still rejects an international conference and the participation of the UN Security Council permanent member states. Consequently, this entity still rejects the UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal and condemning the acquisition of other people's land by force. By calling for negotiations similar to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, Peres is merely calling for U.S. participation in preparing the atmosphere for the negotiations and in contributing to the course and results of these negotiations. Because the United States is not a neutral party, because it extends unlimited aid to and support for the Zionist enemy, and shows unlimited hatred and hostility to the Arab issues, it is easy to conclude that the U.S. delegation to negotiations such as Peres proposes will be no better than the Zionist enemy in what it has planned for and in its efforts to carry out aggressions, to expand, and push the region toward an inevitable and postponed explosion.

Still, we should point out that the Zionist enemy's efforts to exclude the Palestinian side or give a certain definition of this side prove that the Palestinian territory does not mean anything to the enemy whether regarding its Arabsim, or the sovereignty of the Palestinian people on this territory, or with regard to it being the true crux of the crisis. Without tackling this crux, no just settlement or just and lasting peace can be achieved.

**AL-DUSTUR Terms Spanish Decision 'Retreat'**

*JN180803 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic*  
 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "On the Spanish Step"]

[Text] After Spain has implemented its longstanding intentions and after its diplomatic relations with Israel have become a painful political fact, we cannot but express our deep regret not only over this unfriendly Spanish step toward its Arab friends but



also over the weak Arab situation which allowed this Spanish retreat and other retreats in the African arena.

This Spanish step is harmful and unfair to the deep-rooted Arab-Spanish friendship in light of the Spanish Government's timing. Right now Israel is more aggressive, extremist, and opposed to the just and permanent peace than before. Shim'on Peres' government will explain this Spanish step as a reward for its extremism, stubbornness, and disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights.

Although the Spanish Government reiterated, while announcing this step, many friendly political stands toward the Arabs and the Palestinian people's rights, this will not change the fact that Spain has established diplomatic relations with Israel, which has not relinquished its extremist, hostile stands. This unjustified step will not promote peace in the region.

The truth is that we blame the government of that European country which enjoys broad economic, political, and cultural relations with the Arabs. We also blame ourselves because we have lost some of our international prestige and our political credibility has collapsed, which led to this tangible retreat on our fateful issues.

As we believe that this Spanish step is considered an unjustified retreat by the government of a country friendly to the Arabs and a concession which Madrid did not choose well, we fear that this Spanish step will open the door wide for more similar retreats on more than one level and on more than one continent. The Arabs should be aware of this and they should also do their utmost to prevent it.

**Al-Jumayyil Meets With Soviet Charge D'Affaires**  
*NC241148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1115 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil has met with deputy Nadim Na'im and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Commenting on the meeting, Suslikov said: My visit to the Presidential Palace was at the invitation of President al-Jumayyil. We discussed several aspects of bilateral relations as well as various problems pertaining to Lebanon itself. Asked if the Soviet Union intended to make any contacts to bring viewpoints closer, Suslikov said: I will visit the Foreign Ministry next week to discuss this issue.

**Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From Moscow**  
*NC171831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The official Lebanese delegation to the Soviet Union returned this evening. Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, headed the delegation, which included Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, and Hikmat Abu Zayd, political adviser to the prime minister.

The delegation spent 4 days in Moscow, where it held political, cultural, and economic talks with high ranking Soviet officials, including the Soviet first deputy foreign minister.

**Hubayqah Inspects Areas in Northern Al-Matn**  
*NC240641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah yesterday inspected Al-Khinsharah, Btighrin, and their environs in northern Al-Matn. He was accompanied by Michel Samahah and Michel al-Murr. Hubayqah was briefed on the condition of the Christians who have been forced to leave by the shelling from the eastern areas. Hubayqah returned to Damascus after his visit of inspection.

Hubayqah is expected to visit Zgharta today or tomorrow for a meeting with former President Franjiyah. He said: We have to work fast to save our people. This salvation, however, cannot be attained through sectarian convulsions or by massacres and forced evacuations. The Christians have suffered much killing and destruction. We should resort to the national solution so that the evacuees can return and the bloodshed and ruination of the country's interests be stopped.

**Meets Franjiyah in Zgharta**  
*NC241114 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*  
 in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Robert Franjiyah arrived in Zgharta at 1245 this afternoon. Elie Hubayqah and former Minister Michel al-Murr arrived in Zgharta at the same time aboard a military helicopter. They are now meeting with former President Sulayman Fran-

jiyah. The meeting is also being attended by Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi.

**Franjiyah Renews Call To Oust Al-Jumayyil**  
*NC211140 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*  
 in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has reiterated his call for a national conference to solve the Lebanese problem. Referring to the proposal he submitted to the Maronite patriarchate in Bkirki, Franjiyah said: I received an envoy of the apostolic administrator yesterday, and put forward my proposal to have Christian deputies and former presidents of the Republic get together somewhere to talk and issue a statement. I also hope that representatives of our Muslim brothers — former prime ministers and deputies, for example — will meet and decide whatever they want. This should be followed by the national conference.

Franjiyah added that the departure of the first official [President Amin al-Jumayyil] is necessary if the Lebanese situation is to be rectified. This stems from the fact that our domestic situation began to become more critical as soon as he assumed responsibility, and has continued to do so before reaching its present state.

**Franjiyah Receives Syrian, Maronite Bishop Envoys**  
*NC201204 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*  
 in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The framework for contacts currently underway in Lebanon and between Lebanon and Syria is expected to be expanded to include discussion on ways to confront the developments arising from the recent bloody events in East Beirut. Former President Sulayman Franjiyah is playing a prominent role in these contacts.

Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, the personal envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, arrived at the Zgharta Palace at 1225 today. He was immediately received by President Franjiyah who held a meeting with him in the presence of Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Robert Franjiyah.

President Franjiyah had earlier received Abbot Marcel Abu Khalil, head of St Mary's Maronite Monastic Order and envoy of Apostolic Administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu. The 1-hour meeting was also attended by Robert Franjiyah. The two sides reviewed the current situation in Lebanon.

**More on Al-Khuli Meeting**  
*NC201621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1515 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The message was conveyed by Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, who arrived in Zgharta shortly before 1230 today and met with former President Franjiyah. The meeting was attended by Robert Franjiyah and 'Abdallah al-Rasi.

After the meeting, Maj Gen al-Khuli said that the message dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. Asked if Franjiyah had made any observation, Maj Gen al-Khuli answered: Naturally, President Franjiyah gave me a reply for President al-Asad. Asked if President Franjiyah has been invited to visit Damascus, Maj Gen al-Khuli said: No, but President Franjiyah is always welcome. Major General al-Khuli expressed his belief that things are moving in Lebanon.

#### **Robert Franjiyah Meets With Karami, Other Leaders**

*NC231343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1300 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting held between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Robert Franjiyah at government house in Al-Sana'i ended at 1430 today. Former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt joined the session at 1415. Franjiyah is scheduled to continue his visits to West Beirut leaders, and will call on former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and Rashid al-Sulh. He is expected to make a statement this evening on the nature of his contacts today, which also included Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Minister Salim al-Huss.

#### **Robert Franjiyah Criticizes Al-Jumayyil, Ja'ja'**

*NC231850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic*  
to Lebanon 1730 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with the Voice of the Mountain, Robert Franjiyah said: My visits to political leaders in Beirut are designed to ensure the continuity of the policy we have agreed upon in order to rebuild the country after ending its internal crisis.

When asked if he expects the Maronite conference to succeed, he replied: Everyone has his own opinions about the conference. I think it will fail, but others may feel it will succeed.

As for President Franjiyah's role in this, Robert Franjiyah noted: I believe that President Franjiyah must rally the greatest possible number of prominent Christians who want peace and reject war. Were I asked who would benefit from the war, I would say: President al-Jumayyil, as a party leader; for without war, neither he nor his party would exist.

On the current options to salvage the accord, he declared: All options remain open, and no decision has been made on any one of them. Consultations and contacts are continuing to reach agreement on a final approach.

When asked about a possible deterioration of the situation in Jazzin, Franjiyah responded: The situation in Jazzin and elsewhere might be aggravated in order to foil internal accords and to throw a monkey wrench into efforts for a solution.

As to whether the Al-Maradah forces under his command are prepared to wage a military fight against those who masterminded the overthrow of the agreement, he said: We would undoubtedly wage a military battle if the country's interests and salvation demanded it.

On his opinion of the positions of Amin al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja', he stated: Amin al-Jumayyil and Ja'ja' are on the same trash heap.

#### **Ja'ja' Explains Recent Events in East Beirut**

*NC231413 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1215 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In an interview with *MAGAZINE*, Dr Samir Ja'ja' justifies the 15 January operations. He reassures the public, saying: We tried every possible peaceful and democratic way of avoiding a confrontation, but to no avail. All our attempts to persuade the other side to give up their abnormal practices failed to lead to any result or minimal amount of understanding. This situation threatened to fragment the Lebanese forces, particularly since these abnormal actions became the main reason for the increasing contradictions within the Christian community.

Dr Ja'ja' added: Any postponement by us would have allowed the situation in the Christian areas to deteriorate even further. Between 9 May 1985 and 15 January 1986, the Lebanese Forces in fact practiced the opposite of what they preached. They monopolized Christian decision making. In addition, the terrorist system and pressure from certain intelligence organs crippled political life in our areas, rendering the process of rebuilding the organizational structure in the Lebanese Forces impossible.

Ja'ja' went on to say: With this state of corruption and divisions, in which the Christian community was intrinsically deprived of the power to protect itself, the intelligence organs adopted two ways of subjugating the citizens — exerting pressure and using intimidation and physical attacks on the one hand, and restricting press freedom on the other. These actions led to a state of political fragmentation and moral deterioration within a community that found itself without a cause. What was more serious was that this situation led to the creation of combat lines inside the Christian areas. This state of affairs prompted us to take action.

Ja'ja' stressed that once complete control was established in the Christian areas, an end would finally be put to all those abnormal actions of which the citizens complained. He noted that a leader must refrain from imposing tyranny on the people or intimidating them. He said: I am not a political leader in the sense that the people in Lebanon understand the term, because a politician is associated with corruption in this country.

Ja'ja' emphasized that the 15 January operation was carried out to achieve the goals of the 12 March uprising. The emergency committee that has been formed should be considered capable of effecting change and reform both within the Phalangist Party and in the community as a whole. He reassured citizens that the necessary measures have been taken to prevent any nonpolitical action from succeeding. He expressed surprise that the champions of peace and accord should mass their troops at the gates of our areas, and talk peace while in fact declaring war. We do not want war but we know how to defend our areas if attacked.

Responding to a question, Dr Ja'ja' said: I have no problem about addressing myself directly to former President Sulayman

Franjiyah or calling on him to act to bring salvation to the Christians and defend their unity at this extremely serious juncture in their history.

#### **Birri Arrives in Sierra Leone 23 Jan**

*NC240615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Sources at Minister Nabih Birri's office in Beirut have said that Minister Birri arrived in Sierra Leone from Damascus yesterday. He was received by the Sierra Leonean foreign minister, several officials of the Lebanese community led by Jamil Sa'id, and the Lebanese Ambassador to Sierra Leone. The Sierra Leonean president is expected to receive Minister Birri at 1300 today.

#### **Parliament Speaker Returns From Damascus**

*NC220604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Beirut last night after a visit to Damascus, during which he held discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials on current conditions in Lebanon.

#### **Sham'un Cited on Possible 'Negotiations' With Syria**

*NC211412 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Jan 85*

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un visited B'abda Palace today and met with President Amin al-Jumayyil. After the session, Sham'un noted that his talks dealt with various aspects of recent developments. Sham'un said he expects negotiations to be held, adding: We have not adopted any sort of sectarian stand on this issue. We stress Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, and the dignity of its people. Sham'un continued: Once these conditions have been met, we will be ready to reach a close agreement with Syria. He pointed out that all Lebanese must understand this, saying: We don't want to defend a sectarian right. We only want to defend Lebanon and its sovereignty, as most Christians are interested in preserving their homeland's dignity and sovereignty.

Former President Sham'un emphasized that there is no special Maronite, Christian, or Islamic demand. He added: We only seek to serve the interests of Lebanon and its people. Once the Syrians are prepared to enter into negotiations on this basis, we will be there to negotiate and to sign, he concluded.

#### **Disappointment at U.S. Veto in Security Council**

*NC180733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Continuing to follow a policy that opposes justice and which supports the Israeli enemy both politically and materially, the United States has aborted the Lebanese complaint at the UN Security Council. This complaint had been lodged against Isra-

el's terrorist practices in southern Lebanon. The United States vetoed the Lebanese draft resolution despite the amendments introduced to it.

It should be recalled that the amended draft resolution, which was more flexible than the original draft, received 11 votes. The three countries of Australia, Denmark, and Britain abstained from voting. The United States justified its veto by saying that the draft resolution was lopsided and failed to refer to the rocket attacks against Israeli land. Diplomatic sources have indicated that the amended draft resolution dropped the word aggression and instead spoke about acts of violence in the hope that the United States would not use its right of veto.

Lebanon's Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri has expressed his disappointment at the rejection of the draft resolution, which called for the Israeli forces' immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

#### **Resistance Kills Israeli Officer, Wounds 2 Soldiers**

*NC171416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge on the Al-Tiri road at 1400 this afternoon. A vehicle belonging to the Israeli enemy was destroyed, one Israeli officer was killed, and two soldiers were wounded.

A position held jointly by the enemy's forces and Lahd militiamen in Tallat Yatir received a direct rocket hit.

#### **Resistance Attacks Galilee, Israeli-Lahd Positions**

*NC201831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance front has announced that the martyrs Muhammad and 'Ali Saqr group has attacked Upper Galilee with three Grad rockets from Ard Bayt Lif in the security zone. The rockets hit their targets.

A statement issued by the front said that on its way back, the group clashed with Lahd army personnel stationed between Kafra and Sribbin. Three agents in Lahd's army were wounded. The group returned safely to base.

Meanwhile, Lahd militiamen commanded by agents Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi and Ahmad Shibli entered Kafra and robbed four houses.

In addition, the Israeli occupation forces opened heavy gunfire on Kafra at dawn today, damaging the house of Musa Hamdan.

In another development, national resistance fighters fired a katyusha rocket at an Israeli position in Tallat 'Alman this morning. The number of casualties could not be determined because the Israeli forces immediately opened heavy gunfire.

National resistance fighters also used RPG's to attack an Israeli position on Tallat Yatar, scoring direct hits. Meanwhile, a posi-



tion jointly held by the Israeli forces and agent Lahd army forces in Rshaf was the target of a katyusha attack. The Israelis retaliated with machinegun fire.

Our correspondent in western Al-Biqa' reports that Major Yusuf, the Israeli intelligence officer in the so-called security zone, has summoned some of the inhabitants of Al-Tiri to the Israeli center in Saff al-Hawa and asked them to carry arms in the town and to open a center for the so-called national guards supported by Israel. The inhabitants were given 3 days to comply, or else their fate will be similar to that of the inhabitants of Kunin.

Meanwhile, there is tension between the Israeli forces and the agent Lahd militia on the one hand, and the Irish UNIFIL contingent on the other. The Irish contingent has been greatly harassed by the Israelis. It is in control of the villages facing the so-called security zone and its area of operation includes Tibnin, Haris, 'Ayta al-Jabal, Bra'shit, Bayt Yahun, Majdal Silm, Shaqra, Haddathah, and Al-Tiri.

An Irish officer has reported that his soldiers recently came under Israeli gunfire when they tried to protect the inhabitants of Al-Tiri. The Israelis had tried to storm the town. The Israelis always claim that the Irish contingent facilitates the affairs of Amal Movement personnel.

It appears that this Israeli harassment is part of the covert campaign to make the Irish contingent leave. The Israelis have succeeded in making the Netherlands and Norwegian contingents leave.

#### **Amal Seizes Anti-Syrian Leaflets in Lebanon**

*NC231233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1130 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Amal security apparatus this morning arrested Mahmud Baydun from Bint Jubayl, as he was preparing to distribute leaflets in Al-Biqa' and Tyre. The leaflets, which he had received from agents, specifically agent Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi, include the following statement:

Our brother strugglers have recently been undergoing acute ordeals as a result of the outrageous actions of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The hand of the Syrian forces in Lebanon is smeared with the blood of our heroes and strugglers and of our innocent martyrs. The Syrian forces are killing and detaining our men in collusion with the enemies of Islam and Muslims, though they pretend to give assistance from time to time.

Personnel of the Syrian forces in Lebanon are preventing us from performing the holy Jihad against the Zionist enemy and its collaborators, who have sold their consciences. It is regrettable that their artillery strikes at our strugglers from behind while the Jewish artillery directs its fire at them from the south.

The statement is signed by the Sons of the Islamic Revolution.

An Amal movement source has said that these leaflets are the work of Israel's Mossad and intelligence. Our kinfolk in the

liberated areas would not be deceived by such tendentious and seditious campaigns.

#### **Northern Al-Matn Shelled; Army Advance 'Repulsed'**

*NC231549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The combat lines in northern Al-Matn remain tense. A military source has reported that Army positions in Al-Dawwar, Al-Qaysariyah, and Zighrin have come under fire from 120-mm mortars. Duhur al-Shuwayr and Tarshish have also been shelled. Sniper fire was exchanged at noon today along the port and Normandy combat lines in Beirut.

A Syrian Social Nationalist Party source has announced that positions held by the group's forces in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya came under artillery fire this morning. According to this source, these units repulsed an attempt by the Army to advance along the Al-Dawwar axis. The situation is now tense, with intermittent artillery and automatic weapons fire reported along the combat lines.

#### **Lebanese Army Inflicts Losses on Al-Matn 'Aggressors'**

*NC231559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1515 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Syrian nationalists and communists in the upper Al-Matn have been provoking the military once again. They have also shelled residential areas in Al-Dawwar and Bikfayya. The Lebanese Army has employed the appropriate weapons in answering the sources of this fire, and has inflicted human and material losses on the aggressors. There have been abortive attempts to infiltrate toward Al-Dawwar. According to our latest reports, Bikfayya and Al-Dawwar are now coming under artillery fire.

#### **Fighting Spreads to Suq al-Gharb, Upper Al-Matn**

*NC231818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1715 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The security situation on the Suq al-Gharb and upper Al-Matn fronts flared up this evening. Rocket launchers in Ru'aysat Sawfar and artillery emplacements in Mansuriyat Bhamdun and Duhur al-'Ibadiyah began firing rockets and shells indiscriminately on military positions and on nearby and remote areas, including 'Arayya, Dahr al-Wahsh, Al-Kahhaiah, Brummana, and Al-Mukallis.

According to our latest report from the upper Al-Matn, Al-Duwwar and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah were the targets of rockets fired intermittently from launchers deployed in 'Ayn Tut, (Bkillana), and Al-Mutayn. The Al-Duwwar hills and the outskirts of Bikfayya were subjected to an artillery barrage from Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya. The Tamraz hill, Al-Duwwar, and Bikfayya were shelled by guns on the Motorola hill in Tarshish.

**Al-Matn Shelling Continues; Cease-Fire on Mountain***NC232001 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1900 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] A security source has reported that exchanges of intermittent artillery fire are continuing on the Upper al-Matn front. Fighting stopped on the mountain at 1935 today, when a cease-fire was scheduled to take effect. This came in the wake of artillery duels and rocket fire along the Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Alayh combat lines between 1915 and 1930.

In another development, an unidentified person fired an RPG into the air in the 'Ayn al-Tinah section of West Beirut. There were no casualties. A bomb was thrown near the Al-Sharq Movie Theater in the Sabra area at 2030, and this was followed by automatic weapons fire.

**'Fierce' Fighting Reported Raging in Mountain Area***NC241236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic**1145 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] According to the latest security reports, fierce fighting has been raging along the combat lines of Dahr al-Wahsh, 'Alayh, 'Arayya, and Shwit since midday. Tanks and long-range artillery are being used. A cease-fire was arranged to go into effect of 1330, but it has not yet been observed.

Junblatt's followers aggravated the situation along the mountain lines after 1100. They directed machinegun fire at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. Clashes then ensued, involving the use of

rockets and mortars. The tension then spread to the combat lines of 'Alayh and Dahr al-Wahsh. The Army returned fire with the appropriate weapons. Meanwhile, shells fell on Al-Kahhalah, 'Arayya, and Bsus from Duhur al-'Ibadiyah. Sniper fire was also directed at Army positions and residential areas in the mountain area.

**Police Weapons Reported Stolen by SSNP Gunmen***NC241226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic**1145 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] According to a security report this morning, Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) gunmen entered the internal security forces posts in Bulunya and Dur Shuwayr and removed the weapons there.

**Caller Sets Conditions for Talks on Kidnapped Jews***NC240853 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 6*

[Text] An unidentified caller telephoned *AL-NAHAR* yesterday and claimed to be speaking on behalf of "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth." The caller asked *AL-NAHAR* to inform [Nazi hunter] Beate Klarsfeld, who is in Lebanon in an attempt to bring about the release of five kidnapped Jews, that the organization will not conduct a dialogue or hold negotiations with her as long as the fate of two men and six women, including four girls, who were kidnapped in Kafr Hunah in Jazzin 8 months ago, remains unknown.

**PDRY Delegation Arrives in Damascus for Talks****Al-Asad Receives Envoy**

*JN231422 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1415 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received Anis Yahya, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's envoy, this morning. Talks revolved around the current regrettable events in the PDRY.

**Delegation Seeks Cease-Fire**

*HK240100 Hong Kong AFP in English 0015 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, Jan 24 (AFP) — Supporters of South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have called for an immediate cease-fire to fighting in the capital, Aden, and for withdrawal of heavy weapons.

In a statement issued here, the loyalist delegation led by Politburo member Anis Yahya said it was responding to a Soviet request for a political dialogue to save the people, the country, and the ruling Yemen Socialist Party.

About 10,000 people are estimated to have died in 10 days of clashes in Aden between rival factions of the ruling party and nearly 6,000 foreigners have been evacuated.

The delegation, which is due to meet Syrian leaders, said splits within the party went back three years.

The loyalists called on the rebels to "follow their example" and respond positively to the request of their "Soviet comrades".

**Statement on Fighting**

*JN240733 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] In Damascus, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters have demanded an immediate cease-fire in response to a Soviet appeal. In a statement, the PDRY presidential envoy Anis Yahya says that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters have responded to the appeal of the Soviet comrades, adding that the secessionists, as he put it, have to respond to this appeal. The statement also said that the coupists, or the secessionists, as the statement put it, exploited an Israeli threat to launch an attack on the PDRY by deploying their tanks and stationing them in the capital prior to directing their guns against the legitimate authority.

The statement concluded by saying that battles will continue and there will be more destruction as long as the enemies, that is President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's enemies, continue their destructive practices.

**Radio Monte Carlo on Hubayqah-Khaddam Talks**

*JN231310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1200 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received Elie Hubayqah accompanied by Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah. Hubayqah arrived here last night from Europe on a private Swiss plane. One of his confidants said that the plane landed at four European capitals enroute to Damascus. Hubayqah was received on arrival by Syrian officials who took him and his colleagues, Al-Murr and Samahah, directly to Khaddam's office.

It has been observed that the official Syrian news media referred to Hubayqah as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. A source close to Khaddam said that the vice president affirmed during the meeting Syria's complete support for strict implementation of the agreement on the national solution of the Lebanese crisis, which was signed on 28 December, on the consideration that this agreement forms the national basis for ending the fraternal Lebanese people's sanguinary tribulation.

It has been reported that the conferees discussed the current situation in Lebanon from all aspects. One of the journalists managed to put one question to Hubayqah. He asked him: Will you return to Beirut? Hubayqah replied with the word yes. The journalists were not able to put any other questions.

Contacts and consultations are expected to continue in the next few hours at the highest levels including other Lebanese sides and functionaries, especially since several leaders of the Lebanese National Union Front are presently in Damascus. A delegation of these leaders visited Libya 2 days ago in the company of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', met with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and returned to Damascus last night.

Engineer 'Asim Qansuh, [Secretary general of the Lebanese Ba'th Party Organization], told our radio that the visit to Libya was successful and encouraging. It is obvious now that Hubayqah's presence in Damascus will be an occasion for discussions to form a political front opposed to President Amin al-Jumayyil, who everyone holds fully responsible for the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

**Damascus Reports on U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya**

*JN240932 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0915 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] In the Mediterranean, U.S. forces this morning began carrying out air and naval maneuvers that will last 1 week near the Libyan coast. Reports said that 15 ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet, including the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga*, are taking part in these provocative maneuvers whose domain includes the airspace of the Libyan Gulf of Sidra.

In Washington, U.S. President Reagan has issued an order allocating additional manpower and funds to prepare an aggressive plan aimed at shaking up the situation in Libya. *THE*

*WASHINGTON POST* cited informed sources as saying that this presidential order was prepared at the White House in two special sessions held on 6 and 7 January.

**Papers Write on U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy'**  
*JN230934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0445 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Delusions of Returning To the Policy of Filling the Vacuum," the newspaper *AL-BATH* says: The Reagan administration has begun the new year, 1986, with the implementation of a new cycle of rekindling conflicts and creating tension in the world. Whoever said that the U.S. Administration has spearheaded this tension by rekindling the Middle East conflict is absolutely correct. Otherwise, what is the meaning of these irresponsible U.S. stupidities against the states of the region? What is the meaning of these threats and enormous military buildup off Arab shores? Does anyone believe that all that is taking place against the peoples of the region falls under what the United States terms combatting terrorism?

*AL-BATH* adds: Ever since World War II, U.S. policy has been clashing with all the peoples of the region, especially the Arabs. Whoever reviews the outcome of what has happened, is bound to see for himself the many big setbacks and defeats suffered by U.S. policies in the past years.

*AL-BATH* continues: Despite all these setbacks, here is the Reagan administration renewing the attempt to control the region through saber-rattling, gunboat diplomacy, spreading of war atmosphere, intimidation of the masses, and imposition of U.S. willpower under the slogan of combatting terrorism. It is obvious this time that the main objective of U.S. action is to abort the idea of an international conference and to disrupt the UN

role. Under the cover of several false and misleading formulas for an international conference, Washington and Tel Aviv are feverishly trying to create an atmosphere that they think would drag other Arab sides to the conference table of separate deals. This U.S. and Israeli blackmail, as manifested by the new Murphy tour, which is not yet over, aims at not only ignoring the United Nations's international role and circumventing the international conference idea, but also at imposing direct negotiations as the only method that the Arabs must accept without any objection.

*AL-BATH* concludes: U.S. memory, which is dazzled by the star war lights, has forgotten the ability to learn the lessons of the past years of struggle in the region. It seems that it has forgotten the setbacks and defeats suffered by U.S. policy in more than one arena. No matter how the U.S. Administration tries to ignore past experiences, the fact is the peoples of the region will not allow any power to steal their victories and the fruits of their struggle.

Commenting on the same subject under the headline "U.S. Peace," *TISHRIN* says: After creating tension in the region through threats, military buildups, and provocations, the United States has returned to harping on the Camp David tune. It sent its envoys to the region and Europe, intensified its contacts with the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime, and began disseminating false statements and propaganda campaigns.

*TISHRIN* adds: Events show that the U.S. Administration, which is talking a great deal about a political balance, is determined now more than ever before to use all the means in its power to complete the Camp David deal. This means a great deal to the United States, which wants to establish its hegemony on the region, to achieve the expansionist plans of its base, Israel, and to avenge for its political and military defeats in the region. The political balance, which U.S. officials are talking about, means direct participation with the Zionist entity in aborting just Arabs issues headed by the Palestine question.



**\$51 Million Refund to U.S. Expected Early March**  
*TA240523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Within 1 month, Israel will transfer to the United States the sums it was asked to return in the wake of the cuts to the U.S. foreign aid budget. This is reported by our correspondent in Washington. The reference is to \$51 million which will be handed back around the beginning of March, because by then the administration must present Congress with the budget cuts required by the new law.

**Rabin Says Syria Responsible for Airport Attacks**  
*TA240526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Syria, and not Libya, is probably responsible for the recent terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna. The defense minister was speaking to a United Jewish Appeal delegation in Jerusalem last night.

[Begin Rabin recording] I have all the reasons to believe that the terror acts in Rome, maybe in Vienna too, were mainly originated in Syria and not in Libya. We have all the reasons to believe that these terrorists who came to Rome came from Damascus, which serves as their training place for this mission and the source from where they got their instructions. Libya deserves whatever has been said about it. But in this case, I believe that the springboard where from the terrorists came was from Syria. [end recording]

**Invitation Accepted 'In Principle' To Join SDI**  
*TA231005 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*  
 in English 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has written formally to Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger accepting "in principle" the U.S. invitation to participate in the initial research and development stage of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), otherwise known as "star wars."

In the letter, U.S. officials said yesterday, Rabin suggested that the two governments draft a memorandum of agreement on the subject.

The defence minister noted that U.S. and Israeli experts had already reviewed technical aspects of Israel's participation in "star wars." A team of Israeli specialists was in Washington last month for talks with Gen. James Abrahamson, the head of the SDI programme, and other U.S. officials.

Israel was invited — together with the NATO allies, Japan and Australia — to participate in research and development for the SDI. Participation will enable Israeli defence companies to bid for some of the project's lucrative contracts. Israel will also be able to share in the military technologies developed in the programme.

U.S. officials yesterday said they expected lawyers to start drafting the text for U.S.-ISRAELI cooperation on the SDI in the coming weeks.

**French UN Vote, Qaddumi Remarks Protested**  
*TA231115 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in*  
*Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Israel has lodged a protest with France over its vote in the UN Security Council regarding the abandonment of the Lebanese village of Kunin. The head of the European desk at the Foreign Ministry summoned French Ambassador Jacques Pierre Dupont and told him that Israel finds it hard to understand the French behavior in supporting an anti-Israeli move initiated by the government in Beirut and dictated by the Syrians on two occasions.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed astonishment over the fact that the government in Bucharest allowed Faruq Qaddumi, a PLO leader, to declare in the Romanian capital that Israel has no right to exist.

**Further Reportage on Peres Visit to London**

**Meets With Murphy**

*TA231735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1705 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Report by Mikha'el Almaz in London — live]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' meeting with Richard Murphy today was short, because the prime minister had little time. The talk between the two lasted only 40 minutes, but a fourth meeting with Murphy was scheduled for after midnight, tonight. Today, too, no details were divulged from the meeting, but the fact that they were held in the midst of a day with a very loaded agenda testifies, if not to progress, at least to some optimism.

Here in parliament Mr Peres was present during a very impressive appearance by Prime Minister Thatcher, who faced an attack by the opposition and some of her own party members in the issue of a statement she delivered in connection with the latest political scandal here, which centers around Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Leon Brittan, who is Jewish, by the way.

Following this Mr Peres went to a side hall in the parliament building, where he is currently answering questions posed by parliament members. Among other things he was asked whether he is willing to invite King Husayn to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Shim'on Peres answered:

[Begin recording][in English] first passage indistinct ... I would send it by letter, if I would have more faith in our mail system [laughter], but I could do it even by telegram, or through you. Anyway, he would be more than welcome, and if I get permission I shall gladly go to Amman, no problems. [end recording]

Well, Mr Peres said that he would be happy to invite the king if he were sure he would receive the invitation willingly, because he does not want to embarrass him. Peres said he would willingly mail him the invitation, send a telegram, or even convey the invitation through the British Parliament members. Peres said he would also be glad to travel to Amman.

Regarding the issue of the settlements, Peres answered a question saying that new settlements necessitate the agreement of the two main partners to the coalition, and added he could promise this is not very easy to obtain.

#### More on Murphy Talks

*AU231818 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] London, Jan 23 (AFP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy continued a series of marathon secret talks here today in a bid to organise an international conference on the Middle East, reliable sources said. Mr Peres and Mr Murphy resumed discussions at midday, the sources said, after their second meeting in four days yesterday had spilled into the early hours today. Last night's talks had gone "to the heart" of the Middle East problem, the Israeli Embassy here said. They would meet again this evening, the reliable source said.

Mr Peres was said to be insisting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation could not take part in any conference until it renounced violence and recognised Israel's right to exist. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons today, in Mr Peres' presence, that these were indispensable conditions for PLO participation. Diplomatic sources said Mr Murphy and Mrs Thatcher had asked King Husayn when they met him here last week, to pressure PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat into accepting the conditions.

#### Holds 4th Session With Murphy

*TA240637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0628 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. envoy Richard Murphy have just completed their fourth session in the last few days in London. Officials in Mr Peres' entourage told correspondents that the main topic of their discussion was the composition of the Palestinian representation to negotiations with King Husayn. The officials noted there is hardly any doubt that 'Arafat will reject the conditions set by the Jordanian monarch. They added that in his meetings in London, the prime minister has been saying that there are many possibilities for Palestinian representation in the negotiations, and that King Husayn and the Palestinians are the ones who should make up their minds.

#### 'Some Progress' in Talks

*TA240520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held another meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in London last night. Israeli officials

noted that specific issues pertaining to the international conference on the Middle East and to finding substitutes for the PLO representatives were raised in the meeting. According to various reports it seems that some progress has been made in the deliberations. This was stated by, among others, the spokesman of the State Department in Washington. He pointed out that a gradual development is being discussed in the talks.

Last night, Mr Peres told British members of Parliament that he is encouraged by what has already been achieved, although there are still no answers to all the questions on the agenda. Last night an Israeli official was queried in London as to what would happen if 'Arafat agreed to the conditions set by Jordan for negotiations. He replied that this was no longer in the realm of speculations and that this was the reason for the frequent meetings with the U.S. envoy. Mr Peres will hold a fourth meeting with Murphy today.

#### Views UK Ties, Peace Process

*TA231218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Mikha'el Almaz in London; on 23 Jan — recorded]

[Text][Almaz] Mr Peres, in your meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, many compliments were exchanged. Were these just courtesies, or do they have any genuine significance? After years of coolness between Britain and Israel, can we expect a significant improvement in the relations between the two?

[Peres] In my view, we can. Not an absolute improvement, but a gradual one.

[Almaz] In which fields do you foresee an improvement?

[Peres] First of all, there are several areas which are going quite well. Our largest exports are to Great Britain. I think that in the industrial field, something may occur regarding the boycott. I also think enthusiasm toward the PLO is on a downswing, and there really is a very profound desire here to bring about a rapprochement between us and Jordan. The tone has improved tremendously. This is how things stand.

[Almaz] Last night, or yesterday, in your detailed lecture at Chatham House, you mentioned the Marshall Plan. I imagine that many Israeli citizens are too young to remember the Marshall Plan. Perhaps you would explain to them just what you meant.

[Peres] I meant a large-scale fund, with the participation of the United States and European countries, to create plants which would form an infrastructure in the fields of transportation, energy, and tourism to serve the various countries in our area. We are aware of our own economic problems, but the truth is that the Arab countries are now in a very difficult economic situation and they need this more than we can imagine. Egypt needs such aid, Jordan needs it, Syria needs it, and I believe that the European contribution can sometimes be more economic than political in nature. If Europe wants to do something, I propose

that it look at the situation from this aspect, as it itself was helped in this way after World War II.

[Almaz] But the economic situation in Europe is not much better than that of England; it is difficult. Do you think there is any chance that it will respond to these suggestions?

[Peres] In my opinion, yes. However bad the situation is said to be — and, in fact, there is a bad situation of this sort in all countries — Europe is setting up joint funds of this nature and many other countries also have aid budgets within their budgets.

[Almaz] Do you believe that Japan will also be able to enter such a picture?

[Peres] I have not mentioned Japan, as we have almost no contacts with it, but I know that this has already been discussed with the United States in the past and it certainly showed interest, if there really is progress in the peace process.

[Almaz] In the lecture you spoke about a sort of summit before a summit. Did you mean something such as, for example, a meeting between you and King Husayn to set a timetable and determine the details of the talks themselves?

[Peres] I think there are too many hesitations over breaking down the barrier surrounding open meetings. I think this is a mistake. The entire world cannot stand and wait for His Majesty 'Arafat until he condescends to say whether he is coming or not — and it is almost certain that he will not come. As I believe that such meetings will also have a psychological effect on the entire area. I have proposed not postponing the meetings until after the negotiations begin, but holding them in order to prepare the negotiations.

[Almaz] You mean that such a meeting would not be binding?

[Peres] Yes. I am also proposing meetings which would not be binding because I want to see the meetings themselves.

#### Addresses International Institute

TA231234 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Report from London by I. Finkelstone and M. Bleich]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hinted to King Husayn that if he does not take advantage of the chance for peace, he might awaken one day to the fact that the territories have been given self-administration without his participation. This warning was voiced by Peres in London yesterday, in an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Senior Israeli diplomatic sources were the ones who drew the MA'ARIV correspondent's attention to the indirect warning.

Peres said that progress had been made in the attempts to conduct peace talks with King Husayn and the Palestinians, but that the final breakthrough has not yet been attained; King Husayn wants to leave the door open at any cost. According to the senior Israeli sources, King Husayn still wants to get to the negotiating table.

In his talks in London, Peres emphasized that 1986 must be the year for the beginning of peace talks with Jordan.

The Jordanian king is still awaiting answers from Al-Asad and 'Arafat to his urgent questions; but no answer has come forth. The main problem remains the composition of the Palestinian delegation. Peres once again made it clear that he is prepared to go to Amman for talks with King Husayn. Peres believes that although progress has been made, one should not make light of the difficulties which have yet to emerge.

It is also clear that although they appreciate Peres' speech to the United Nations about Husayn's initiative, the British have not changed their minds about the role to be played by the PLO and King Husayn.

To a question by the MA'ARIV correspondent during the meeting at Chatham House on his reaction to the meeting with Thatcher and whether it would not be realistic to expect Britain to exert pressure on Husayn, Peres said that he does not talk about pressure but rather about bringing the positions closer.

One of the highlights in Peres' speech was his proposal of a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. It was later learned that Peres had discussed such a plan with the Americans and the Europeans. Last night senior Israeli sources said that now everything depends on the extent to which the Americans are prepared to pressure King Husayn. It has transpired that the British will do nothing of the sort.

#### Seeks Husayn View on Speech

TA240801 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent Jordan's King Husayn a copy of his speech before delivering it on Wednesday at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

DAVAR has learned that U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy sent the speech to the Jordanian monarch in order to get his opinion on it. It was also learned that during the contacts being held between Israel and Jordan via Murphy, an agreement in principle was reached between the two countries according to which the five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, the PRC, France, and Britain — will be represented in the international forum in which direct negotiations are to be held. The Soviet Union, however, has already informed U.S. representatives that it is opposed to this, and demands that only the superpowers be represented in the international forum.

Israel has even announced, via diplomatic channels, that the PRC is interested in participating in the international forum, but that Israel is demanding that it establish diplomatic relations at some level toward this end.

**Meets Sir Geoffrey Howe**

TA231008 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Report from London by Jerry Lewis and David Horovitz]

[Excerpts] "The PLO casts a heavy shadow over the peace process and an alternative to it must be found," Peres told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during their one hour and 40 minute talk at 10 Downing Street yesterday morning.

Peres earlier breakfasted with British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe and briefed him on talks held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Holland on Sunday.

Peres and Howe agreed that there were clear signs of a degree of readiness on all sides, including among the Arab states, for some type of international forum. Peres told Howe that with 'Arafat continuing his acts of terror, he did not believe that the PLO was capable of making any substantive decision.

The one thing Israel and Syria agreed upon, Peres told Howe half-jokingly, was the role the PLO should have, or rather should not have.

Howe questioned Peres on the quality of life in the territories and Peres pointed to liberalization in areas such as censorship and the flow of money. Peres said he would have preferred a more liberal policy, but that terrorism on the West Bank had made that more difficult. "The Palestinians suffer more from terrorism than we do," he said.

**Holds News Conference**

TA241205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1150 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Report from London by Mikha'el Almaz on news conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, via telephone — live]

[Text][Almaz] The news conference began a few minutes ago and I will report to you about the prime minister's first two answers to questions posed by international correspondents here. The answers are rather interesting, and center on his meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Peres said that considerable progress has been made toward contacts with Jordan. Several problems remain in two of the issues discussed. On the question of an international forum, Shim'on Peres said that there are no signs yet that the Soviet Union is prepared to take part in such a forum under Israel's conditions, namely, after it has resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

As for Palestinian participation in the talks, the prime minister said he believes that in the next few days King Husayn will make a last appeal to the PLO and Syria in the hope of receiving the answers he has been awaiting. However, Peres added, Husayn told us that whatever the case may be, Jordan is going to conduct talks with Israel within a short period of time.

Now, let us listen to what Mr Peres is saying at the moment:

[Peres — in English]...And if I have proof to my impressions about the Palestinians, I would say that if the choice finally before the Palestinians will be to have 'Arafat without a solution or to have a solution without 'Arafat they will prefer a solution rather than 'Arafat.

[Almaz] Mr Peres replied to a question about the position of the Palestinians in the territories. He said that if given the choice between 'Arafat without a solution or a solution without 'Arafat, there is no doubt in his mind that they will choose a solution without 'Arafat.

At the same time, in reply to another question, Mr Peres praised the Americans, saying that had it not been for their help and mediation efforts there would be no progress on the question of negotiations with Jordan.

As said, the news conference is still in progress and will continue for about an hour.

**Further on News Conference**

TA241325 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has stated in his opinion King Husayn is willing to advance the peace process in any event, even if he does not receive satisfactory answers from the PLO and Syria. In a news conference in London Mr Peres said he understands that now King Husayn is awaiting to hear what he considers to be positive answers from Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian Government regarding the question whether they agree to his contacts with Israel under the conditions he has set. Mr Peres warned, however, that he does not want to create the erroneous impression that the sides have already surmounted all the difficulties. We are still very far from this, the situation is extremely complicated, the obstacles still ahead are very serious, and we have still not crossed the bridge, Mr Peres said. He emphasized, however, that in the last month considerable progress has been made and some of the basic stands of Israel and Jordan have come nearer to one another.

One sentence in Mr Peres' speech caused some concern. He said: I must point out that the remaining problems are extremely complicated, and there is the danger that we will not surmount them in the short time we still possess. Regarding the question of the international forum, which was also raised in the talks with Murphy, Mr Peres said there are no signs that the Soviet Union wants to participate on the basis of the conditions set by Israel, namely renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Our correspondent in London Mikha'el Almaz reports that Mr Peres' news conference was attended by many journalists, and that most of the questions dealt with his unplanned meetings with Richard Murphy. This news conference ended Mr Peres' official part of the visit to Britain. Immediately afterwards he left for Kensington Palace, which is near the Israeli Embassy in London, in order to dine with Prince Charles and Princess Diana.



**Britain To Announce Lifting of Arms Embargo 'Soon'**  
*TA240744 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 P 3*

[“Exclusive” report by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] London — Britain will soon publicly announce the lifting of the arms embargo on Israel.

In addition, it plans to sell oil from its North Sea wells to Israel if Israel requests this. Britain also intends to again discuss ways to prevent British companies from surrendering to the Arab boycott. This was promised by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a meeting yesterday with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in her London office on Downing Street.

The meeting lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, and was described as “good and friendly.” Most of the meeting was devoted to a discussion on the Middle East, and the prime minister heard a report on Thatcher's recent talks with King Husayn. The two sides agreed to impose a blackout on the talk.

**Shamir, Rabin Briefed on Peres Talks in London**  
*TA231720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Rabin have already received a report on Prime Minister Peres' talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Europe. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the reports indicate that no real progress has yet been made in the efforts to bring about a direct dialogue between Israel and Jordan. King Husayn continues to hold on to all the options, including waiting for Yasir 'Arafat to reply, for the next contacts with Syria, and for indirect contacts with Israel through the United States.

As for the dispute on the grounds of Egypt's withholding the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder, circles in the Foreign Ministry emphasized this evening that Israel does not want to exacerbate the differences of opinion with Egypt. Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, will again raise the clear promises made by Egypt to hand over to Israel the full report on what had happened after the murder, not only the text of the verdict.

The Likud faction will again demand that the government request the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killing. Sara Doron, the chairperson of the faction, has told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami that it is inconceivable that Israel waive receipt of the report on the investigation. She will present her position on the matter in the course of the Knesset debate on the Tehiya faction's no-confidence on the Tabah affair.

**Rabin Warns Against Underestimating 'Enemy'**  
*TA231127 Tel Aviv HA'APETZ in Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report by Nurit Amitay]

[Excerpts] “We should not underestimate our enemy, as this has to date been proven wrong,” Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin

declared yesterday addressing a convention of the Labor Party's Petah Tiqva District. According to him, the problem of the Arab countries is combining their overall military strength. The fact that Egypt is outside the war circle at present gives Israel an advantage, while the Iran-Iraq war lessens the military threat against us and leaves Syria as our only immediate enemy.

Rabin emphasized that the unity government was not a marriage born of love but a result of the reality which existed on the eve of its establishment. He came out against arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, saying that they are being sold assault rather than defense aircraft. Finally, the defense minister emphasized that the State of Israel has no interest whatsoever in initiating a war and that such a war should be averted. However, if it is forced on us, Israel should end it with the territorial achievements it deems fit.

**W. Bank Plan Meant To Reinforce Jordan's Status**  
*TA240835 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The defense and political establishments are working out a plan of action for the territories, aimed at significantly reinforcing Jordan's status to facilitate Amman's entry into negotiations and ease the situation of the Palestinians to prevent the fulfillment of the PLO conception.

Accordingly, a plan consisting of four main clauses is being formulated with the intention of implementing it in the near future: An attempt will be made to eliminate the roles being played by Israeli General Staff officers in the Civilian Administration and replace them with pro-Jordanian officials; an attempt will be made to accelerate the appointment of pro-Jordanian Arab mayors, along the lines of the Nablus appointment; help will be given toward the establishment of a forum of Arab mayors in the territories; on the refugee issue, action will be taken to stop the activities of UNRWA, the UN Relief and Welfare Agency, which is viewed as a factor which perpetuates the refugee problem. Instead of UNRWA, attempts will be made to recruit international support for a project for the rehabilitation of the refugees, within the framework of a sort of Marshall Plan as mentioned by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during his European tour.

The possibility will also be examined of handling routine daily matters relating to the territories on the ministerial level, to emphasize the importance which Israel attaches to furthering the status of the territories. A deputy minister may be appointed to handle this matter. There has also been talk of easing the military censorship in the territories to bring it into line with the level acceptable inside Israel. This plan does not yet have the status of a decision but of general ideas which will be brought to a decisive debate in the near future.

As will be recalled, earlier this week Labor Party and CRM Knesset Members met with Palestinian personalities from the territories and pleaded with them to help actualize unilateral autonomy. Our correspondent believes the key question for the

success of these ideas is the future of the state land in the territories. Some 700,000 dunams now remain which were "put on ice" by the Likud government to be used for settlements; if Israel suggests transferring these areas to a forum of mayors, Jordan will give the plan its blessing.

**Commander of PFLP Group in Gaza Sentenced**  
*TA231410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1400 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Gaza military court has sentenced (Mahmud Gharbawi), aged 34, from Gaza, to 10 years in jail. The man was convicted of having served as the commander of the PFLP's political arm in the Gaza Strip, and for having been responsible for intelligence and the organization's propaganda machine. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that (Gharbawi) had previously served a 10-year prison term for membership in the PFLP and for collecting intelligence information and inciting against Israel.

**Zaq Raps Shuttle Efforts, International Aegis**  
*TA221301 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jan 86 p 10*

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Between The Hague and Sidon"]

[Text] "The serious negotiations with Jordan" announced by Shim'on Peres at the formal dinner in The Hague do not revolve around questions dealing with the nature of peace and the arrangements involved, but problems of procedure toward possible bargaining.

For the time being, nobody is talking about the nature of the compromise but of the form which the deliberations between the sides will take: the determination of the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the nature of the international umbrella which Husayn needs.

However, the optimistic language carries a certain danger. Optimistic statements raise morale and prove that the government is sparing no efforts to further peace. But when you climb out on a limb of rosy expectations you take the risk of taking a harder and more painful fall when you are disappointed. The greater the illusion, the deeper the disappointment may be when Husayn, after having obtained the U.S. weapons he wants so much, will shy away from overt negotiations with Israel.

His recoiling could be caused by the two contradictory agreements he has recently secured, with 'Arafat and Al-Asad. This is why the man went to the prime minister's entourage to cool down the enthusiasm Peres' remarks had aroused. A member of the entourage explained that as yet there has been no breakthrough in the negotiations with Jordan and no progress has been made which even comes close to a breakthrough.

The signs in Sidon prove that 'Arafat does not intend to give Husayn a free hand for negotiations with Israel. On the contrary, he is trying to build up his strength and disturb the calm on the Israeli border.

'Arafat and Al-Asad hate each other like poison. In the meantime, Syria's failure to impose its full rule over Lebanon has again caused the creation of a PLO enclave in Sidon, armed with hundreds of katyushas. If 'Arafat succeeds in expanding his base and moving southward toward the Israeli border, he could renew the potential threat to calm on the Israeli-Lebanese border.

In any event, even if 'Arafat throws Husayn the rope of recognition of some of the Palestinian notables and lets them take part in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to early negotiations with the United States, he will reserve for himself the option of making his voice heard through the katyushas.

The base his personnel are now fortifying in Sidon is a signpost pointing to 'Arafat's plots. The PLO leader is trying to renew the threat to the Galilee. He is not deluding himself that he will beat Israel militarily, but he does believe he can drag it into a military operation through the provocation of katyusha firing and thus curb the political process, if it develops in a way not to his liking.

The PLO leader is, for the moment, refraining from severing the thread with Husayn. He is letting him wait, because 'Arafat is also waiting for the results of next month's Communist Party congress in Moscow. He hopes that after the congress the Soviet Union will want to step in and impose peace between him and Al-Asad.

Because of this delusion, 'Arafat is opting to postpone his answer to Husayn. And if Husayn does not move without this answer, Shim'on Peres has nothing to rely on, even in procedural matters.

It would be worthwhile for the U.S. Administration to demonstrate political activity in the Middle East right now. At a time when the Soviet Union is incapable of making peace between two rival leaders in Aden, despite the fact that it is under Soviet influence, at a time when Soviet ships are evacuating Soviet citizens from Aden to rescue them from the pro-Soviet forces fighting at the gate to the Red Sea, the United States is enjoying the prestige of Richard Murphy's mediation between Peres and Husayn.

The Americans know that too much significance should not be attached to Murphy's shuttle trip; they are not enthusiastic about the international conference which is supposed to guarantee the Soviet Union's status in the area. But the simulation of the political momentum in which they play a sole role is bringing them diplomatic benefits. At this stage, both Husayn and Peres are prepared to help the Americans demonstrate their diplomatic activity. Husayn needs this activity to overcome the U.S. Congress' opposition to the supply of arms to Jordan, while Peres is enjoying the very fact of the "momentum," which alleviates the pressure on Israel exerted by those European countries he is now visiting.

Peres, who met with Husayn in the past without Murphy's mediation, and who spoke with the Jordanian king several times more than 10 years ago, does not need these diplomatic twists and turns. It may be assumed that Peres has not yet forgotten what Husayn told the Israeli ministers at that time. The king then expressed willingness to sign a peace treaty with Israel on condition that Israel give him back all of Judaea, Samaria, and

Jerusalem. For less than that, he would have said scornfully, you will have to appeal to the PLO.

Israel does not need an international conference for a comprehensive withdrawal. And procedural conditions, some of which Israel has already agreed to, actually prevent Jordan from making any compromise over less than that. These conditions give the PLO, Syria, and the Soviet Union the key to an Israeli-Jordanian arrangement, which is getting Israel to fall into line with the extremist position of a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal, including Jerusalem. Husayn was ready for an agreement on the basis of that position 10 years ago and the current procedural bargaining is absolutely unnecessary.

It is reasonable to assume that the Washington administration is not playing with the delusion of the Soviet Union's participation in settling the Israeli-Arab conflict. The administration is letting Murphy create the illusion of momentum through publicity about the shuttle trip. But this simulation should not mislead

Israel and fool it into thinking that the United States seriously intends to relinquish its dealing with the Israeli-Arab conflict and pass it to a U.S.-Soviet partnership.

Hidden behind Henry Kissinger's sarcastic sneering about the high price Israel is going to pay for the return of the Soviet ambassador to Tel Aviv is wise U.S. advice to Israel: not to gamble on the Soviet partnership and thus lose the faithful U.S. veto, which has demonstrated this week in the UN Security Council's vote.

The direct, secret negotiations over substantive matters that were conducted 10 years ago with Husayn, without an international umbrella, were more serious than the negotiations through a mediator over procedural matters. Those negotiations were not publicly announced and both sides benefited from them, although they did not arrive at any formal peace treaty. And now, too, a peace treaty is not possible, since Jordan has linked itself with the PLO, Syria, and the Soviet Union.

**OAU Denounces S. African Blockade on Lesotho**

*EA171224 Dakar PANA in English 1110 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Jan (PANA) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has said that the present South African blockade of Lesotho is a challenge to the entire international community, which should respond energetically and adequately.

In a press release Thursday night, the OAU said that in deciding to subject Lesotho to an economic blockade Pretoria repeats and continues to dictate its belligerence. "This attitude constitutes a flagrant violation of moral and elementary rules of international law. It is a challenge to the entire international community which should respond energetically and adequately", the release said.

"The OAU Secretariat, recalling the decisions by which all OAU member states have expressed their solidarity with the Kingdom of Lesotho, which has in the past faced similar acts of intimidation, vigorously condemns the recent arrogant manifestation of violence of the apartheid regime. The OAU secretariat strongly appeals to all OAU member states and the international community to give material, financial and diplomatic support to the Kingdom of Lesotho in order to eradicate this odious regime", the release added.

**African Muslim Supreme Council To Be Formed**

*EA211548 Dakar PANA in English 0918 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, 21 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA): A supreme Muslim council to bring together Muslim bodies from East, Central and Southern Africa would be formed, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The secretary-general of the Tanzania National Muslim Council (Bakwata), Adam Nasibu, told reporters in the Tanzanian capital yesterday that the confederation of Muslim councils in the region had been discussed and agreed at last week's Libyan-sponsored conference of Southern African Muslim Councils in Bujumbura. Twenty countries would be pooled in the body, he said, and a five-man committee of Muslim leaders from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique and Burundi has been formed to work on the proposed supreme council's constitution.

Countries that have agreed to constitute the Muslim body for East, Central and Southern Africa include Malagasy [as received], Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Seychelles, Reunion, the Comoros and Lesotho. Others are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Zaire, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Namibia and South Africa. Some 150 delegates from 15 countries attended the Bujumbura meeting which ended on 11 January. The meeting was organised by the Islamic Call Society of Libya.



## ALGERIA

**Foreign Ministry Statement Laments PDRY Conflict**  
*LD231250 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Concerning the events in PDRY, the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement which said in particular that Algeria is following up with great concern the tragic events in PDRY, which are leading to huge human losses, in addition to inflicting considerable damage to the achievements of the South Yemeni people and through them to the achievements of the entire Arab nation.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that President Chadli Bendjedid has continuously followed up these tragic events through telephone calls which he had with PDRY officials, and through various other contacts. He pointed out that these conflicts between the brothers distract the energies of the fraternal Yemeni people from their mission of building their country, and they also harm the national unity which was deepened during the war of independence and development.

The drama faced by the PDRY worsens the heavy dissensions which affect the Arab world in such a dangerous manner at a time when the need for the unity among the ranks and of action to answer the challenge assumes a common destiny. Algeria is all the more affected by this tragedy of division because it has always found in the PDRY a comrade-in-arms concerned above all things with ensuring a rally of Arab potential and putting it into the service of our sacred causes. It is precisely in the name of this sacred cause, the spokesman concludes, that Algeria calls for the immediate cessation of the futile bloodshed and for the restoration of internal peace in respect of the unity and sovereignty of the people of the PDRY, and this through the fraternal dialogue within the framework of the legitimate national institutions of the country.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed by Lebanese Weekly**  
*PM231110 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI*  
 in Arabic 20-26 Jan 86 pp 22-26

[Interview with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by Jubran Tuwayni, 'Abd al-Wahhab Badrakhan, Wadi 'al-Hilu, and Nabil Barakis in Tripoli; date not given]

[Text] Question: Do you believe that the measures which the United States has taken against Libya are tantamount to a declaration of war on the Jamahiriyyah, and if so do you consider that Libya today is in a state of war with the United States?

Answer: They can be considered an economic war. They cannot be regarded as war in the sense defined in international law, which means the legitimacy of one party resorting to violence against another. In other words, when the rule of law reigns, acts of violence become legitimate and nobody can then protest against violent actions directed against him. But what is happen-

ing now is not the direction of violence by one party against another but rather a war in a different field, the economic field. Therefore, Reagan has declared a state of national emergency in the United States and we know that such a state is declared when U.S. foreign policy or national security is threatened. Reagan declared that they are actually threatened by a Libyan danger and that in view of this danger a state of national emergency is being declared. Under these circumstances the U.S. President has the right to take presidential decisions without referring to Congress or anybody else. These decisions include imposing sanctions against Libya, blockading it economically, and banning dealings with it. This is the present state of affairs -- an economic war.

Question: Does Libya consider itself to be in a state of war with the United States?

Answer: Yes, war in the same sense, that is, economic war. But we do not consider that Libya alone is in a state of economic war with the United States but also the Arab nation because the United States did what it did against Libya because of Libya's Arab and national stand. There is no bilateral problem between us and the United States; rather it is the United States that is trying to punish us because of our pan-Arab stand. It wants us to put aside the Palestinian problem and the liberation of Palestine and to abandon the cause of Arab nationalism, Arab unity, and liberation of the Arab nation. It does not want anybody to say anything about these problems because the United States has it in mind to contain the Arab homeland and divide it into zones of influence as a basis for it to use in its strategic conflict with the Soviet Union. For this reason it has decided that Libya is the number one danger, after which comes the Soviet Union. When Reagan was asked how it is that he considers Libya, a small country, to be the number one danger, he said it is because the United States is not expecting to occupy the Soviet Union but it is expecting and indeed it is a certainty that it will occupy the Arab homeland. In order for the United States to reach the Soviet Union there are strategic places in the world which must first be occupied and have bases set up in them. When you are proceeding toward a major target and you find a small resistance in the way to reaching it, the priorities change in order to take care of this little resistance. Therefore, Libya is a priority to be dealt with on the grounds that it is the number one enemy which, when overwhelmed, will enable the march toward the big target -- besieging the Soviet Union -- to continue. For this reason our struggle is in fact equal to that of the socialist camp, because while we are defending our country we are at the same time hindering the advance of the enemy, an enemy that is advancing toward the socialist camp. When the socialist camp defeats or weakens imperialism this will have a positive effect on us because it weakens an enemy against whom we too stand because it is occupying our lands. Therefore, Libya's national stand has prompted the United States to adopt this hostile attitude toward it. Even if the problem was Libyan-American the Arab nation cannot possibly abandon one of its peoples, a small people that is being confronted with a major imperialist onslaught, even if it goes to help it out of chivalry. We are one nation and one family because what is happening to Libya today could happen to any Arab country tomorrow. The U.S. plan is aimed at enabling the Israelis to occupy or smash every Arab country individually so that eventually the whole Arab nation will be smashed militarily.

Then economic sanctions will be imposed and U.S. pressure, threats, and sieges will be applied against the Arab countries one by one until eventually we will find that the whole Arab nation is finished. The principle of self-defense should impel the Arab nation to stand against this onslaught.

Question: Do you not think that the U.S. onslaught against Libya is due to Libya being a Soviet position?

Answer: (laughing) No, if this was the case...

Question: They would have attacked you...

Answer: (still laughing) You said it.

Question: What effect have Reagan's economic measures had on the Libyan economy?

Answer: In fact they have not had a great effect, but they will certainly have an effect. Maybe they will have implications in the future. For this reason Libya is now in need of the Arab nation economically in order to confront the United States with the same weapon so that it will go back on its stand and compensate Libya for any losses it may suffer as a result of the U.S. measures.

Question: The United States has ordered its citizens to leave Libya. Will Libya take measures that would affect these citizens?

Answer: I do not think that the Americans will comply with Reagan's order. This is not the first time that he has issued such an order to them. They will blow Reagan a raspberry. This is because they live in an atmosphere that is different from that in which Reagan lives. Perhaps he imagines that the situation and life in Libya are as portrayed to him by Zionist propaganda. The Americans live here and know that Libya is the country of security, freedom, and popular democracy. But they are free. If they want to go we will not be affected and if they wish to stay they are welcome.

Question: Were there any contacts between Libya and the United States after the Rome and Vienna operations and before Reagan declared his measures?

Answer: No, no. The United States is refusing any contact and any understanding.

Question: When the United States adopts stands against Libya how does it convey this to you and which party carries U.S. messages to Libya and Libya's messages to the United States?

Answer: U.S. policy, particularly under Reagan, is infantile and rash. It is not in the least reasonable because as an actor Reagan deals with world politics in an actor's manner; he views the international theater in the same way he views a stage. In acting you can do anything on the stage but in the final analysis it is only acting. But when you apply this to the real international theater it ceases to be acting. He is now moving naval units and aircraft carriers as if he were on stage, as if explosions could occur without causing harm, while on the actual stage they could cause a disaster. Reagan has this problem because acting is guiding his

policy. His policy is therefore unrealistic and illogical. During a crisis like this -- particularly in view of the fact that the United States is a superpower -- consultations should have been held with Libya and investigation of these events should have been carried out. When a state is disturbed by a particular incident it can investigate it and can approach Libya and then wait for Libya's answer through a third party or directly. But Reagan did not go through this process. Any war that takes place is preceded by a warning. It is stipulated in international law that no war can take place without a warning. In the case in which we are concerned there should have been a series of negotiations and give and take until one of us decided what he deemed fit as a result of the negotiations. Reagan did not go through these stages. Suddenly he threatened us with fleets and concentrated 41 ships against us. A few days ago we were in a state of war and at dawn we were informed that scores of U.S. ships, including aircraft carriers, were in the Mediterranean heading south toward Libya. Had they continued their advance war would have broken out. For this reason we mobilized the Air Force, the Navy, and the air defense and all the commanders went into the operations room. We were waiting for the ships to cross the 32.5 degree line of latitude that marks the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra. This was the red line which, if they had crossed it, would have begun the clash between us and them. But before midday the danger vanished and the ships dispersed and retreated. They did not come close to this line.

Question: What in your opinion was the cause of this retreat?

Answer: First, any adventure in the Mediterranean would be a serious adventure because Libya can, even with one blow, inflict a real defeat on the U.S. 6th Fleet. Also we can inflict damage on U.S. bases which are within our reach in the Mediterranean. After that it [the United States] could do anything; it would definitely occupy Libya. But there is no doubt that Libya could, before the whole world, destroy a considerable part of the U.S. power in the Mediterranean. The United States is avoiding this and is being very careful. When we realize that we are going to be finished we will act crazily and we will sink their units: Let it be on me and on my enemies, Oh God! We can sink one aircraft carrier or two, even if we have to send 50 or 100 aircraft against each. Libya has about 1,000 planes of various types and they are wary of this. Certainly the United States has thousands of aircraft and its own strategy, but a country like Libya can do something very effective in the Mediterranean with a thousand planes. We have threatened that we will turn ourselves into suicide squads, both us and our friends. We will plant these squads in Europe and America and everywhere. If war breaks out then we shall fight in any place and set off explosions. They are wary of this, too. On the other hand we cannot deny the effect of the Soviet attitude when matters reach a very dangerous point. The United States is a superpower and so is not allowed to act unilaterally in this world. When small countries fight, the area of the conflict remains limited, but when one of the superpowers becomes involved in the game it creates the opportunity for the other superpower to intervene. I would tell the Americans: You must reckon that there is a 50 percent chance that the operation would be a very serious adventure and that Libya could do something very effective in the Mediterranean. The other 50 percent may be attributed to the international attitude, particularly the Soviet Union and the socialist camp as well as European pressure. [as published]. This action threatens tourism, trade, and

communications because there are in the Mediterranean gas pipelines extending between North Africa and Europe and telephone, broadcasting, and telecommunications lines and potential oil pipelines and other projects. All this would be destroyed.

**Question:** It is observed that on the Arab and international levels Libya is stronger than before. This is evident in Arab solidarity with it and in the Soviet support for the Libyan stand. Do you believe that the Arab and Soviet support Libya has received counterbalances the U.S. threats?

**Answer:** With regard to the Arabs we can say nothing about them as we are now waiting for the Arab League meeting on 22 January. Then we can say if the Arab response is equal to the U.S. threat or not. With regard to the Soviet Union we are grateful for its stand and consider it to be an excellent stand.

**Question:** In this economic war Libya is expected to respond by threatening U.S. economic interests in the Arab world, Europe, or anywhere in the world. Will Libya's action be confined to isolating the U.S. community and the U.S. companies or will it be a party to this [worldwide] war?

**Answer:** Of course Libya will reciprocate the U.S. action; it will do everything to respond to it and to obtain compensation for ourselves for any damage we might suffer as a result of the U.S. attitude. But Libya does not wish to act single-handedly because the response should be Arab since the root cause is Arab. The United States did not behave the way it did because of a Libyan problem but because of a pan-Arab problem which Libya symbolizes. The U.S. punishment is being directed against all the Arab nation. If there is a blow to be dealt then it is aimed at the Arab nation. For this reason we do not wish to preempt 22 January and we will wait to see what the Arab nation will decide.

**Question:** What in your opinion is the real U.S. objective behind this campaign, especially since it was rumored earlier that U.S.-Libyan relations were experiencing a certain improvement? It then appeared as if the Rome and Vienna operation had adversely affected this course.

**Answer:** What is happening now is not out of line with the prevalent trend, namely confrontation between imperialism and the Arab nation. The U.S. aim is to swallow up the area and then hand it over to the Israelis so that eventually it will incorporate it in its international strategy. There is a kind of vacuum in the Arab area, Africa, Latin America, and some parts of Asia. Power is precipitating toward the weaker point in the line of resistance. The conflicting powers now tend toward the weaker resistance spot. The United States is looking for bases and places where its fleets can go and for strategic locations from Bab el Mandeb, to Gibraltar, to the Suez Canal, and to the Mediterranean and its southern shores.

Obviously the United States is seeking to weaken the Arabs. The Israelis are exploiting this so that Zionism will eventually dominate the Arab nation and we will become like the Palestinians in Palestine under the British mandate between 1920 and 1936. America is creating a new British mandate. Let us imagine that all the Arab nation becomes Palestine under a British mandate. They will then hand it over to the Zionists, and the Arabs, like

the Palestinians, will become refugees in camps. The same thing will be repeated. The United States is doing everything and is using an iron fist in order to impose a mandate on the Arab homeland. Under this mandate the Arab homeland will be handed over to Zionism, in which case we the Arabs will find that the whole Arab homeland has become like Palestine. In this regard Libya stands as a resistance point warning against this danger. Even these words I am saying are a danger to the United States because it does not want the Arabs to hear them or draw attention to them. In its view anyone who draws attention to this danger must be silenced. Therefore, the United States wants to silence this voice, this resistance, and this new instigator who is mobilizing the masses, unleashing the masses, and is in control of the state of the masses. It wants the Arab world to be governed by 20 rulers so that it will get together with them individually and every one of them will sign and sign, each one of them giving it a base, a zone of influence, and so on. If there were 50 million Arabs and each one of them had power, wealth, and arms the United States would be unable to contain them. For this reason Libya represents a dangerous phenomenon. The masses must win; the masses are in the battle; no longer can anyone alone sign on behalf of the millions and ignore the will of the masses. If the Libyan call spreads and the masses in the Arab homeland rise, the United States will have no hope of swallowing up the state of the masses because then it will not find a ruler ready to sign. Before this flood strikes, the United States wants to eliminate its source.

**Question:** Do you expect the economic war to be a holding action pending military action or do you believe that the danger of military action has receded?

**Answer:** The United States has threatened to take military action. All this is in preparation for military action.

**Question:** Therefore, a U.S. military strike is expected.

**Answer:** The strike could take place at any moment but it is dependent upon calculations and upon the impact of the strike on the United States as well as its effect on Libya itself. For it might turn Libya into something totally different and probably have an effect similar to that of the tripartite aggression against 'Abd al-Nasir.

**Question:** If there is going to be a U.S. military action where do you expect it to be?

**Answer:** One of the major problems for the United States is where to strike. There is nothing specific as a target. First there is no regime to overthrow because overthrowing the regime in Libya means overthrowing the people's congresses and the people's committees; these are the Libyan people. In my view Lebanon's experience was very useful. Lebanon at present is a state of the masses; a natural *jamahiriyyah*. The government and the Army are weak and so the people act together. Therefore, someone like Sana' Muhaydali could turn herself into a booby trap without taking orders from a military commander, a civilian, or the border police. She commits suicide and by so doing kills the enemies. Such initiatives taken by ordinary people in Lebanon were spontaneous. Nobody gave them orders or told them what to do. This is the dangerous thing. One fellow strapped



explosives to his body and killed 300 U.S. soldiers. Who gave this man orders and who is his boss? He did not ask anyone's permission. He was an ordinary citizen who wanted to express himself and so he mined himself with explosives and went to the enemies. The *New Jersey* bombarded but it achieved nothing; it retreated and fled from Lebanon vanquished. In Libya the United States will find problems. This is a state of the masses with thousands of people's congresses and people's committees. Each person considers himself a Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. Therefore there is not only one Al-Qadhafi. So there is no known target. There is no party to be overthrown so that it can be replaced by another party. You cannot overthrow all the Libyan people. Overthrowing the Libyan people means eliminating all Libya. So let the United States come with its nuclear bombs and drop them on Libya; perhaps this will be the solution for it.

Question: In your view, what U.S. action would turn the state of economic war into a state of military war?

Answer: Logically, in fact, there is no legal justification for a military war but there is a U.S. intention to destroy the Arab nation. The U.S. policy is a rash unreasonable policy. That is why war could break out at any time. All the United States has to do is look for any pretext to launch a war. We can no longer look for what is legally reasonable in this confrontation.

Question: What U.S. action would, in your opinion, shift the conflict from the economic to the military arena?

Answer: We cannot guess.

Question: What if a U.S. aircraft entered Libya's airspace?

Answer: It would be brought down, of course.

Question: Would that be considered a passing incident or would it be considered the beginning of a confrontation?

Answer: We will strike anyone who violates our waters or space. What happens after that would depend on the other side. Would that side decide that it was wrong to enter a prohibited area and that the penalty was that it was hit and would therefore retreat, or would it use the incident as a justification for launching war? We are ready for all eventualities.

Question: Can Libya face a U.S. aggression alone?

Answer: Surely there is no comparison between Libya, a small state, and the United States, which consists of 50 states combined in one; but that does not mean that we should surrender. If we must die we will die standing on our feet.

Question: Would you not expect Arab support in this case?

Answer: If a war broke out we would expect the Arab military and the Arab youth to join Libya in the war, otherwise the regimes which oppose such participation in the war would fall, which would change the map. Some armies would decide to join, but if their rulers prevented them from doing that they would rebel.

Question: When you say that some armies would act, do you base that on contacts with these armies or on definite information about their willingness?

Answer: We rely on both. We rely on the pan-Arab stance. That would be the expected and certain outcome.

Question: Do you have faith in the pan-Arab position?

Answer: Yes, I do. Furthermore, there is no lack of contact. Over 16 years in the life of the revolution we have built strong open and secret relations in the Arab homeland.

Question: In your contacts with the Arab leaders what did you ask of them for meeting the U.S. challenge? Has Libya, for example, called for an Arab summit conference and does it intend to complain to the United Nations?

Answer: No, we have not submitted a complaint to the United Nations but we have informed it of what is going on so that the aggressor will be held responsible. We have not called for an Arab summit conference.

Question: Why not?

Answer: The foreign ministers conference will be sufficient. They will come with instructions from their governments.

Question: Will you not try the Security Council or do you not believe in the Security Council and the United Nations?

Answer: Without doubt the Security Council and the United Nations have a role to play, but because of the right of veto we do not depend on them. So long as anyone can use that right and cancel the will of all the United Nations we cannot rely on the United Nations. We call on the small nations to form a new united nations where there would be complete equality or where all the member states would have a right of veto or where the general assembly would have a right to object to such a veto. An amendment of this kind should be introduced; otherwise we would never depend on the United Nations.

Question: You have talked frequently about Mediterranean security and you have threatened to overturn the balance of power in the region if the United States waged war against Libya. What would be the nature of this overturning of the balance of power that you speak of?

Answer: Naturally the alliances in the region would change and we would reconsider our relations with all the international blocs -- the Nonaligned Movement, the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, and Europe.

Question: Would there be a Libyan-Soviet alliance, for example?

Answer: That cannot be ruled out. Developments carry with them such possibilities. In the final analysis we are defending our existence.

Question: Did you raise this matter during your recent visit to the Soviet Union?



**Answer:** We certainly did discuss all these matters but we decided to leave them until their time comes.

**Question:** During the recent tension on the Egyptian-Libyan borders Syria declared support for Libya and that the Union of Arab Republics was still valid. Now, in connection with the U.S.-Libyan tension, what role could Morocco, to which you are joined by the Oujda treaty, play? Would it intercede to regulate U.S.-Libyan relations or would it slide militarily with Libya against the United States?

**Answer:** According to the Oujda treaty, from which the Arab-African Union of Libya and Morocco stemmed, any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Morocco and any aggression against Morocco is an aggression against Libya.

**Question:** Has the Moroccan stand been true to that context?

**Answer:** No war has broken out for us to determine whether or not Morocco would implement the treaty.

**Question:** You have expressed a desire to end the Iraq-Iran war. Does this mean a change in Libya's attitude toward Iran, and are you thinking of embarking on a new initiative to end that war?

**Answer:** No, our attitude toward the Iranian revolution has not changed, and that is not because it is an Iranian revolution. We generally do not betray revolutions and we do not betray the revolutionary people. I personally instigated revolution against the Shah and a revolution did take place and my call was fulfilled. Those who carried out the revolution were people who had been in detention camps. They had heard my speeches and the instructions in them which had a major effect on the revolution. It is not right for us now to betray the revolution. Our attitude toward Iran does not change at all but I have asked permission to play a part in ending the war so that all the guns could be aimed at the real enemy and the real danger threatening the Arabs and Muslims.

**Question:** What is the role of the Libyan-Syrian-Iranian alliance in the current crisis with the United States?

**Answer:** It is very important. It is the most effective alliance both psychologically and materially. If we were to make any material request for anything from Syria or Iran, it would be granted.

**Question:** What is the nature of the initiative you intend to make to end the Iraq-Iran war?

**Answer:** I have sent a message to the Iranian leaders on this matter and we are awaiting the reply.

**Question:** There has been much talk about holding an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. What in your view should be the basis of a settlement in the Middle East? Elimination of Israel, restoration of the Arab territories, or...?

**Answer:** Even if the Palestinians and the Israelis recognized one another and even if they reached understanding we would still not feel assured when it comes to the existence of so-called Israel because it would then turn its sights on the rest of the Arabs and

would threaten our existence. The existence of so-called Israel is in conflict with the Arab nation's existence. It is not simply a Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Even if they recognized one another and solved their problems it does not mean that the Arabs should rest assured. On the contrary, they would have more to fear because it would mean that the Palestinian trench has been overcome and contained, enabling Israel to turn to what is beyond Palestine.

**Question:** Are you for the elimination of the state of Israel?

**Answer:** Of course. This is an aggression which must end, but I accept the Palestinian Jews. Israel consists of Europeans, Americans, and Asians. Let them return to Ethiopia. [as published] Let the Libyan and Yemeni Jews return to their respective countries. We do not accept them in Palestine. They must return to their countries, and if they are persecuted there the pressure must be on these countries. We are not against the Jews because they are Jews wherever they may be. We are against those who came to our land of Palestine and occupied it. We should not pay the price for Hitler's crime or for the persecution of the Jews.

**Question:** You are renowned for your support for the world's liberation movements, some of which are accused by the United States of involvement in terrorist operations. Could you describe to us the nature of your relations with the Palestinian organizations, and do you consider what some of these organizations do to be acts of terrorism?

**Answer:** The Palestinian organizations are not terrorist organizations. If the Israelis strike at the Palestinians outside Palestine it is the right of the Palestinians to hit the Israelis outside Palestine. Why should the Israelis hit them in Tunisia and Lebanon, and perhaps Yemen? Is it right for the Israelis but wrong for the Palestinians? The Palestinians do not have aircraft to hit military targets, and Palestine is surrounded and protected by the Arabs, who guard Israel. The Palestinian expresses himself by hitting the Israelis everywhere.

**Question:** Has Libya asked the Palestinian factions to suspend external operations for some time?

**Answer:** The Palestinian organizations do not take their orders from Libya. We only support them. What they do and how they do it is their own business.

**Question:** How do you view what is taking place in Egypt and the appearance of certain phenomena such as the Sulayman Khatir phenomenon? Also, you persistently urge Egypt to abrogate the Camp David agreement. How do you suggest it do that?

**Answer:** The reasons which led Egypt to become a party to the David stable (Camp David) should be eliminated. The Arab nation should give Egypt whatever it can to enable Egypt to leave it. I do not believe that Egypt is satisfied with its present situation. It is trapped. Husni Mubarak is not Al-Sadat but we believe he is trapped and cannot break loose. The Arab nation should help rescue him, but Egypt does not have a mercenary desire for us to give it something in return for getting out of its present situation. This is Egypt's cause, and the major effort should come from it with our help. It is not in Egypt's interest to be involved with the

Americans and the Israelis. It is finished and is no longer an independent state. It is independent in name only. The United States controls it economically and militarily and the Israelis have ruined it and have planted themselves everywhere. Do you recall what the holy book said about the exodus? What is happening now is a return of the Israelis to Egypt, to the pre-Moses situation until there is another exodus at the hands of another pharaoh. They left Egypt in the days of Moses and now they have returned to it. Begin even said that the pyramids were built by the Israelis. In his cable to Carter after the David stable signing he said: "You have made efforts equal to the efforts of our forefathers in building the pyramids."

**Question:** The national resistance in the south [of Lebanon] and the Amal movement are carrying out heroic operations against Israel. What is your attitude toward these operations?

**Answer:** We support them and could participate in them. This is a liberation battle and it is our pan-Arab duty to support it.

**Question:** Do you support the tripartite agreement signed in Damascus recently?

**Answer:** We support Syrian steps in Lebanon.

**Question:** If Syria took the step of annexing Lebanon would you also support it?

**Answer:** We support that in principle but we underscore the freedom of the Lebanese people, the Lebanese masses, and the position of the masses there.

**Question:** Do you support that in the context of Arab unity?

**Answer:** We even support the principle, that is, the principle of annexing Lebanon to Syria and the principle of unity of the two countries. At the same time we care about the freedom and the atmosphere of the masses in Lebanon, which should not be quelled by the annexation.

**Question:** What is the state of your relations with the Lebanese legitimate authorities?

**Answer:** They are good. I have spoken with President Al-Jumayyil on the telephone. His position is excellent. He is very nice.

**Question:** Are you optimistic about Lebanon's future?

**Answer:** It is a very complex situation.

**Question:** In the past Libya considered Israeli threats to Lebanon as threats to Libya. Will Libya, which is under threat now, ask anything of Lebanon or the Lebanese masses?

**Answer:** If a war broke out with the United States or the Israelis we would ask the Lebanese masses to do everything they can. Their bravery is now well known. Like the Vietnamese, they now frighten the United States.

#### Interviewed by KURIER

AU230940 Vienna KURIER in German 23 Jan 86 p 5

["Second part" of "exclusive" interview given by revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi to KURIER reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli," "last weekend"]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] Colonel, once more clearly and unequivocally, is there any connection between Libya and the events of Vienna and Rome?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Clearly and unequivocally, Libya has absolutely nothing whatever to do with these events.

[Nussbaumer] But the Americans have just claimed that they now possessed concrete indications....

[Al-Qadhdhafi] They should put them on the table at last, and give us the lie -- for all the world to see. But the truth is, this kind of propaganda is psycho-terror. I have a clear conscience, and I go still further: Libya, nor any Arab country, nor Iran, have anything to do with it.

[Nussbaumer] Let us stay for a moment with the subject of Abu Nidal: Is he still alive at all, or is he dead, as many say?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He is alive, believe me. That is certain. (laughs heartily)

[Nussbaumer] And his people -- are they actually being trained in Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] To clear this up, once and for all, the camps that existed in Libya were 'Arafat's camps. When we broke off relations with him, he closed down the camps and left Libya.

[Nussbaumer] You mean the camps are now completely empty -- no one is there any more?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, they are completely empty.

[Nussbaumer] You mean to say that not a single Palestinian is here any more?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The only ones that are still here are civilians: -- teachers, students, peasants, and workers.

[Nussbaumer] And not a single armed fighter?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no need for any training in Libya. There is no Palestinian camp in this country.

[Nussbaumer] In view of your great interest in the Palestinians' fate, what is your proposal for resolving the Middle East conflict?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no solution. The only solution would be to have all Jews who were not born in Palestine return to where they came from. Then the Palestinians could return to the cities and villages which they were driven out of. This solution will certainly not be accepted by either the Americans or the Israelis. Therefore, there is no other choice for the Palestinians than to

wage an armed struggle for their fatherland.

[Nussbaumer] Colonel, you mentioned 'Arafat a little while ago: If an Arab summit were to materialize after all in the near future, are you ready to sit down at the conference table with all those Arab statesmen with whom you have an open quarrel -- even with 'Arafat?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If there is an Arab summit and I decide to participate, then this would also mean that I am ready to meet with all the people who are there.

[Nussbaumer] And are you actually ready to appear there?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who knows, perhaps....

[Nussbaumer] Do you actually fear that one of your numerous enemies in the region might organize in the near future an act of so-called "Abu Nidal terrorism" in the West so as to provoke the United States to deal a blow to Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, in principle, if anyone carried out an operation under the name of Abu Nidal, then this would certainly not be an adequate reason for attacking Libya of all countries. Naturally it is possible that someone is planning a thing like that, so as to pin the blame on us. But this should show how far we have digressed into the irrational: If a war in the Mediterranean region were to depend on such a conspiracy....

[Nussbaumer] Now a question that is perhaps somewhat bold: At times I cannot help wondering whether you personally regret a confrontation such as that with the United States, or whether you do not perhaps also enjoy it a little, because it seems to confirm that your role is greater than Libya's geographic importance.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have certainly not sought the problems; they have come to us -- certainly not for the first time...

[Nussbaumer] But now you are obviously using the opportunity to pass on your message to the largest possible audience.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is a fact that a crisis induces more people than normal to listen. And should there be an aggression against us, we will not only repel it with every firmness, but we will then also automatically get even more attention than now.

[Nussbaumer] There is a terrible war of words under way between you and President Reagan. One is calling the other a "barbarian," a "second Hitler," a "stinking, rotten crusader," and an "aging third-class actor." Could you not tone it down a bit?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But this (laughs at length) is political rhetoric. Seriously, I stick to my opinion: Reagan is a "second Hitler." He wants to colonize the world by force -- on the same pretext that Hitler used for occupying the Sudetenland: That he had to protect the people in this region. It is very important that you give this some thought. Hitler was finished, though, as soon as the other countries allied themselves against him with the Soviet Union. And Ronald Reagan must be finished in the same way....

[Nussbaumer] Do you mean "liquidated?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I mean his era must come to an end; I don't mean "liquidate."

[Nussbaumer] In other words, for you Reagan constitutes the actual problem, not the Americans?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The main problem is imperialism. But Ronald Reagan has undoubtedly driven imperialism to the most dangerous level.

[Nussbaumer] Excuse my saying so, Colonel, but in the past few years I sometimes could not help feeling that you are actually cultivating something that one might call a hidden love-hate relationship with the United States....

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Very well, I am going to tell you now how things stand: I like the Americans, as individuals and also as a nation. But I hate that country as an imperialist center. And I hate their foreign policy, especially under Ronald Reagan.

[Nussbaumer] Then this leaves only the question: Would you, if worse came to worst, meet with this Ronald Reagan personally?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In principle I do not refuse such a meeting. I'll go a step further: Rather than having the world slide into a catastrophe, such a meeting would be a downright necessity for me. The problem is that to negotiate with Hitler was pointless -- can one negotiate with the "second Hitler"?

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official for Talks**

*LD232106 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 11, Jan. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader this morning received Taysir Qubba'h, the Central Committee member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He renewed the standing of the Front by the side of the Libyan people in its brave confrontation with U.S. threats and economic measures.

Taysir Qubba'h confirmed the high regard the Palestinian people and its fighting cadres have for the pioneering nationalistic steady stance of the Libyan Arab people and its great revolution towards the Palestinian cause. "This honourable stance was the real reason for all the terrorist practices and successive conspiracies the world imperialism plotted against Jamahiriya and its Arab revolutionary people".

#### **JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Natural Gas Field**

*LD202019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 20 Jan (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution yesterday paid an inspection visit to the gas field "Attahaddi" [challenge] recently discovered by the Sidra Oil Company. The brother leader inspected the excavation work underway to develop this field at Al-'Aridh, which is thought to be the biggest natural gas field discovered so far in the Jamahiriya.

The estimated reserves of the field are in the range of 50 trillion cubic meters of gas. The field will make it possible to supply the needs of all the gigantic projects based on natural gas, including the ammonia, methanol, and urea petrochemical plants and the liquid gas plant.

This field will also supply power plants in Sidra, Ras Lanuf, Zlitan, and Al-Khums with their natural gas needs by a pipeline extending from Al-Briga to Al-Khums.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Italy's Craxi**

*LD231142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Rome, Jan 23 (KUNA) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, has informed the Italian Government of his readiness to "form an alliance with the Mediterranean countries to stop any support for terrorism in the region", official sources said here Thursday.

Sources of the Italian Government said Al-Qadhdhafi's message was conveyed by the Maltese premier.

They added that the Libyan leader expressed his country's desire to have good relations with Italy and affirmed that Libya does not support terrorism.

Al-Qadhdhafi also requested the Mediterranean countries not to allow the use of their military bases against neighboring states, the sources said.

The same sources, who are close to the Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, said Craxi has expressed satisfaction over the contents of Al-Qadhdhafi's oral message, particularly his anti-terrorism stance.

Craxi affirmed to the Maltese premier that the Italian Government is currently studying the possibility of holding a meeting between the Mediterranean countries to discuss the current tension in the region, according to the sources.

#### **Arab Foreign Ministers to Discuss Boycotting U.S.**

*LD241013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0717 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 24 Jan (JANA) — JANA has learned that the emergency Arab foreign ministers meeting, which will be held at the end of January to discuss the measures and stances that should be adopted by the Arab countries in solidarity with Libya in its fight against the U.S. economic threats and measures, will include a number of subjects, among them a boycott of the United States in the field of gas exports and petroleum derivatives.

JANA has learned that this boycott will include the petroleum companies that have responded to the U.S. boycott, and that the Arab countries will work toward finding markets for Libyan crude oil, even if this were to lead to them relinquishing some of their oil customers and their markets; they might also increase their oil production and market it on behalf of Libya.

Concerning the financial and investment fields, JANA has learned that the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers will look into liquidating existing investments and refraining from any future investments in the United States, in addition to boycotting U.S. banks, withdrawing Arab deposits from them and imposing new conditions for redepositing them in U.S. banks. This is in addition to boycotting U.S. financial institutions and banks which apply the U.S. measures against Libya.

The Arab countries will also give banking coverage [as heard] for deposits of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in any other banks whenever this is necessary.

In their emergency meeting, the Arab countries will also discuss the possibility of compensating the Jamahiriya for the assets frozen by the Reagan government in U.S. banks, and also of granting Libya loans and banking facilities.

Concerning the import of goods and services, JANA has learned that the emergency meeting of the Arab countries will discuss a number of options, including boycotting U.S. goods and services, stopping U.S. companies from participating in Arab projects, or stopping any contracts with these companies in this respect, especially companies adhering to the application of the measures declared by the Reagan government. This is in addition to boycotting the companies and individuals currently dealing with Libya. The meeting will decide on responding to what Reagan has announced.

The working paper which will be discussed by the Arab League Council includes boycotting U.S. ships, aircraft and airports and rejecting any agencies working on behalf of U.S. companies.

#### **Unions Discuss U.S. Freight Loading Boycott**

*LD231528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the Arab Transport Workers Union held a meeting this morning in Tripoli. During the meeting debates covered the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats against the Arab Libyan people.

Participants stressed the need for a unified stand that must be taken by all transport workers in the Arab country in order to face up to all the U.S. measures and the economic blockade announced by Reagan against the Arab nation, and to stand in one rank against the U.S. practices that America wants to impose on the Arab people.

Members of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Oil Workers Union also discussed a number of means likely to put an end to the U.S. practices against the Arab people, including the boycotting of any loading and unloading of all U.S. freight in Arab ports and airports, in solidarity with the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation with the U.S. world Zionist conspiracies.



**General Command Says Volunteers To Be Accepted**

*LD202207 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2041 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Unscheduled announcement "on the acceptance of volunteers by the Arab Libyan Armed Forces"]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the pan-Arab basic people's congresses that were held on the Libyan soil and other places of the world among Arab nationals other than Libyans to discuss the flagrant threats by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab Libyan people, congresses in which they decided to be trained for suicidal actions and fedayeen operations; proceeding from the fact that the Jamahiriya is the country of the masses, the country of all Arabs, the nucleus for unity, a base for challenge and struggle, the springboard for liberation, and the one that expresses Arab pride and dignity; for the sake of confronting the ferocious U.S.-Zionist onslaught, amassing all Arab energies for the battle of liberation, and comprehensively mobilizing all Arab forces prepared to fight, both men and women:

The General Command of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces announces to all youths of the Arab and Islamic nation the acceptance of civilian volunteers, men and women, to join the Arab Libyan Air Force, the Arab Libyan Navy, the Arab Libyan Air Defense, and the colleges attached to them. It also announces that it will accept all military men — officers, NCO's, and soldiers — who are still in service or out of it for the Air Force, the naval forces, and the air defense forces.

Each volunteer will be treated as his Arab Libyan military counterpart in all respects. Those who wish to volunteer, both men and women, who are present outside the Jamahiriya, are requested to apply to the nearest Bureau of Brotherhood or Popular Bureau so as to facilitate the formalities of their travel and pay for their travel.

Signed: General Command of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces

**Commentator Views 'Collapse' of Whitehead Mission**

*LD231806 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (JANA) — A JANA commentator says today, Thursday, that the collapse of the mission of U.S. Envoy John Whitehead in the capitals of the West European states and the refusal of the leaders of these states to be dragged to the side of Washington in an artificial confrontation with the Arab Libyan people have underlined the anxiety of the European governments to protect the interests of their peoples, and a political maturity that has showed an objective grasping of the essence of international relations.

The commentator says that the chaotic nature and fallacy of U.S. claims and the futile U.S. pretexts have become clear to the European officials. Senior European officials in all of John Whitehead's European stop stressed their open and frank refusal to go along with Washington in its blatant aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The JANA commentator says that Europe, which has refused to adopt accusations against Libya that the world knows are untrue, has realized that its true interests do not necessarily coincide with the interests of the U.S. monopolies. They have also realized that the Washington government is still dealing with the European people from a domineering view, as if they were subservient peoples and not sovereign ones.

The JANA commentator concludes by saying: The U.S. envoy, who is now packing his suitcases on his way back from his failing tour, must realize that it is perhaps time for the United States to change its highhanded approach and forget that the time of direct mandate over Europe and over others has gone forever.

**JANA Political Editor on U.S. Military Exercises**

*LD241453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The JANA political editor has commented on the old-new U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan shores. He wrote: The arrogance of power, the disease we call power mania which Fulbright, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, used to describe the behavior of successive governments of his country, continues to dominate Reagan, his actions, and his foolish policy which is driving the world toward a catastrophe.

Here he is, following the failure of his political and propaganda war against the Jamahiriya and after the humiliation he suffered following the tour of begging, which took the form of promises and threats, by his envoy to Western Europe. He resorts to what came to be known in the past century as gunboat diplomacy, trying again to embroil the Mediterranean and the air and maritime navigation in it through a foolish muscle-flexing which disturbs the nerves of no one other than Reagan himself and members of his warmongering gang.

As the commander of the revolution has defeated Reagan in the propaganda battle, while maintaining his full calm and love for the Libyan Arab soil which he helped to till within the framework of the broad tilling campaign, with zeal like any ordinary citizen so that we need not eat from beyond the sea, he and the struggling Libyan Arab people will pay no attention to the new U.S. acrobatic games. This is because we already made our decisions with respect to them a long time ago. We know full well what we have to do at every stage and at the point that suits us ourselves. For this reason, there is neither need nor reason to lose our nerve.

The one who will lose his nerve will be Reagan himself, because he knows of the *New Jersey's* defeat off the Lebanese shores, which are less armed and less strong than the Libyan Arab shores. He also knows of the fate of the *Philadelphia*, which was the star of the U.S. piracy fleet, a fleet which does not seem to have changed except in terms of the type of ships. And also Reagan knows the gravity and capability of a people who have made the decision of death and adopted for itself the slogan of armed people: Victory of martyrdom.

Reagan has no problem with cowards, with those contending for power or with those who have lost their dignity and respect. They are capitulationists by nature and they kneel at a mere signal

from [word indistinct]. But his problem with us is that he knows that a people which has sacrificed half its members as martyrs and victims in safeguarding their freedom, land and honor while unarmed in the face of the old fascism that was armed to the hilt, will not employ the same pride, courage and spirit of martyrdom in dealing with the neo-fascism, even if it was armed to the top of its head. For our heroic people have not lost their basic and mightier weapon: faith, the love of martyrdom plus an arsenal of material might, the size and effectiveness of which Reagan is aware, as the Libyan people stand surrounded by a human fence of allies and supporters from every place in the world including the United States itself. They all long to settle their accounts with U.S. imperialism and its domination, oppression and exploitation, and they appeal to the Jamahiriyyah to give them the opportunity to fight their just war.

The great 1 September represents the pride, strong willpower and living conscience of the Arab nation. America itself is aware of the extent of the Arab masses' rallying around the historic leadership of the contemporary Arab revolution.

The Arab states have stood united as one man in facing the challenge by postponing the meetings of its foreign and finance ministers, just as the western countries have postponed similar meetings, so that the Arabs may have the last word concerning the confrontation which Reagan is trying to impose on the world through his crusading hatred for the Arab nation and particularly for the pan-Arab leadership which is leading the struggle of Libya, the indivisible part of the Arab homeland.

The great 1 September also represents the awakening of the Third World and the outcry of the oppressed and vanquished peoples. Consequently, the more the United States escalates the battle against it, the more America provides additional proof, justification and pretexts for the need of the cohesion of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to enter into the decisive battle with U.S. imperialism and the infliction of final defeat on it. The people are inspired by the defeats of the United States in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Iran and Nicaragua and the expulsion of the United States from its bases in Libya, which was the beginning of the end of the new Hitlerism as carried out by the rulers of Washington, and which Reagan has carried to the height of madness, arrogance and bankruptcy.

The U.S. Government must realize that it is playing with fire. The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah will not be able to bear living indefinitely under the shadow of official U.S. terrorism and the threat of military force and economic and information wars. Consequently, Reagan must calculate the consequences of his reckless adventures and mad provocations. There is a limit to patience. He must know this quite well.

For this reason, we say to Reagan that his maneuvers will not intimidate us and we will kneel before no one other than God Almighty. We will not retract from aligning ourselves with the oppressed, defending our freedom in our land and supporting freedom strugglers everywhere.

In view of this, and before it and after it, we will not retract from calling for Arab unity and for working to realize it through various means or by promoting the liberation of Palestine from

the river to the sea.

When the only regime which is responsible for the tribulations of racial discrimination the Jews suffer in occupied Palestine has been eliminated the tragedy of the Jews would end completely, thanks to the sacrifices of the Arab nation, which also takes into consideration the task of liberating the Jews from the evils of Zionism when it struggles for the liberation of Palestine. As we have liberated it from the rancorous invading crusade we will liberate it from the criminal intruder Zionism. We are with the right and we are supported by the inevitability of history. Reagan represents the wrong and stands against the inevitability of history. Consequently, his maneuvers are no more than arrows which will recoil against him. The American people will be the first to condemn him and scorn him and then forget him, as they did with some of those who preceded him and were thrown into the dumpyard of history.

#### **JANA Criticizes Iraq's Anti-Libyan Propaganda**

*LD231116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (JANA) — The Iraqi regime and its information trumpets continue spreading lies against the Arab Libyan people and its revolutionary leadership trumped up by the Iraqi intelligence organs and the Saddam Husayn government. This is done through Iraqi radio stations, in a desperate attempt to undermine the courageous stands of the Great Fatih Revolution.

The rancorous attacks of the Iraqi regime come at a time when the Arab nation, its nationalist and progressive forces, and all the peoples of the world declare that they firmly stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people and its leadership in the face of U.S. threats and economic measures.

These foolish attacks also come at a time when the Arab Libyan people, through its people's congresses, have voiced the historical decision to challenge imperialism and world Zionism in defense of the honor of the Arab nation and its strategic causes, primarily the Palestinian question.

The cowardly and reactionary stand of the Saddam Husayn regime against the Arab Libyan people, precisely at the present time, forces the Libyan people to stand on the side of the Iranian people, and to ally themselves with Iran against the hireling Saddam Husayn regime in Baghdad.

#### **SUDAN**

##### **Foreign Minister Discusses Ethiopia, Garang**

*JN221526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub said that Sudan and Ethiopia have stressed their firm conviction that differences between them can be removed through peaceful methods and dialogue according to a strategy for resolving these differences. This came at the press conference which his excellency held in the presence of the delegation of the East African Foreign Journalists Society which is currently

visiting Sudan.

The foreign minister added that General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and Ethiopian President Mengistu agreed during their recent meeting in Djibouti that stability in one country affects the other. They also asserted that both countries abide by the principles of nonalignment and noninterference in the other countries' internal affairs.

At the press conference Ayyub described Sudanese-U.S. and Sudanese-Libyan relations as good. He praised the role played by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi in holding talks with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by John Garang. He also praised bilateral cooperation between Sudan and Uganda. The foreign minister expressed his belief that John Garang does not lead a separatist or regional movement. He noted that Garang's movement exists in the south because of geographical reasons.

Regarding Islamic law, his excellency said: There are people who support or oppose it in both the north and south. He said that this matter will be discussed in the constitutional conference.

The foreign minister said that the elections will take place in April as scheduled.

The society of the East African Foreign Journalists, which consists of 113 members, is considered the biggest society for foreign journalists in Africa. During its visit to the country the delegation will meet with the Military Council chairman, the prime minister, and leaders of the parties.

#### Comments on Talks

MB180834 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The meeting in Djibouti of six East African heads of state to launch the intergovernmental agency on drought and development, set up to find out how countries in the region can help each other in times of famine, has also had what could be far-reaching political repercussions. For example, the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, had face-to-face talks with the old enemy President Said Barre of Somalia for the first time in years, and last night Mengistu had talks with Sudan's leader, General Siwar Al-Dhahab. Ethiopia accuses Sudan of supporting Eritrean guerrillas. Sudan claims Ethiopia is backing SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] rebels in the South. In Djibouti, Michael Woolridge asked Sudan's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub if the talking had been tough.

[Begin recording][Ayyub] Yes, we had some very frank, I'd say, exchanges of views on the accusations and counteraccusations of the Sudanese and Ethiopians at each other, and the most positive element, as I see, was that first they agreed that they should solve the problems between the two countries, and second, that they should improve the bilateral relations for the benefit of the people of the two countries. Thirdly, they insist that whatever happens between these two governments as [words indistinct] between the two [words indistinct] should not be taken to the people, for it

should not affect the friendly relations between these two peoples of course, the Ethiopians were very much hard on Sudan on the level of support, they say, of the Sudanese to the Ethiopians. From our side we also accused the Ethiopians of supporting the Anya Nya peoples.

[Woolridge] The Ethiopian Government has always argued that it is up to the Sudanese Government to take action against the Tigrean and Eritrean rebels first because Sudan's support for those two movements has gone on for a much longer period than their support for the SPLA. Now is that still the case, are they expecting action to be taken by your government in the first place?

[Ayyub] I don't think the two governments discussed the two problems on a political basis but they agreed that there were accusations from both sides and that they should continue discussing these issues and removing these obstacles.

[Woolridge] Is Sudan now prepared to curb the activities of the TPLF [Tigrean People's Liberation Front], and EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] in some way, perhaps as a sign of goodwill?

[Ayyub] Yes, I think we have done that from the last 9 months or so. But apparently we could not (?convince) the Ethiopians.

[Woolridge] What specific action has already been taken against these groups?

[Ayyub] We closed down first their offices in the eastern region. From the other side we make it a point not [words indistinct] people through the Sudan and that commitment still stands, and we are still making every possible effort to forbid these organizations from getting arms through Sudan to fight in Ethiopia.

[Woolridge] And what are the first steps that you would like to see Ethiopia take against the SPLA?

[Ayyub] No, we did not discuss actually this particular issue yesterday. The two chairmen did not raise the issues of Eritrea and SPLA and how to tackle these problems, but I think in the future the contacts between the two countries, of putting long-term strategies to curtail the activities of the Sudanese in the south or the Eritreans in the north. [sentence as heard]

#### Ministry Officials, Soviet Delegation Begin Talks

JN231532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) — The first round of talks between the Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry began here this morning. The Soviet side presented opportunities in fields in which cooperation is possible. In light of this, the Sudanese side presented possible fields for cooperation in accordance with definite priorities. The first priority was given to rebuilding the factories which were established with an aid from the USSR. The Sudanese side presented its needs in the field of storage as a second priority, particularly its need for urgent storage means to preserve this year's production of corn.

Adam Ibrahim, Sudanese acting planning minister under secretary, said that Sudan showed a desire to obtain a loan to finance the raw materials of basic products. The Sudanese side also called for viewing the possibility of renewing agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The Soviet side will continue detailed discussions with the parties concerned in the aforementioned fields. It will then hold a final session to review what has been achieved.

The acting Planning Ministry under secretary said that a high-ranking Sudanese delegation will leave for Moscow in March to sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in light of the results of the current talks.



## SOMALIA

### Reportage on Djibouti-Somalia Cooperation Talks

#### Deliberations Begin

EA220916 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
0445 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Official talks between Somalia and the Republic of Djibouti on strengthening brotherly and fraternal relations, cooperation, and collaboration between the Somali Democratic Republic and the Republic of Djibouti began yesterday in the capital city of Djibouti. The talks, which were held in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere, were headed by the leaders of the two nations. Siad Barre was accompanied by his delegation. The Djibouti leader was accompanied by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou and Djibouti cabinet ministers. A technical committee was set up after the talks of finalize a document dealing with all the matters agreed. The document is expected to be signed later today.

Last night, Challe Muhammad Siad and his delegation watched a play performed by a Djibouti cultural group at the presidency.

#### State Banquet

EA211059 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
0450 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Last night Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation attended a state banquet hosted by President Hassan Gouled Apidon at State House in Djibouti. The banquet was also attended by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou and other government officials. In a speech at the banquet, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre expressed his gratitude for the memorable welcome accorded to him and his delegation and the fraternal goodwill extended to them during their visits to various parts of the country.

Turning to the meeting and discussions held by the SDR and Ethiopian Governments, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said it would be appropriate to implement formally the matters agreed upon by the two sides in the interests of the two countries, the two peoples and the Horn of Africa. Challe Siad said it was imperative to foster peace, cooperation, and lasting friendship in order to promote socioeconomic development and production in the two countries of Somalia and Ethiopia. The president called for goodwill and good-neighborliness, for the channelling of effort expended on fighting and hostility into production, for the economic development of the neighboring fraternal countries in order to achieve a brighter future.

#### Joint Communique Issued

EA222127 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1645 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Republic of Djibouti and Somalia today issued a joint communique at the end of the official visit by President

Mohamed Siad Barre to Djibouti.

In response to an invitation from His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], paid a 4-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Djibouti 18-22 January.

The two leaders held discussions [word indistinct] on the fraternal relations between the two fraternal states. They also discussed regional and Arab issues as well as matters concerning the rest of the world. The two presidents welcomed with great pleasure the formation of the IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development] organization which will promote cooperation between member-states and hence the establishment of peace and stability, which is a pillar for the socioeconomic advancement of the region.

The talks between the leaders of Djibouti and Somalia took place in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood, and sincerity, a manifestation of the bond that unites the two fraternal peoples. On the relations between the two countries, the two presidents, (?were) pleased with [word indistinct] friendly relations between the two countries, reiterated the importance of strengthening further the cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The two presidents (?signed) an agreement to establish an intergovernmental commission.

The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and the Somali minister of state for political and economic affairs signed [word indistinct], cultural and fisheries agreements.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two presidents reiterated the need to end hostilities in the region amicably, a move which will lead the region toward peace [words indistinct] the peoples in the region.

The two sides welcomed the positive political developments in regional affairs, namely the agreements reached between the leaders of Somalia and Ethiopia, His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre and His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam respectively, for permanent peace to be established between the two countries. President Mohamed Siad Barre thanked President Hassan Gouled Apidon for facilitating the preparation for the meeting between the two leaders.

The two presidents, however, expressed great concern about the war between the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq. They called for a cease-fire between the two countries [words indistinct] believe that [word indistinct] the efforts by the committee appointed by the Islamic Conference Organization, the steps taken by the OAU, and the nonaligned group of nations.

On the Middle East, the two presidents affirmed their belief that the only way for any meaningful peace to be established is the acceptance and recognition of the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination and for the creation of an independent and free Palestine. They called upon Israel to withdraw its troops from all the territories it captured from the Arabs in 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem. They stated that the PLO

is the only organization which can represent the Palestinian people legitimately.

The two presidents called for the implementation of the resolutions of the 21st meeting of the OAU which called for the eradication of colonialism and apartheid. They condemned the racist regime of South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the liberation movements of the ANC and the Pan-African Congress which are waging a bitter struggle to end apartheid.

They also supported and sympathized with the Frontline nations who suffer as a result of their support to the liberation movements.

The two presidents also condemned [country name indistinct] for blocking the implementation of UN Resolution 435 calling for the liberation of Namibia and the independence of that country.

The two presidents affirmed the importance of the special UN session in May this year to discuss Africa's bleak economic situation, and they called upon the fraternal African leaders as well as the world community to make efforts to enable the outcome of this meeting [word indistinct].

President Hassan Gouled Apidon and President Mohamed Siad Barre also expressed concern at the economic situation in Africa which has affected the economies of their countries, and they called for the creation of a new international economic order. They supported the Lagos plan of action for development and economic justice as well as the resolution of the 21st OAU meeting held in Addis Ababa in (?July) 1985. They called for the increase in [words indistinct] between the two countries which will in turn play a big role in (?strengthening) the relations between the two countries. They also expressed their support for the implementation of [words indistinct] and called for the speedy implementation of the [words indistinct].

The talks between the two leaders were conducted in a fraternal atmosphere with the two leaders holding similar views which [words indistinct] the good relations between the two countries.

The president of the SDR thanked His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon and the government and people of Djibouti for the warm, cordial, and fraternal reception accorded him during his stay in the Republic of Djibouti. The president of the SDR extended an invitation to President Hassan Gouled Apidon to visit Somalia. This invitation was accepted by President Hassan Gouled Apidon, and the visit will take place at a time that will be agreed upon by the two governments.

#### **President Gouled Makes 'Sudden Visit' to YAR**

##### **23 Jan Departure**

JN231013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1000 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] President Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti left for Sanaa today accompanied by his foreign minister. Presidential sources in Djibouti did not explain the reasons for President Gouled's sudden visit to northern Yemen.

#### **Meets With YAR President**

EA232048 Djibouti Domestic Service in Arabic  
1645 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] This morning President of the Republic of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Apidon paid a short and unexpected visit to the capital of North Yemen, Sanaa. President Gouled, who was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah, held talks with President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih of North Yemen. The talks centered on relations between the Republic of Djibouti and North Yemen and the bitter crisis that has erupted in Aden in South Yemen. Both President Hassan Gouled Apidon and President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih expressed their concern at the current situation in South Yemen where various forces are engaged in battle.

## **ETHIOPIA**

#### **Mengistu Returns From IGADD Meeting in Djibouti**

EA181900 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring  
Countries 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Addis Ababa today after attending the first meeting of East Africa's Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development [IGADD]. Our comrade revolutionary leader was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selasie Wogderess, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present during this welcoming ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, members of the WPE Central Committee, and members of the staff of the Djibouti Embassy in revolutionary Ethiopia.

## **KENYA**

#### **Moi on Ugandan Security, Peace Agreement**

EA231558 Nairobi KNA in English 1425 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi 23 Jan, (KNA) — President Daniel arap Moi has once again called on the National Resistance Army [of Uganda] and the government's Uganda National Liberation Army to heed the people's demands and wishes for peace. The Kenyan head of state, who chaired the Uganda peace talks which culminated in the signing of the peace agreement, reiterated that no faction in Uganda could emerge as the total winner.

In a statement, the president pointed out that even if one faction gained an upper hand over the other, bloodshed would still continue. President Moi said it was wrong for leaders to continue promoting bloodshed in a country which had been ravaged by wars of all kinds, resulting in deaths of thousands of people. He called on the leaders in Uganda to stop the unnecessary wars and start building a new Uganda where peace and security prevailed for the progress of the country.

### **Mwangale on U.S. Role in South African Situation** *EA231213 Nairobi KNA in English 1104 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Nairobi Jan 23 — Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, has described the prevailing political situation in South Africa as explosive and said the United States of America could play a major role in diffusing the situation. He said if the current situation is not rectified soon then the continuous cycle of violence would become more vicious. He dismissed the contention that the violence was externally motivated saying that the struggle for freedom and dignity being waged by the African National Congress was an internal affair. Mr Mwangale said this today when he received the Finnish foreign affairs minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen who paid a courtesy call at his office.

The minister said Kenya was committed to the principle of peace, hence the great efforts made to mediate and reconcile the warring groups in Uganda. He expressed hope that despite the current problems in Uganda the parties involved would respect and implement the recently concluded peace accord. Mr Mwangale said Kenya was encouraged by the positive signs shown between Ethiopia and Somalia at the recent leaders summit recently held in Djibouti. He also disclosed that there were moves to reconcile the warring factions in the Sudan.

## **SOMALIA**

### **Siad Barre Returns From Talks in Djibouti** *EA221437 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation returned to Zeila, Awdal region at 1200 following the completion of his official visit to the Republic of Djibouti. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and members of his delegation, who travelled by road from Djibouti to Zeila town, were cordially escorted as far as Loyada village in the SDR by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, government ministers, and members of the Djibouti parliament.

#### **Briefing on Visit**

*EA231722 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] This morning Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation went to Boorama from (Baki), in (Awdal) region. Challe Siad and his delegation were warmly welcomed by local leaders and people waving green branches and singing patriotic songs. Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who addressed the people at Boorama stadium, briefed them on his recent visit to the Republic of Djibouti. He extended President Apidon's warm greetings to the people. He called on the local people as well as (Awdal) officials to pool their physical and mental efforts to work effectively, increase production, and utilize the region's resources.

The Sonna and Radio Mogadishu reporters accompanying the president say that the president and his delegation made inspec-

tion visits to Lawyacado and Seylac Districts of (Awdal) Region yesterday. The president met officials and the general public in these areas. He briefed them on several matters including the contacts and talks between the Somali and Ethiopian Governments, which he said are aimed at ending the long-standing hostilities between the two countries. He urged the region's leaders and public to step up their production efforts and to be united in carrying out development activities in the region.

The reporters accompanying the president add that the delegation has left (Awdal) for Jibile in northwest region.

## **UGANDA**

### **NRA Troops Enter Kampala Precincts 23 Jan**

#### **Okello: Situation 'Under Control'**

*NC232047 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 23 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) tonight moved through the southern suburbs of Kampala and entered the city precincts as Uganda radio, quoting head of state Tito Okello, maintained that the situation was under control.

NRA guerrillas tonight took Rubaga Hill — which overlooks central Kampala and is just 3.5 kilometres (two miles) from the city centre — where they were welcomed with cheers from displaced people packed into the Roman Catholic cathedral there. The refugees had sought shelter in Rubaga Cathedral from a week of fighting between the NRA and government troops.

Heavy gunfire could be heard in the Mengo Valley between Rubaga and central Kampala, and the NRA was believed to be advancing on the city centre.

After repeating Mr. Okello's statement that the situation was under control, Kampala radio went back to broadcasts of Western pop music that have replaced regular programmes.

#### **'No Apparent Resistance'**

*EA240811 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 86 p 1*

[By Edward Kitaka]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Thursday — National Resistance Army (NRA) troops of Mr Yoweri Museveni entered Kampala late this evening although they did not announce a formal takeover of the government. Earlier in the afternoon they were seen at Lungujja and Kibusu, only three miles north-east and south-east of the city centre.

This evening they apparently began shelling two major government military barracks at Lubiri and Makindye, near the city centre. Yesterday, a London spokesman of the NRA said his men were only four miles away from the city centre, poised to take the Ugandan capital. Their entry this evening, was confirmed by a member of the ruling Military Council, Dr Andrew Lutakome

Kayiira, leader of the Ugandan Freedom Movement (UFM).

Even before the NRA reached Kampala, tension had mounted throughout the day as economic and other activities remain paralysed for the second day running. This was preceded by a massive withdrawal on Wednesday by hundreds of government troops from positions south-west of here, where they had been deployed to fight the dissidents.

Earlier in the day the Ugandan foreign minister, Mr Olara Otunnu, had announced in Nairobi that president Moi, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, Gen Okello and Mr Museveni were expected to meet in Nairobi (today) for crucial talks to avert more bloodshed in Uganda and to try to solve the deadlock on how to implement the Nairobi peace accord of December 17, 1985.

There were little signs today that the government troops would return to those positions, and there was no apparent resistance to the NRA entry. Shortly after 5 p.m. heavy gunfire and explosions were heard around the Lubiri and Makindye Barracks, a clear indication that the guerrillas had begun shelling government military installations in the city itself.

Shooting was also heard at Wandegaya, two miles on the road to Bombo early in the evening. Other reports said hundreds of NRA fighters had appeared at Bakuli, not far from the Ministry of Defence headquarters. Head of state Tito Okello was said to be at State House, Entebbe, 21 miles south of Kampala. Earlier in the afternoon, well-placed sources said there was an attempt by top government leaders to marshal troops and take them back to the warfront. But the effort seemed to have collapsed at Kibuye, two miles outside Kampala. The soldiers appeared terribly demoralised and did not want to fight any more, the sources said.

People continued to run away today from the rampaging troops. Many of the people flocked to Muyenga Tank hill and other areas south of Kampala, which are patrolled by the Uganda Freedom Movement fighters. On a number of occasions, government soldiers tried to break into this area, the only safe one in Kampala. But they were pushed back by UFM men. In the resulting clashes, three UFM men have been killed since yesterday, senior UFM officials confirmed today.

And as fighting between government troops and NRA continued on the outskirts of Kampala today, the military ruler, General Tito Okello, again called for talks with NRA leader Mr Museveni. He told a crowd at Kibuye, two kilometres south of here, that he wanted ex-Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, his successor Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and Kenyan President Moi to attend the meeting.

Heavy shooting was heard later in the area of Kibuye, and Radio Uganda, which reported Gen Okello's speech, later stopped its normal programme and was playing Western pop music. Gen Okello earlier today toured Kampala by motorcar to reassure citizens that the situation was under control, after widespread panic and looting broke out in the capital yesterday, hundreds of government troops withdrew from frontline positions outside the capital and entered the town centre.

Heavy artillery fire could be heard from areas south and west of

the capital for the seventh consecutive day today, while shops, businesses and government offices stayed closed and most people stayed off the streets. Newspapers were not published today. There was also unexplained shooting and a grenade explosion today near the parliament building, and shooting near the main post office, while residents at Entebbe reported explosions at the village of Kigungu near the main airport.

In his address today, Gen Okello said he had directed army commanders to see that all vehicles and property which had been looted from civilians yesterday by withdrawing troops would be returned to their owners. He also said, according to the radio, that the government was in full control and that civilians should co-operate with the security forces to ensure stability. The address by Gen Okello was attended by the deputy British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Peter Penfold, the Radio said.

#### NRA Storms Barracks

EA240950 Nairobi *THE STANDARD in English*  
24 Jan 86 p 1

[Report from Kampala by unidentified correspondent: "Museveni Forces Storm Makindye"]

[Text] The Uganda main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA), last night mounted an attack on the Makindye military barracks, only two kilometres from Kampala city centre. The attack began shortly before 7 p.m. last night, when the NRA shelled the barracks. One bomb landed right inside the barracks. It was not immediately known how many soldiers were killed, but scores of them were seen fleeing the barracks towards the city centre.

Some of them tried to flee the areas controlled by Dr Andrew Kayiira's Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), the military wing of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), but were ordered back lest they be shot. But some other sources in Nairobi said the fighting had broken out between FUNA [former Uganda National Army] at Makindye and the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army].

Meanwhile, hundreds of people were yesterday fleeing the suburbs of Kampala towards areas controlled by Dr Kayiira. Some residents were seen moving household property to Kabalagala, Kansanga, Muyenga and Gaba where the UFA is providing security for them. Dr Kayiira, who is also a member of the ruling Military Council, has been fighting off indisciplined government soldiers trying to enter areas he controls. At least one of his soldiers has been shot dead and another injured in clashes with government troops.

Reports in Kampala said yesterday that more than 200 government troops have died since Wednesday, while the NRA lost at least 70 (seventy) men, including one of their senior commanders, Mr Sebaggala, in clashes that started last Friday.

Although Defence Minister Brigadier Gad Wilson Toko has been urging the government soldiers to return to the barracks it seems only a few have done so. Soldiers have commandeered cars belonging to civilians and trucks to flee the capital amid reports



that the NRA was about to capture Kampala.

Other reports also said government troops were reluctant to return to the battlefield and that most of them had fled to their homes in the north. The fleeing soldiers have been seen with their guns. Reports in Kampala said they might counter-attack after the NRA takes over Kampala.

**'Eleventh-Hour' Talks Planned**

*AB240957 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Kampala, Jan 24 (AFP)— Fighting between Ugandan Government troops and the guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA) reached Kampala today as the two sides battled for control of the capital. Artillery explosions rocked the city early today, with some of the fire apparently coming from government positions on Kololo Hill, in the north of Kampala, and the shells landing in the southern suburbs. It was the first time shelling took place within the city itself since NRA forces began attacking government positions around Kampala a week ago.

Uganda radio last night quoted the Army commander, Lieutenant-General Bazilio Olara Okello, as saying that the Army had full control of the security situation and denying that "some elements" had taken over. He said people should remain calm and that they should go to work as normal today, but it did not appear that his call had been heeded. The Army commander, who was the author of last July's coup which overthrew the civilian government of President Milton Obote, said the gunfire heard yesterday was from the Army repulsing the NRA, according to the radio.

General Tito Okello, head of state and chairman of the ruling council, is meanwhile due in Nairobi today for eleventh-hour talks to try to save the peace agreement he signed there with NRA leader Yoweri Museveni on December 17. He is expected to meet with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and also the Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, but it was not known if Mr Museveni, who has also been invited to the meeting by President Moi, would attend.

Yesterday the Kenyan press reported that the Kenyan Army had sent troops to the Ugandan border for military exercises.

## CAMEROON

### Economic Community Leaders Meet in Yaounde

#### Leaders Arrive

AB221908 Yaounde Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Six heads of state of member-countries of the Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS, today arrived in the nation's capital in view of the official opening of the community's summit tomorrow. President Paul Biya personally welcomed the various leaders at the Yaounde airport. The leaders include Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea, Hissein Habre of Chad, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Peoples Republic of Congo, and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda.

The [words indistinct] ministerial council meeting that opened yesterday is expected to [word indistinct] a range of deliberations tonight, after defining the structure of the community as well as preparing a draft budget to be submitted for adoption to the heads of state summit.

#### Mbasogo Arrival Statement

AB221402 Yaounde Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tomorrow will be a great day in Yaounde. The summit conference of the heads of state and government of the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] will open at the Palais des Congres at 1000 [0900 GMT]. Pending this event, our capital this morning began to receive tomorrow's personalities. The first to arrive was President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea.

In his first statement after his arrival at the airport, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo expressed happiness about the existence of the CEEAC, an organization which, he said, helps to strengthen ties in the subregion, particularly between his country and Cameroon.

#### Conference Opens 23 Jan

AB231215 [Editorial Report] Yaounde Domestic Service in French at 1050 GMT on 23 January broadcasts a live relay of the proceedings at the opening session of the summit conference of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) from the Palais des Congress in Yaounde.

In his speech welcoming his fellow heads of state, Cameroonian President Paul Biya says: "All Cameroonians and I are very happy to receive you today in Yaounde." We thank you for choosing our country as the venue of this conference. Cameroon has always worked for a rapprochement between sister states. The international crisis compels us to make an effort of solidarity in order to create the "Economic Community of Central African States which is the wish of all of us." President Biya goes on to

say that it is important that the conference define the precise objectives for 1986. "We must work together in a spirit of understanding, unity, and cohesion." In conclusion, Biya says: "I sincerely welcome all of you. Long live the community and long live international cooperation! I thank you."

Next, in his speech, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso first pays a tribute to President Biya, his government, and the Cameroonian people for the warm welcome accorded all the delegations. He presents wishes of prosperity and good health to President Biya and the Cameroonian people. He says: "Mr President and dear brothers: The CEEAC — which assigned itself noble objectives of rapprochement and economic integration of our subregion in conformity with the Lagos Plan of Action — is now 1 year old. This first year of full activities of our community was the year of material establishment and setting up of the minimum structures essential for its take-off. In fact, in accordance with our own directives, the year 1985 was devoted to supplying the General Secretariat of the community with the human, material, and financial means necessary for its operation. Now, many high-level cadres supplied by the member-states, as well as competent (?local cadres), are on the job. The building of the temporary headquarters of the community graciously offered by the Republic of Gabon was inaugurated last December in Libreville. [applause]

"In parallel with these achievements, the General Secretariat undertook several contacts in order to make the community known and especially to obtain for it a vast field of cooperation. It was thus that ties have already been established with the Economic Commission for Africa and the UN Development Program. Our community now has at its disposal the essential minimum for (?the realization) of its program of action. [passage indistinct] Before (?handing over) my mandate as chairman of our community, [words indistinct] in the name of the outgoing bureau I wish to thank you sincerely for your constant support and for the [word indistinct] you kindly gave my country, the People's Republic of Congo. [applause] I also wish to seize this opportunity to pay a tribute once again to His Excellency President Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon for his diligence in solving the practical problems pertaining to our headquarters. [applause] I congratulate and encourage the secretary general of the CEEAC and his collaborators who, in a relatively short time, succeeded in giving life to the community. [passage indistinct] We are responsible for the success of the community and particularly of its capacity of solving [passage indistinct] I wish full success to our deliberations. Long live the CEEAC! Long live African unity! I declare open the deliberations of the second session of the conference of heads of state and government of the CEEAC. I thank you. [applause]

"Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, now I have the great honor and pleasure to entrust the chairmanship of our community to our brother and friend, His Excellency President Paul Biya." [applause]

At 1104 GMT, the radio announcer says that the heads of state are now to begin a closed door session. The live relay ends at 1105 GMT.

## RWANDA

### President Names Heads of Central Committee Bodies

EA221626 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
2115 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and founder president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development] chaired the first meeting in 1986 of the MRND Central Committee yesterday afternoon. Yesterday's meeting was highlighted by important appointments to that political organ and an important speech delivered to the Central Committee members by the head of state. The following are the appointments as decided by the head of state following consultations with the Central Committee:

Mrs Gaudence Habimana Nyirasafari was appointed president of the Social Affairs Commission in the Central Committee, replacing Vincent Nsengiyumva. As director of the ONAPO [National Population Office], Mrs Habimana has already been a member of the commission for a long time.

The following were then appointed or confirmed as advisors: militants Joseph Habiymbere for the Political Commission; Antoine Habinshuti for the Economic Commission; Canesius [name indistinct] for the Social Affairs Commission; [name indistinct] for International Policy; and Stanislas Mbonigaba for the Scientific Commission.

A new post was created and entrusted to Jean-Baptiste Butera who will be responsible for general services in order to relieve the MRND secretary general of some administrative duties and enable him to concentrate more on the coordination of party activities and the mobilization of militants and to educate them in the movements' ideals [words indistinct].

### Habyarimana Leaves for C. African Economic Summit

EA221908 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic, left for Yaounde in Cameroon this afternoon to attend the summit of the Economic Community of Central African States scheduled for Thursday and Friday.

## ZAIRE

### Former Deputies Sentenced for Insulting President

AB181723 Paris AFP in French 0820 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jan (AFP) — Two leaders of the (banned) Zairian opposition, Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba and Kanana Tsongo, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment [each] by the State Security Court in Kinshasa for "offenses against the head of state." Tshisekedi and Kanana, former parliamentarians and militants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS, founded in 1981, disbanded) were also sentenced to pay 10,000 zaires (about F1,300, or \$175) each by the court, at a

public sitting. The sentence was read in the absence of the two accused persons, who had refused to participate in the trials to protest against the absence of their foreign defense counsels: two Belgian lawyers, a Senegalese and a French national. Several dozens of members of the security forces were stationed around the seat of the court.

Mr Tshisekedi was arrested in October last year for having made statements to the international press in which he accused Zairian soldiers of molesting some militants of his movement. The prosecution pointed out that by attacking the security forces, the accused were offending the regime and its leader, President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Kanana had been arrested in his residence at the same time as Mr Tshisekedi. He was accused of having insulted the head of state on that occasion, calling him a "cannibal," among other things.

The prosecution had requested that the maximum sentence provided for against that type of offense to be imposed on them, that is, 2 years imprisonment. However, it did not retain the charge of threatening state security which had been cited by the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY (AZAP) as the leading charge at the time of their arrest, and which could have cost them 10 to 15 years in detention. The two men had been arrested while the ruling party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), was pursuing an intense campaign in favor of the 1-party system being practiced in the country.

The UDPS was created with the initiative of 13 parliamentarians, mostly natives of southern province of Kasai. Apart from the two persons who were sentenced on Friday, the leading activists of the movement are free, after being granted pardon by President Mobutu.

### Mobutu, Supreme Defense Council Meet 20 Jan

AB211759 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French  
1130 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the members of the Supreme Defense Council took place yesterday on board the *M.S. Kaman-yola*. The venue was selected by the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic for talks with his close aides of the Supreme Defense Council. The founding chairman and president of the republic took the opportunity to express his views and options relative to the promotion of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) in compliance with the relevant decisions he made during 1985.

It will be recalled that the president of the republic first decided to acquire more efficient equipment that will put Zaire in the forefront in the field of armament. The objective of this, as General Bikutya explained, is to achieve the harmonious, rational, and integrated development of the FAZ in regard to the means which the country has to maximize the Army's performance in view of the present and future geostrategic realities.

Briefing the press, Gen Bikutya observed that no expansionist designs or ulterior motives underlie this objective. It is simply designed to ensure national security and the security of property and persons — both nationals and aliens.

**CAR Army Minister Visits State Police Academy**  
*AB231400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1142 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Jan (AZAP) — The CAR army minister, Guillaume-Lucien Djengbot, visited the Matete State Police Academy on Wednesday, where noncommissioned officers of this branch of the Zairian Armed Forces are trained. The Matete State Police Academy has already trained 2,700 warrant officers who are currently assigned to various units of the national state police force.

After the visit, Mr Djengbot said he was very much impressed by the organization and quality of the academy's instructors, adding that he would like an exchange of courses between the Matete State Police Academy, and the CAR police academy.

(It will be recalled that the CAR statesman has already visited Mbanza-Ngungu and Kananga where he toured the school of artillery and armored division training site and the officer training academy.)



## IVORY COAST

### National Assembly Elects Bureau, Commission Members AB231400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The deliberations of the first extraordinary session of the seventh legislature, which were suspended on 3 January, resumed this morning. This session was mainly devoted to the election of the Bureau of the National Assembly. After electing its speaker in the person of Mr Henri Konan Bedie on 3 January, the National Assembly suspended its deliberations in order to allow the speaker enough time to hold the usual consultations before proposing the list of the other Bureau members. This was done today. During this morning's session, the National Assembly approved the list of Bureau members proposed by Speaker Henri Konan Bedie as well as the list of the members of the various working commissions, which number four.

Before announcing the composition of the Bureau, Speaker Konan Bedie read a letter from the president of the Republic relating to Article II of our Constitution. In this letter, the president of the Republic asked the deputies to elect the Bureau of the National Assembly without appointing the first deputy speaker.

The election of the first deputy speaker will be the object of the bill soon to be submitted to the vote of the deputies. Therefore, the election of the first deputy speaker did not take place today.

In this connection, we wish to specify that the new constitution — the amended constitution — stipulates that in the event of the vacancy of the post of speaker of the National Assembly, it is the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly who will assume the chairmanship of the Assembly with all the rights and duties appertaining to his rank.

## LIBERIA

### Delegation Leaves for U.S. To Meet Congressmen AB231820 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] A 6-man high-powered Liberian delegation headed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, Honorable John G. Rancy, is reported to have left the country for the United States to meet with members of the American Congress. According to today's edition of the *SUN TIMES* newspaper, other members of the delegation, which reportedly left the country last night, are ambassador Emmett Harmon, former chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Secom; Honorable Gba M. Gbalar, adviser to the president on national and international affairs; Honorable Tuan Wreh, senator from Grand Kru County and suspended chairman of the Liberian Action Party, LAP; Honorable Tambakah Jangabah, NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] senior senator from Cape Mount County; and Honorable Ruth Payne, Unity Party's junior senator from Grand Cape Mount County.

Meanwhile, Senator Tuan Wreh has denied the *SUN TIMES* report that he was included on the delegation. Senator Wreh, who spoke with our reporter this afternoon, did not elaborate.

### LAP Vice Chairman Greaves Resignation Reported AB231733 Monrovia Radio ELWA English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] As the leadership row continues in the Liberian Action Party [LAP], Mr Harry Greaves, the party's vice chairman, has resigned from the party and politics. Mr Greaves reportedly tendered his letter of resignation to the National Executive Committee of LAP last Friday due to what he called decline in his health and advice of his family.

The former vice chairman's resignation comes in the wake of a leadership controversy which stemmed from the suspension of the party's national chairman. Senator Tuan Wreh was suspended for what the LAP Executive Committee termed making unilateral decision on behalf of the party. Later Mr Wreh reacted and announced the expulsion of some members of the Executive Committee of the party, including Mr Greaves, for what he described as the attempt to overthrow him.

### Second LAP Senator Qualified by President Doe AB231828 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Senator Henry F. Gbongbly has been qualified by President Samuel Kanyon Doe as senator for Nimba County. LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] quotes a Capitol Building release issued yesterday as saying that the special ceremony took place in presence of Vice President Harry F. Moniba, Speaker Samuel D. Hills, as well as the president pro tempore of the Senate and other members of the National Legislature. The release says due to the appointment of former Nimba County Senator Edward K. Sackor as internal affairs minister, Mr Gbongbly might become the senior senator for Nimba County. The qualification of Mr Gbongbly brings to two the number of senators of the opposition Liberian Action Party, LAP, in the Liberian Senate. Mr Gbongbly was not available during the inauguration of the National Legislature on 6 January by President Doe.

### Johnson-Sirleaf Formally Charged With Treason AB240734 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] An Executive Committee member of the Liberian Action Party who has been in detention following the 12 November abortive invasion has been formally charged with treason by the magisterial court in Monrovia. Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's lawyers confirmed on Wednesday that the writ of arrest has already been served on her in detention and she is to appear in court shortly for trial.

**Investment Bank President Refuses To Leave Post***AB222058 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT  
22 Jan 86*

[Text] A row is reportedly going on at the Liberia Bank for Development and Investment, LBDI, with the outgoing president, David Vinton. He is said to be refusing to turn over the post to Francis Horton, who was appointed recently.

According to today's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper, quoting reports, Mr Vinton is said to be basing his refusal on leaving on the grounds that government owns minority shares of the bank. The paper further said that the board of directors of the bank, headed by Finance Minister Alvin Jones, is studying the situation before coming out with a definite decision on the matter.

**Ex-INA Member Denies Refusing To Return to Barracks***AB212151 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT  
21 Jan 86*

[Text] A former member of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Colonel Harrison T. Pennue, said today that rumors circulating around the country that he had been detained by the president of Liberia for refusing to return to the barracks were unfounded. Col Pennue said since the dissolution of the INA, he has received no instruction from the Liberian leader about any reassignment.

Even if I am reassigned to the barracks or retired from the Army by the president, I would accept what the president says, Col Pennue said. The former INA member told the *LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY* that it was being rumored that he had refused to return to the barracks except he and the president, Dr Doe, returned together. He said the spreading of such rumors was aimed at damaging the good relationship between the president and himself and warned: I will not allow anybody to lie on me and spoil the friendship that exists between the president and myself.

In a related development, Col Pennue intimated that he had been informed by friends that some individuals were soliciting funds in his name from his friends in the business community. Col Pennue, who described such acts as unbecoming, appealed to the public to alert him whenever such unscrupulous requests were made on his behalf.

**MALI****Traore Urges Countrymen To Forget War With Burkina***AB241434 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT  
24 Jan 86*

[Text] The secretary general of the party, General Moussa Traore, and his delegation arrived in Kouloukani today, on the fourth stage of their tour of the second region. Yesterday, the president of the Republic was in Katy where he received a warm welcome. This welcome was followed by a welcome speech by the secretary general of the Katy branch of the Democratic Union of Malian

People [UDPM], Lansana Keita, and a reply by the head of state. In the afternoon, Gen Moussa Traore chaired the conference of cadres of Katy, and as elsewhere, the UDPM secretary general recalled the main objectives of the party and the government, that is drought and desert encroachment control, the struggle for self-sufficiency in food production, the fight against bushfires, [words indistinct]. In Katy, Gen Moussa Traore stressed the need for the citizens to be duty-conscious. He underlined the need for militants to assume the responsibility of controlling bushfires, which, if left untended, can lead to the burning down of villages.

Another lesson to be drawn from the three stages of the presidential tour is that throughout this visit to the second region, the secretary general of the party has been especially emphasizing the urgent need to close the chapter of the Mali-Burkina Faso conflict. In the head of state's opinion, the achievement of our main objectives of development must lead to a strengthening of our relations with brotherly and neighboring countries. He therefore launched an urgent appeal to all Malians to consolidate the relations between the brotherly peoples of Burkina Faso and Mali. These relations, woven by history and geography and backed by rich culture, must be strengthened to serve as a basis for fruitful cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples, in the interest of Burkina Faso and Mali, and in the interest of the subregion and Africa.

**National Assembly Meets; Outlines Foreign Policy***AB241052 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT  
24 Jan 86*

[Text] The members of parliament listened to a report yesterday by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on our country's foreign policy. The session was chaired by the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Moussa Toure.

In general, Minister Alioune Blondin Beye said that Mali's foreign policy as defined by the party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, is based on the following principles: restraint from the use of force in the settlement of differences between states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, total adhesion to the basic principle of nonalignment, good neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

**Political, Economic Books Received From USSR***AB231628 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT  
23 Jan 86*

[Text] Within the framework of the cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and the Democratic Union of Malian People, Yevgeniy Viktorovich Nersesov, the Soviet ambassador to Mali, this morning donated an important batch of didactic material composed of political and economic books to our party school in the presence of Sidiki Diarra, the director of this school.

While handing over the material, the Soviet diplomat expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation and friendly relations between the two parties. In his response, Mr Diarra declared that he was convinced that this material will be adequately used.

**Malian, Soviet Writers Unions Sign Agreement**  
*AB231638 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT*  
 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Union of Malian Writers and the Union of Soviet Writers today signed a draft cooperation agreement at the union's headquarters in Bamako. It is a 4-year cooperation draft agreement which will enable the strengthening and development of professional ties between the two unions in the fields of literary creation and printing.

On the other hand, the Malian side proposed a 2-year scheme of implementation which will define the fields of intervention of the two unions. The scheme will be implemented after submission to the Soviet side.

The basic document of the draft agreement was signed on the soviet side by (Valery Kotolov), the head of the Soviet delegation, and on the Malian side by Ismael Samba Traore, the secretary general of the Malian Writers' Union.

**UDPM Official Receives Polisario Leader's Envoy**  
*AB202150 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT*  
 20 Jan 86

[Text] Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, granted an audience today at 1315 on behalf of the head of state to Ould Saleck, member of the Polisario Front Political Bureau and secretary general of the SDAR president's office. Mr Ould Saleck was bearer of a message from the SDAR president, Mohamed Abdelaziz, to his friend and brother, President Moussa Traore.

The audience, which took place in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, touched on our brotherly ties and on the outcome of the recent congress of the Polisario Front. Speaking on behalf of President Abdelaziz, Mr Ould Saleck made a point of hailing President Moussa Traore's great wisdom and constant clearheadedness as well as the maturity of the Malian people during the recent conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso which has luckily been halted.

After thanking President Abdelaziz and the Saharan people, Gen Diarra reiterated the already known positions of Mali and its leaders on the Western Sahara conflict. Shortly before his departure from Bamako, Mr Saleck was interviewed by Baba Diourte.

[Begin Ould Saleck recording] I have conveyed to His Excellency General Baba Diarra a brotherly and friendly message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz for His Excellency General Moussa Traore. The message is concerns the friendly and brotherly relations existing between the two countries and between the two heads of state. Within the framework of the consultations between the two heads of state, the message was to brief the president on developments in the Western Sahara situation, and on the Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front.

I also conveyed through Gen Baba Diarra the brotherly greetings from President Abdelaziz to President Moussa Traore and his

congratulations on the fact that the Mali-Burkina conflict was brought to an end, thus strengthening peace in the subregion of which we are a member. [end recording]

## NIGER

**President Kountche Receives FAO Director**  
*AB221930 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT*  
 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received Edouard Saouma, FAO Director General, this morning. After the meeting, he spoke to the press about the main issues he discussed with President Kountche:

[Begin Saouma recording] We discussed together the state of cooperation between Niger and the FAO. We were satisfied with the situation. The president also expressed satisfaction with the agreement which was signed this morning between the minister of foreign affairs and myself on the provision of \$200,000 worth of agricultural aid [words indistinct]. [End recording]

## NIGERIA

**Paper Says U.S. Trying 'To Destabilize' OPEC**  
*AB231000 Lagos International Service in English*  
 0830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* comments on the recent threat by President Ronald Reagan of the United States to destabilize the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The paper says the threat is not new because since the inception of OPEC, the United States had made it clear her intention to destabilize the organization. It wants the organization to realize that only a united approach to the new situation will save it from collapse.

## SENEGAL

**Diouf Returns From IFAD Conference, Comments**  
*AB230941 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT*  
 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf arrived in Dakar this evening from Italy. During his visit to Rome, President Diouf delivered an important address on behalf of Africa before the board of directors of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD. The OAU chairman dwelt at length on the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa, and put forward a number of measures contained in a special action program to improve the food situation on the Continent. Philippe (Yoghio), who is at the welcoming ceremony at the airport, reports on the atmosphere there.

[Begin recording] [Yoghui] President Diouf arrived here in the VIP lounge about a little more than a quarter of an hour ago. He was welcomed by the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Economic and Social Council, the National Assembly, a whole range of people who have come to welcome President Diouf here. You know, after Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Yamoussoukro, and now Italy, the head of state has accomplished a long tour, which has given him a chance to consolidate the ties between Senegal and those countries. But do not forget, particularly, that President Diouf, in his capacity as the OAU chairman, went to plead the interests of Africa, and it is in this capacity that he was in Italy. Here in the VIP lounge, the atmosphere is a festive one. Here is President Diouf who is coming out for a question. I leave you with my colleague Mbaye Loum.

[Loum] Mr President, you have just pleaded the cause of Africa before the IFAD and, beyond it, international opinion. Considering our problems and difficulties which you have actually had the opportunity to expose to your partners, can we know how this appeal has been received?

[Diouf] I think this plea has been well received. It was addressed to all the IFAD member countries represented by their board of directors because I addressed the board of directors of the Fund. And I had been invited by the IFAD president himself to come and address this assembly. I did it in my double capacity as the president of a Sahelian country, victim of drought, attacked by desert encroachment, and as current chairman of the OAU which, as you know, adopted a program of rehabilitation of African agriculture during its 21st summit. I developed this

theme without forgetting other problems associated with the African economy and its deterioration, notably the debt problem of our countries. Once again, I think the message was well received, and now we should be able, as IFAD members in association with the other IFAD members, to help this organization to consolidate itself in order to better attain its objectives. But we must also help IFAD in our own way by preparing carefully crafted documents when we ask it to finance certain agricultural projects, and this will enable us to move toward the targets defined in Addis Ababa, and which are just the concretization, the development of the general objectives which we defined in the Lagos Plan of Action. I find that IFAD is a well-managed organization, with a competent and dynamic team, headed by President Idriss al-Jazairi. I must pay tribute here to him, and express the hope that all help will be given him to enable him to accomplish his mission in good conditions

As I was in Rome, obviously, I also had contacts with the authorities of the Italian Republic, who also received me very well. I had contacts with the president of the Republic, Francesco Cossiga, with Chairman of the Council [title as heard] Mr Bettino Craxi, and with the appropriate ministers charged with affairs concerning Senegal. And I think the discussions which I held, assisted by my ministers concerned — the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of planning and cooperation, and their collaborators — allowed us to put forward a certain number of Senegalese projects, even open up some projects which were previously blocked perhaps by lack of dialogue or by lack of understanding. In this context, we can only be delighted about this brief visit. [End recording]



## ANGOLA

### Belgrade Embassy Denounces Savimbi Visit to U.S.

MB231016 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement issued in Belgrade yesterday, the Angolan Embassy in Yugoslavia denounced the announced visit to the United States by the Angolan traitor Jonas Savimbi. It pointed out that it was part of the U.S. vast campaign against the People's Republic of Angola. The statement also adds that the visit is aimed at crediting the ringleader of the armed group in the service of Pretoria as a representative of the Angolan people. It is also aimed at mobilizing U.S. public opinion to end the blockade for the supply for millions of dollars to enable this group to continue to massacre Angolan people and to destroy economic and social targets which are vital for the development of the People's Republic of Angola.

The visit by the imperialist running dog will take place at a time when the People's Republic of Angola has clearly demonstrated its intention to continue talks with the United States with a view to finding a peaceful and just solution for the southern African problems and the independence of Namibia on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, the statement noted. It also pointed out that the provocation and arrogance of the Reagan administration went as far as to announce this visit at a time when Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was beginning a new round of talks with Angolan authorities in Luanda to solve the problems facing the southern region of our continent.

The Angolan Embassy in Belgrade called the attention of the international community to the fact that the visit by the ringleader of the Angolan counterrevolution to the United States is jeopardizing the progress of the negotiations now underway on southern Africa because it demonstrates the nature of the Reagan administration and its policy, which promotes acts of terrorism at international level. Angola does not accept any responsibility for the future of negotiations on the situation in the southern region of the African Continent, it said.

### SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Training Center Ceremony

MB221515 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Francisco Ramos da Cruz, coordinator of the party and provincial commissioner of Cuanza Sul Province, yesterday chaired the ceremony to mark the 2d anniversary of the first center for the professional training of Namibian refugees in Angola. Here are more details from our colleague in Cuanza Sul Province:

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Francisco Ramos da Cruz, coordinator of the party and provincial commissioner of Cuanza Sul Province, chaired the ceremony to mark the 2d anniversary of the creation of the first center for the professional training of Namibian cadres in (Quatra) ward, Sumbe city, yesterday.

Before Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, Dr (Mija), the special representative of the UN secretary general for Namibian affairs [as heard], and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola, Francisco Ramos da Cruz reiterated the Angolan people's support for and solidarity with the liberation struggle which is being waged in Namibia to achieve genuine independence for this territory which is currently occupied by the anachronic apartheid regime.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma spoke at the end of the ceremony. He began by thanking the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola for attending. He also thanked the Angolan people, their government, and their party as well as the international organizations for their support of the ongoing liberation struggle in Namibia against the anachronic apartheid system which disregards the most basic norms of international law and persists in occupying that territory.

After stressing the importance of the training of cadres for the future independent Namibia, Nujoma condemned the tactics of certain Western circles which continue to cooperate with the Pretoria. These tactics are aimed at delaying independence for Namibia on the basis of the effective implementation of Resolution 435.

The center for the professional training of Namibian cadres, which celebrated its 2d birthday yesterday, has more than 120 pupils who are studying industrial electricity, mechanics, and civil engineering. The classes are taught by teachers from Ghana, the Gambia, and (?Brunei), as well as a few from Namibia.

It should be noted that this center, which is situated in the outskirts of Sumbe city, was financed by the United Nations Development Program and the ILO at an estimated cost of \$4 million.

### UNITA 'Neutralizes' 87 Government Troops

PA231313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1252 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Jan (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is the armed opposition to the Luanda regime, announced today that it neutralized 87 government troops on Friday and Sunday in four Angolan provinces.

The UNITA communique, received by the AFP office in Lisbon, added that the guerrillas of that organization also took 7 soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces prisoner and seized 50 weapons in the actions that took place in the provinces in northern Kuanza, Lunda, Moxico, and Bie.

According to the announcement, the UNITA sustained 5 dead, 23 wounded, and 3 missing in combat.

## BOTSWANA

### Lesotho Exiles Comment on Lekhanya Coup

MB220938 Gaborone Domestic Service in English  
0510 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho's political exiles in Botswana have described the military coup that toppled Chief Leabua's government on Monday as only a change from one despot to another, which did not encourage them to return home.

One of the exiles, Mr William Mofokeng of (Ifesto) company in Gaborone told the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY yesterday that the leader of the coup, Major General Justice Lekhanya, had been groomed by Chief Jonathan, which does not make the coup a serious development in Lesotho's politics. Mr Mofokeng said Basotho exiles would only consider going back to Lesotho if perhaps there was a fundamental political change in their country different from Chief Jonathan's style of rule.

There are about 50 Basotho exiles in Botswana, most of them left their country in 1970 when Chief Jonathan seized power.

## LESOTHO

### 6-Man Military Council Sworn In 24 Jan

MB241414 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1413 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 24, SAPA — The six-man Military Council of Lesotho was sworn in at a swearing-in ceremony before King Moshoeshoe II at the Basotho Royal Palace in Maseru at 3.15pm today.

The oath of allegiance to King Moshoeshoe II and oath of office as members of the Military Council of Lesotho were administered by the chief justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice Toeik Cotran. The ceremony was attended by several senior army and police officers and high ranking government officials. The ceremony took 30 minutes.

The members of the Military Council are: the chairman, Major Gen Justice Metsing Lekhanya; Colonel Elias Tutsoane Ramaema; Colonel Aloysius Khethang Mosoeunyane; Colonel Michael Mkhahle Tsotetsi; Lieutenant-Colonel Thaabe Letsie and Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Sekhobe Letsie. General Lekhanya will address the Basotho nation in a nationwide broadcast over radio Lesotho tonight.

### Five Opposition Leaders Released From Detention

MB240813 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0812 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 24, SAPA — The five Lesotho opposition leaders who were arrested by Chief Jonathan's government after talks with South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, on the present border crisis were released from detention yesterday afternoon.

One of the five men, Mr Bennett Thatla, president of the Maramatlou Freedom Party, said today they were released yesterday after nine days in detention. The men were detained a day after their arrival in Lesotho after talks with the South African authorities.

The others were Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the United Democratic Party, Mr Jerard Ramoreboli, leader of the Internal Wing of the Basotholand Congress Party, and Mr Phoka Chaolane and Mr Seisa Nqojane, both of the Basotho Democratic Alliance.

On Friday January 17, a top-level Lesotho delegation sent by Chief Jonathan held talks in Pretoria on South Africa's concern over the African National Congress and its resulting security measures.

At the time, Chief Jonathan said he sent the delegation to investigate the reasons for the closure of the border because Lesotho was completely surrounded by South Africa. He said he hoped the meeting would allow justice to prevail. Major General Metsing Lekhanya was a member of the delegation.

On Monday January 20 Major Lekhanya, as head of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, toppled the government of Chief Jonathan and will now run the country together with King Moshoeshoe II.

### Stranded Cuban Foreign Minister Flies Out

AB241155 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, Jan 24 (AFP) — A Zimbabwe Air Force plane today flew Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca out of Lesotho, where he had been stranded since getting caught in the military coup which toppled that country's civilian government on Monday.

Quoting "reliable sources", the ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY ZIANA said the plane was allowed to land at a military airbase in the Lesothan capital, Maseru, after "intense discussions" between the Harare government and Lesotho's new military rulers. Maseru's civilian airport has been closed since the coup.

At a meeting here today with his Zimbabwean counterpart Witness Mangwende, a tired-looking Mr Malmierca thanked Zimbabwe for "rescuing" him. The Cuban official, who had been due to visit Zimbabwe earlier this week after his Lesotho stop-over, apologized for the delay.

"You have had some anxious moments in the past few days, but I can assure you those are over and you are now in free Zimbabwe," Mr Mangwende replied.

Mr Malmierca arrived in Lesotho a week ago for talks with Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, who the following day announced that he would request Soviet bloc aid in countering a South African economic blockade imposed on his country January 1. Less than 48 hours later the conservative head of Lesotho's military, Major-General Justin Lekhanya, seized power and opened negotiations with South Africa aimed at ending the blockade.

**Johannesburg TV Updates Situation in Maseru**  
*MB231927 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans*  
 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Sixty members of the ANC have left Lesotho according to reports. In the meantime, latest reports indicate that the Cuban delegation in the country are on the point of departing. An aircraft is standing by and there is great activity at their hotel.

Radio Lesotho reports that three district coordinators of Butha Buthe, Berea, and Leribe have accepted the new Military Council in the country. They have expressed the hope that South Africa and Lesotho will normalize their economic links.

[Begin correspondent Nico van Burick video] In spite of the new government in Lesotho, the strict control measures at border posts are continuing, as can be seen behind me vehicles are waiting in long lines on the South African side of the border to be searched. It is expected that Lesotho will bow to South African demands and the border traffic will return to normal. In Maseru essential foodstuffs and fuel are very scarce and motorists are limited to 15 liters of petrol at a time. Those who have stocks of fuel are asking a levy of 5 rand from motorists. Strong reports were circulating that a group of 60 ANC members are busy leaving the country, but at the airports these reports could not be confirmed.

At the military air base only one scheduled flight left this afternoon, and the international airport is still closed to normal traffic. Soldiers are guarding the airport and we were not allowed near it. The Cuban delegation was still in their hotel rooms this afternoon after they had left for the airport yesterday afternoon and returned later. Government spokesmen refused to comment on this and other incidents and promised that a news conference would be held later. As far as could be ascertained, Chief Leabua Jonathan is under house arrest and some of Lesotho's former ministers are in detention. Some of the communist-disposed youth movement leaders were seen in Maseru last night before the curfew was due to start. These leaders were detained earlier this week. [end video]

**Fuel To Be Supplied Only to Public Service Vehicles**  
*MB240655 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The public is reminded that stocks of petrol and diesel are running dangerously low and that fuel must only be supplied to public service vehicles properly licensed for the carriage of passengers and of essential goods. This means that the sale of petrol or diesel for use in private vehicles is still prohibited and members of the public are advised to park their cars in a safe place, reserve whatever petrol they have, and not try to persuade filling stations to serve them with petrol.

Holders of carrier certificates can obtain permits for petrol and diesel from district officers or the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining for the carriage of essential goods. The public should know that the provision of fuel to passenger and goods vehicles

is dependant upon stocks being available at public filling stations.

**School Opening Postponed to 3 February**  
*MB231737 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture has made an announcement to all school secretaries, school managers, teachers, parents, and pupils that the day for the reopening of schools which was scheduled for the 27th of January has been postponed to Monday the 3d of February 1986.

The ministry said this was because arrangements were still being made to facilitate the reopening of schools. Teachers, however, are expected to report to their respective schools to make the necessary arrangements, such as registration, preparation of book lists, preparation of the school syllabus, and others.

The ministry urges all people concerned to cooperate fully.

**Northern Districts Coordinators Pledge Loyalty**  
*MB231727 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The three district coordinators of the northern districts Butha Buthe, Leribe, and Berea have all commended and wholeheartedly accepted the new Military Council of Lesotho and expressed great expectation of a better and brighter future for this country.

In an interview with the LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the north, the district coordinator for Butha Buthe, Mr (Hloboko), said he hoped that under the new administration true peace and security will reign in the country. He said he hoped that economic relations will be normalized between Lesotho and South Africa.

In a similar interview the district coordinator for Berea, Mr (Peter Hlovo), said he and the people of his district would support and cooperate with the new government. He appealed to the people of his district to contact his office or the police if they encounter any difficulties.

The district coordinator for Leribe also commended the new Military Council and pledged support for it and also urged civil servants in his district to continue with their duties as normal and to listen to Radio Lesotho at all times to hear any important announcements by the new government.

## MAURITIUS

### Relaxation of Political Atmosphere Observed

AB222110 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Port Louis, 22 Jan (AFP) — There has been relaxation in the political situation in Mauritius since the formation of a new cabinet on 13 January by the prime minister, Mr Anerood Jugnauth, following the resignation of four ministers, according to observers in Port Louis. For instance, the new foreign minister, Mr Madun Dullo, aged 35, former (?member) of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), opposition party led by Mr Paul Berenger, received for consultations right after his installation, his predecessors, Messieurs Anil Gayan, one of the resigning ministers, and Jean Claude de l'Estrac, former foreign minister who had resigned in 1982 during a split within the MMM. This "gesture has been greatly appreciated, and adds to the image of the new minister," the weekly review *WEEK-END* commented in its Sunday edition.

It should be recalled that the ruling majority had been recently shaken by a succession of events: the arrest of four Mauritian parliamentarians near the end of December in Amsterdam for drug trafficking, the resignation of four ministers, and the resignation of one of the principal leaders of the majority, Mr Harish Boodhoo, from the management body of the ruling Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM).

Lastly, there is satisfaction in the labor circles with the appointment to the Ministry of Labor and Industrial Relations of the only woman in the cabinet, Mrs Sheila Bappoogn considering the influence of the female population in that sector.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Commentary Discusses Cooperation With Algeria, Iran

MB231256 Mpauto in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mozambique has in the past few days been host to two distinguished personalities from the Arab and Islamic world. These visits, first by Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and then by Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i, are of practical and political significance. Mozambique as a nonoil producer is responsive to the advice and assistance of two of the world's major producers of petroleum, and President Samora Machel has expressed his appreciation of Iran's gesture in offering oil on preferential terms. The visits are also indicative of the natural affinity of Arab and African states to find common grounds in resistance in their respective regions to expansionism by Israel and aggression by South Africa. The latter two states resemble each other in their isolation in the wide international community as they choose to ignore resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and disregard the norms of international law.

Iran has taken a firm position against apartheid and, like Algeria, has endorsed liberation struggles led by the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. Mozambique's discussions with the visiting statesman did not reveal a restrictive interpretation of bilateral interests. Mozambique is (?actively) concerned over the struggles of the Saharan and Palestinian people and President Machel was quick to urge that this year, as the international year of peace, should see a new spirit of harmony to end the long-standing Gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq. The touchstone is the wider interest of the Nonaligned Movement where the poorer countries join forces in economic defense against the pressures of capitalist powers and multinational conglomerates. Even major oil producers must be conscious that the shift of economic power they launched in the early 1970's is not invulnerable. It has to be defended and consolidated. At a more profound level, the lesson learned by all members of the Nonaligned Movement is that peace itself is indivisible if there is to be meaningful joint progress.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO Forces To Transfer From Angola to Zaire

MB161218 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] It is reported from Lisbon that agreement has been reached on the transfer of SWAPO forces from Angola to Zaire in an effort to defuse tension in southern Angola and northern South-West Africa/Namibia. Radio RSA's correspondent in Lisbon reports that the United States, Angola, and Zaire have agreed to the transfer of SWAPO terrorists from their bases in Angola to special camps in Zaire. A Zairean diplomatic source has told our correspondent that President Mobutu has agreed to accept the SWAPO forces while negotiations on independence for South-West Africa/Namibia proceed, provided they remain in camps under Zairean Government control.

This development follows a refusal of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to accept the SWAPO terrorist forces from Angola in Zambia and comes in the wake of the latest southern African visit of the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

There has been no reaction to this latest development from the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, but our correspondent has emphasized that there is little he can do about the matter if the (?current) transfer has the stamp of approval of the Angolan Government.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Botha Chairs First Cabinet Session of 1986

MB221922 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1700 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The first cabinet session of the year was held in Cape Town this morning. The meeting was chaired by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.



[Begin Correspondent Marius Kleynhans video] The first cabinet meeting is traditionally the official start of the political year here in Cape Town and although no statement was issued after this morning's meeting held in the cabinet room in Tuihuis, it is accepted that the cabinet discussed, among other things, the government's legislative program for the coming parliamentary session. The meeting that started at 0900 this morning, was chaired by President Botha, and all cabinet members were present. Other subjects that probably came under the spotlight were the most recent developments in Lesotho, the overall security situation, and the economy. This year's session of parliament starts on the 31st of this month. New in the historical Tuihuis, the official seat of the state president in Cape Town, are twelve paintings by the Cape artist, Dawid Botha. The paintings are on loan from the private collection of the artist. [end video]

### **Mailbag Explosion Rocks Railway Station in Cape Town**

#### **Bomb 'Came From Botswana'**

MB240543 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2143 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — An explosion rocked the post office sorting department at the Cape Town railways station today, injuring an SAR [South African Railways] employee and scattering hundreds of pamphlets, including propaganda material and christian tracts.

The explosion, which detonated in a Luanda-bound post bag shortly after 2 pm, injured railways worker Mr Ashley du Plessis, who had dropped the parcel while loading it onto a truck.

No other casualties were reported. It was later established that the post bag containing an explosive device had come from Botswana.

Tonight, the deputy commissioner of the railway police, Maj-Gen C.M. Robbertze, said it was too early to say whether the explosion had been caused by a letter bomb. He said the explosive device must have been relatively small. No one else had been injured.

Most of the mail was blown against and through the large wire fence around the despatch area and most of it appeared to be propaganda material in both English and Portuguese.

One of the more obvious indications as to the origin of the mail was a large buff envelope with an official Botswana Government service heading.

Other material contained references to the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and there were several Portuguese Christian tracts and soem magazines dated 1984 as well as a copy of *DIE REPUBLIKEIN* from SWA/Namibia.

A railways spokesman today said the suspected letter bomb was for shipment to Luanda, Angola.

#### **Railway Police Spokesman Comments**

MB231644 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1643 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — A spokesman for the SA Railways Police tonight confirmed reports that an explosion ripped through the post office sorting section at the Cape Town railway station today.

He said the explosive device was in a postal bag when it went off and could have been a letter or parcel bomb.

One person was slightly injured in the blast, he said.

Asked whether the postal bag was destined for Luanda, Angola the spokesman said, "I am still not sure about that."

He was unable to say what kind of explosives caused the blast and where the parcel or letter containing the bomb was posted from.

The spokesman was also unable to comment on reports that the blast scattered pamphlets over the post office floor which referred to the communist party and contained slogans such as "Long live the Communist Party."

#### **Further on Zulu-Pondo Factional Fighting**

MB231758 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] At least 30 people have been killed in factional fighting in the Natal South Coast. The fighting began early this morning in the squatter area, Kwamakhuta, in Umbogontwini, south of Durban.

Police say they have found a number of injured but expect to find more bodies in the bush. A strong police task force had the situation under control late this afternoon, but unrest continued in places.

[Begin correspondent Siegfried Schumann video] The bloody clashes between Zulus and Pondos apparent started when a Pondo man was burnt to death last night near the Isipingo Station although factional fighting has occurred in the area for the past few weeks. Early this morning a crowd of between 400 and 500 Pondos, according to the police, gathered at the house of the local member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Roy Mbonge. On thier way they passed through the yard of the SANTA [South African National Tuberculosis Association] Clinic across the road and two patients and a security guard were found dead there. The crowd surrounded Mr Mbonge's house and a shopping complex but the politician's son, Mr Robert Mbonge, chased them away with shots from a rifle. Four people were killed at this scene, one of them a truck driver in Mr Mbonge's service. A number of buildings were damaged and a bottle store was plundered. The police say an impi of about 1,000 Zulus chased the fleeing Pondos before members of the unrest unit could intervene. After the two groups were separated, the police surrounded the attackers, their home-made weapons were confiscated, and about 500 men were arrested. Pondo women in

the area were busy leaving their homes apparently fearing reprisals later today or tonight. This little boy was looking for somebody to protect him after his parents were both found dead. Anxious scenes were seen at the police station where the injured received emergency treatment before being sent to hospital.

A load of home-made weapons was unloaded at the police station. The area was relatively calm while hundreds of the arrested were taken from the area, but a fire which had started earlier could not be brought under control, and spread to nearby wood and iron buildings. [end video]

#### Casualties Updated

*MB240818 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
0800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Ten thousand dwellings have been burned to the ground in the fierce battles between Zulus and Pondos south of Durban. An estimated 40,000 people are without homes. Police report 6 more deaths and have arrested about 100 more people. Here is Carmel Rickard.

[Rickard] The official death toll in yesterday's fierce south coast faction fighting has risen to 36, and the number arrested stands at 533. All those arrested are expected to appear in Isipingo court today charged with public violence. From the Kamakhuta-Malagazi area, it is reported there are still houses burning but it is not clear who set them alight. Yesterday some homes were burned by their Pondo owners before they fled the settlement. Others were set alight by rival Zulus. Last night, police had to disperse would-be looters going through the huts left deserted by refugees pouring out of the area. While police continue their patrols and their search for further bodies, they have asked relatives of the dead to go to the Durban Gold Street mortuary to identify the bodies there.

#### Police Issue 23-24 Jan Unrest Situation Report

*MB240703 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0659 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Public Relations Division, SAP, Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Kagiso near Krugersdorp a group of arsonists set alight a private vehicle and a beerhall causing extensive damage. A SAP vehicle was stoned and the SAP used shotgun fire and tear smoke to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported and no one was arrested.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] at several occasions vehicles of the SAP were stoned and petrolbombed. Tear smoke was used and at one stage shotgun fire to disperse the mobs. A vehicle of the development board was extensively damaged by arsonists. A man was arrested when a mob stabbed a man to death. "At the black residential area Zandbult near Burgersdorp a man and youth were wounded when the SAP used tear smoke and shotgun

fire when a mob stoned their vehicle.

"At Langa near Cape Town the driver of a private vehicle used his revolver when his vehicle was stoned. In another incident the SAP used shotgun fire when a mob barricaded the road with burning tyres. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

"At Mphopomeni near Howick two men were arrested by the SAP when a mob barricaded the road with burning wrecks.

"At Zwijndorp near Port Elizabeth two men were arrested when a mob of arsonists set alight a policeman's home," concluded the report.

#### Viljoen Notes Commitment to Black Education

*MB231552 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1552 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training was engaged in a programme for implementing the government's "declared commitment to achieve equal opportunities for all people in South Africa," the minister of education and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement released in Pretoria today.

"The high priority the government has given to this goal is evident from the last increase in the budget for black education of the Department of Education and Training from R147 million in 1978/79 to R917 million in the current financial year," he said.

"This represents a more than six-fold increase in as many years. In the current financial year the government has made available considerable additional funds for narrowing the salary gap between lowly qualified black teachers and those of other population groups."

Black teachers holding a full professional qualification already enjoyed full parity salary, he said.

"Furthermore, since 1979 free text books have also been regularly provided in all subjects."

Dr Viljoen said that during the past year requests for the provision of free stationery for all black school children had been received from the Council of Education and Training, the African Teachers Association of South Africa, the Inspectors Association, school committees and several organisations representing parents and communities. The governments of the self-governing states had also requested additional funds for this purpose.

"The government realises that in the present financial circumstances many parents find it increasingly difficult to afford buying the necessary stationery for their school-going children. Moreover, the government's programme for equal educational opportunities also necessitates provision of free basic stationery for all children."

Dr Viljoen said the Department of Education and Training had found the necessary funds for providing from the beginning of this year free basic stationery for all pupils attending schools of the department.

"Additional funds are made available also to the self-governing national states for this purpose," Dr Viljoen said.

"In this way the department is able to do equal justice to the education of black children and to alleviate the financial burden of parents and families.

"Apart from the provision of free text books and free stationery, the department is also considering the possibility of introducing as soon as possible free prescribed books required for language study in the secondary schools."

Dr Viljoen called on students and parents to exercise patience. "It should be realised that the necessary supplies will have to be delivered to more than 7400 schools of the Department of Education and Training and more than 5000 schools of the education departments of the different national states.

"This may take some time. The department is making every effort to expedite deliveries."

#### **Trucks Cross Lesotho Border With Supplies**

*MB240930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans*  
0830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, says four trucks with perishable goods have been allowed across the Maseru border post. Special permission had been granted by the South African police, he said.

#### **Two UDF Activists Detained Under Emergency Laws**

*MB231530 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1529 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — Two activists of the United Democratic Front [UDF] have been detained by police under the emergency regulations, police and government opponents said today.

They are: Miss Cheryl Carolis and Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF.

Miss Carolis was part of a UDF delegation which arrived home recently from a week long overseas trip during which they had met top officials of the African National Congress and the Swedish Government.

The front also reported another UDF official from the northern Cape as having been detained, but a police telex to SAPA confirming the detentions of Miss Carolis and Mr Morobe said present police records showed the official was not being detained under either emergency or security legislation.

#### **UDF Official, Boesak React**

*MB240555 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2124 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — Two executive members of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Ms Cheryl Carolis and Mr Murphy Morobe, were detained in Johannesburg today under the emergency regulations.

This was yesterday confirmed by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

Ms Carolis had just returned from a week-long visit to Sweden where she met two Swedish Government ministers, officials of the Swedish Labour Movement, and a delegation of the banned African National Congress.

A third member of the UDF executive is also believed to have been detained but because this could not be confirmed by police publication of the name would be a contravention of emergency regulations.

In a statement, Mr Samson Ndou, vice president of the UDF, Transvaal Region, said four members, Rev A. Stofile, Mr Mohammed Vallie, Mr Raymond Suttner and Ms Carolis had returned today from week-long visit to Sweden.

He condemned the detentions as a "cowardly act of terror on the part of the apartheid regime." He demanded their unconditional release.

Mr Ndou said state action has failed to paralyse the UDF and the front would "continue waging relentless battle against oppression and exploitation."

Dr Allan Boesak, UDF patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches condemned the "arbitrary act of detention."

"These detentions will not stem the tide of the mass political upsurge against the apartheid regime," he said.

#### **UDF Releases Statement on Visit to Sweden**

*MB231602 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1303 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — A top delegation of the United Democratic Front [UDF], which has just return to South Africa, met senior officials of the Swedish Government and officials of the African National Congress during their recent visit to Sweden.

They held talks on various matters affecting the southern African region with the Sweden ministers of foreign affairs, minister of development aid and representatives of the Swedish Labour Movement.

A statement released by the UDF in Johannesburg today said at the request of the African National Congress they held talks with an ANC delegation led by Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary-general of

the ANC, who was accompanied by Mr Thomas Nkobi, Mr Mack Maharaj, Mr Thambo Mbeki and Miss Lindiwe Mabuza.

The delegates exchanged "fruitful views about the ever deepening crisis in our country", the statement said.

The UDF delegation consisted of the Rev A. Stofile, Mr Mohamed Vallie, Mr Raymond Suttner and Miss Cheryl Carolis.

#### **16 People Still Detained Despite Release Order**

*MB221946 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1808 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Sixteen people, detained under the state of emergency, are still in detention despite an order by the minister of law and order to release them and the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] in Worcester today demanded their "unconditional release."

A spokesman for the DPSC in Worcester, Mr Ferdinand Fourie, said more than 1000 Worcester residents had signed a petition calling for the unconditional release of the detainees, who included a number of students, two teachers and four other people.

Mr Fourie said when the attorney of the detainees contacted the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, he was told their release had been authorised before Christmas. However, the 16 remained in detention, he said.

#### **Cape Civic Groups Condemn Detentions at Schools**

*MB211951 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1807 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — The detention of pupils, teachers and parents in the Cape peninsula has been deplored by the Federation of Cape Civic Associations [FCCA].

One pupils from the Belgravia Senior Secondary School was detained from his home in Rylands on Monday night but police deny that he is being held in terms under the emergency legislation or in terms of security legislation.

The public relations division of the SA police in Pretoria said today that "according to our present records" he was not being held in terms of either the emergency regulations or security legislation.

The pupils may not be named unless his detention is confirmed by police.

The FCCA said in a statement it also applauded the united efforts of the community in protecting students and teachers, especially the Rylands Parent Teachers Association's "courageous actions" at Rylands Senior Secondary School.

"The struggle for one non-racial education system in a democratic society continues."

Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary Pupils said it saw the pupil's detention as "a contradiction of the Rev Allan Hendrickse's speech of 'no kradgadigheid [force]' to 'normalise' conditions at our school" and also called for the release of the Belgravia pupil.

#### **Mayor Denies Council Involved in Students' Sjamboking**

*MB231131 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1107 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — The mayor of Thabong township, Dr Edgar Tlali, has denied that members of his council were involved in the Monday morning incident in which pupils were sjamboked in an attempt to get them back to school.

Dr Tlali said he attended a meeting at the Thabong stadium on Sunday, where it was decided parents would escort their children to school the next morning.

"I attended the meeting purely as a parent," he said.

The meeting rejected a resolution taken at a Johannesburg conference last month that children return to school on January 28, he said.

Pupils from the Lebahang and Thutaguata high schools said they were assaulted by parents and sjambok-wielding vigilantes, who were allegedly backed by the local authority police.

Dr Tlali said thousands of parents who were at the meeting resolved to sjambok their children if they refused to go to school.

"Every parent has a right to sjambok their child. This is not something which needs to be resolved at a public meeting," Dr Tlali said.

#### **Mohlakeng Residents 'Terrorized' by 'Comrades'**

*MB231222 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1206 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Randfontein, Jan 23, SAPA — Residents of Mohlakeng township resolved in a meeting last night to encourage all pupils in the area to return to school when schools re-opened on January 28.

Tempers were high as parents reported how they were being terrorised by a group of youths, who called themselves "comrades".

Pupils taking part in the boycott of black schools call themselves comrades.

The meeting was told about a disciplinary court initiated by the comrades to settle family disputes.

Couples at loggerheads were forced by the comrades to attend court or face assault.

Businessmen said they were being harassed by the comrades to give them goods free-of-charge.



The meeting also resolved to ask pupils to elect their representatives, who will consult parents on matters affecting the township and the academic lives of the pupils.

Non-scholars posing as comrades would be dealt with by the parents.

#### **White Males in Cape To Receive Commando Training**

*MB231435 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] White South African males living in rural areas of the Cape will be called up to undergo commando training. Worcester and Ceres will be the first towns to comply with the order and all males between the ages of 18 and 55 who are permanent residents of the magisterial districts of the towns are required to register next month.

A callup to serve in commando units has already been implemented in other provinces. The defense force officials said the callup had nothing to do with the current political violence.

#### **HNP To Monitor White Port Elizabeth Beaches**

*MB231140 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1032 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Jan 23, SAPA — The HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] in Port Elizabeth has decided, in future, to monitor beaches set aside for whites to make sure that coloureds and blacks do not go there, said the regional organiser of the HNP, Port Elizabeth, Mr Arrie Look in a statement.

He made the statement shortly after discussions were held by representatives of the party — the mayor Mr Ben Olivier, the town clerk Mr Paul Botha and other involved council members and officials.

The mayor, Mr Ben Olivier, apparently said he was in favour of beaches for whites, staying white.

The HNP said that legal steps would be taken against a Mr Hendrickse, as soon as they had received sufficient evidence from eye-witnesses of his swimming at Kings Beach.

Meanwhile, Mr Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said the time for action to indicate the end of apartheid had arrived. He added that people should wake up and adjust to the times we were living in.

Not one person on the beach or in the water complained about the incident, just those sitting at home. Any person who thinks he can justify apartheid on beaches by pointing to conveniences for blacks, must be unaware of the real situation, said Mr Hendrickse.

#### **Catholic Archbishop Speaks on Black Struggle**

*MB230731 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, says Christian leadership must be exercised in order to inspire the black South Africans in their struggle for human rights and liberation.

Archbishop Hurley opened the 1986 plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference in Pretoria last night and said there was no turning back for black South Africans. He said that only a just sharing of citizenship could give hope of any safety for the black and white children now growing up in South Africa and prevent the horrors of civil war in the future.

The archbishop referred to formation of the new Congress of South African Trade Unions and said the Catholic church's ties with trade unions had grown closer. He said this union could play a great role in South Africa's future.

#### **Guidelines for Relations Committees Announced**

*MB231219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Guidelines to promote intergroup relations within all existing relations committees was announced in Cape Town today by the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Baderhorst.

Douglas McClure of our parliamentary staff has this report.

[McClure] The guidelines have been introduced with the view towards increasing the significance and importance that intergroup relations have come to play in South Africa's heterogeneous society. They are intended to serve as a stimulus at a time when intergroup relations are being expanded to incorporate all population groups.

[Begin Badenhorst recording] We started this system about 11 years ago between the two communities, the coloured and the white community, and now we have about 119 committees in South Africa with about 4,000 members. Now through the years, you will understand, there will be about approximately 20,000 people that belong to the different committees, and I think they have done a lot. [end recording]

[McClure] Mr Badenhorst, the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, emphasizes that substantial progress had already been made in providing housing, schools, and sports facilities. He underlined the fact that the government was aiming at a grassroots program intended to provide better mutual understanding for the man in the street and youth of all races inside South Africa.

**Mine Union, Gold Producers Fail To Agree on Jobs**  
*MB230704 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that the Mine Workers Union and the Gold Producers Committee of the Chamber of Mines have not reached agreement on the scrapping of job reservation in the mining industry.

The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Steyn, intends to have formal talks with both parties to establish their points of view. If consensus cannot be reached in the talks, the matter will be referred to the cabinet which will prepare a White Paper on the issue. A spokesman for the department of mineral and affairs says it could take several months before the issue comes up before the full cabinet.

**PFP Warns Government on Action Against Tutu**  
*MB231311 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1307 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — In the growing storm surrounding Bishop Desmond Tutu the government was warned today by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] not to take executive action against the Anglican churchman but rather to unban the African National Congress.

Bishop Tutu's statements on current tour of the United States, including his call for support of the African National Congress, were likely to have been the subject of discussion at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

In a statement that is likely to cause division in the ranks of the PFP, the chairman of the party's federal council, Dr Alex Boraine, warned the government not to take executive action against Bishop Tutu, "as this would only be interpreted as a vindictive step against the messenger who brings the bad news." Dr Boraine, a former moderator of the Methodist Church of South Africa, continued: "here are no elected black leaders in the normal sense of the word and inevitably church and labour leaders have to assume a more direct role."

Dr Boraine said to call for the support of the ANC was to risk a statutory offence and charges of aiding and abetting a banned organisation.

"Rather than bringing into play legal machinery, it would be much wiser to unban the ANC because it enjoys considerable support among black South Africans and sooner or later we will have to deal with it and it will be better to do so around a table than over the barrel of a gun."

**Ex-ANC Member Claims Receiving Money From Naude**  
*MB241027 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 2011 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Delmas, Jan 23, SAPA — A former member of the African National Congress told the Delmas circuit court today he had received money from the general secretary of the South

African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, after being stranded in South Africa.

The witness, who may not be named, was giving evidence in camera at the trial of 22 United Democratic Front [UDF] members charged with treason.

Mr X told the court how the ANC had smuggled various pamphlets into South Africa for distribution by other organisations. Speaking in Zulu through an interpreter, he said he had joined the ANC in June 1984 in Nairobi and then moved to Lesotho where he worked for the ANC's regional intelligence office.

"It was my duty to monitor Lesotho and I was also responsible for security and intelligence. The headquarters were in Masite but most of the security members were stationed in Maseru," he said, adding that the ANC had offices all over Lesotho at that time.

Mr X said he infiltrated South Africa in February 1985 after he had undergone training in various parts of East Africa. His mission was to set up "safe houses" in East London where ANC infiltrators could live undetected.

He returned to South Africa in May 1985 to deliver ANC pamphlets in Germiston but he ran out of money before he could complete his mission.

"I was told that if I needed financial or other help in South Africa I could contact COSAS (the now banned Congress of South African Students) or any other organisation affiliated to the Freedom Charter.

"I went to Khotso House (in Johannesburg, headquarters of the SACC) and spoke to a lady on the sixth floor. I was then referred to the SACC offices on the third floor. I walked into Beyers Naude's office and told him I needed money to use in South Africa because I had to do certain work for the ANC.

"He told me to speak softly and then gave me R60 which I told him would enable me to get money elsewhere. [sentence as received] He took the money out of an envelope in his jacket pocket," Mr X said.

Mr George Bizos SC [senior counsel] for the defence, objected to the evidence because Dr Naude had not been named as a conspirator in the indictment.

"Mr Jacobs (Mr Flip Jacobs for the state) has led evidence against individuals and bodies of high public profile without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves. This evidence was given to give publicity to bodies well known to the public.

"Your court is being used for purpose other than an attempt to convict those before you — to cast aspersions against people who have no audience before you," Mr Bizos told the judge.

Mr Justice K. von Dijkhorst said it was regrettable that persons were "tarred with a tar brush" during a court case and that he would rule later on the admissibility of this evidence.

Mr X described to the court how ANC pamphlets were allegedly smuggled into South Africa in the baggage of ANC members. He said they were either smuggled in the false bottom of a vehicle or in a camouflaged cooler bag.

"I brought some pamphlets about school boycotts and rents into the country. They did not have any ANC markings on them. Some of them were written under the name of COSAS," Mr X alleged.

"We also wrote pamphlets for the youth congress of the Queenstown and the Cape UDF in December 1984."

He claimed that in December 1984 members of the Cape UDF went to Lesotho to fetch ANC pamphlets about forced removals. Some of these UDF members also underwent ANC crash courses, he said.

The 22 accused face a main charge of treason and alternative charges of murder, furthering the aims of the ANC and terrorism.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

#### **SAIRR Discusses Possibilities for Negotiation**

*MB221247 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1237 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 22, SAPA — Despite the apparent national political stalemate between black and white, negotiation possibilities exist in South Africa.

This is the main finding of a research paper to be published next week by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

"Youth congresses who are supposed to form part of that generation for whom the time for talking has passed are far more willing to negotiate than the national rhetoric would suggest," the paper says.

Entitled "Black Politics at the Crossroads," the paper continues: "Possibilities exist for creating a negotiation politics in the townships which offers some hope of breaking out of the spiral of random militancy and repression which has plagued them since 1976."

Referring to consumer boycotts, and the resulting talks between boycott leaders and white businesses and municipalities, the paper notes: "the potential for beginning a similar negotiation process in the townships to the one which began in the factories after the Wichahn report may never have been greater. Rudimentary experiments in negotiation in several townships which have already begun did so because an uneasy equilibrium was achieved in which neither side could destroy each other."

The paper sees the role of business and the unions as very important in the development of alternative structures for future negotiation.

"The unions' experience has shown that grassroots politics can only thrive in a climate of negotiation. Only if the 'establishment', political and business, is willing to negotiate with local community leadership, will a more enduring — and orderly — black politics emerge," it argues. The paper says, however, that a "national political settlement is unlikely in the short or medium term," so that "any effective progress towards a settlement is likely to be made at the local level only."

Although some townships had been rendered "ungovernable, this does not represent an unstoppable tide towards political change or even permanent disruption. The aftermath of 1976 showed that the townships' political temperature can subside just as quickly as it rises unless militancy wins permanent gains," the paper says.

"While there is more organisation in the townships than a decade ago, it is still partial and weak. In some areas such as the East Rand, militancy already seems to be running out of steam," the paper says.

#### **ANC Seen as Region's 'Biggest' Destabilizing Factor**

*MB230916 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 0630 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Station Commentary: "ANC Destabilization in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The ANC terrorist organization of South Africa has once more been proved to be the biggest single destabilizing factor in southern Africa. The proof of this has been provided by the coup d'etat in Lesotho.

It is widely recognized that the presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho was one of the main reasons for the overthrow of the Jonathan regime by the country's paramilitary force. It was former Premier Leabua Jonathan's confrontation-seeking policy towards South Africa by harboring ANC terrorists which finally precipitated the coup.

To protect itself from terrorist attacks from Lesotho, South Africa has repeatedly had to introduce tougher security checks at Lesotho's borders to prevent terrorists and their weapons from crossing between the two countries. The latest increased security measures which caused food and fuel shortages in Lesotho, so angered the Basotho nation against the Jonathan regime that it precipitated the military takeover.

It is therefore clear that the ANC was one of the main causes of the trouble in Lesotho, and that it constitutes a destabilizing force in southern Africa. It is not the first time that the ANC has caused tension and instability between neighboring states in southern Africa. It has caused bad blood between Lesotho and Transkei; between Lesotho and Ciskei; between South Africa and Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The ANC has also caused trouble and bloodshed in Swaziland.

Southern Africa does not need and cannot afford the instability caused by terrorist organizations. During the past few weeks the South African Government had informed Lesotho, Swaziland,

Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia that they were again [word indistinct] ANC terrorist against South Africa. These countries must not blame South Africa if they become involved in action South Africa is forced to take to take to safeguard itself and its people against these terrorists. Good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation between South Africa and its neighbors will lead to more rapid reform and change in South Africa, and to greater development to benefit the whole of southern Africa and all its people.

### Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

#### [Editorial Report] Consumers Appeal for Help on Prices

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 22 January reports on page 3 that the Housewives League "plans to ask the government to remove the 12 percent GST [General Sales Tax] from all food."

Joy Hurwitz, president of the league, said they also expected the price of petrol to drop now that the rand "is in a better position." Mrs Hurwitz said she planned to meet with the minister of agriculture to discuss rises in the cost of milk, meat, maize and bread. Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP Brian Goodall commented that "We now begin to pay the price for political and economic mismanagement." He said: "I think it is vital the petrol price does not rise. The Government should use the massive surplus on the pipeline to help contain the petrol price."

#### Pupils 'Sjamboked' Back to School

An article on page 3 reports pupils in the Welkom township of Thabong were "forced back to school by sjambok-wielding gangs of vigilantes and parents, allegedly backed by local authority police and the SAP. Much of the action is said to have taken place at the Lebongang and Thutagauta high schools on Monday morning and seemed to be aimed at pupils who were not wearing uniforms. Children found off school premises were also flogged. South Africa Police involvement in the matter has been denied by Captain J. Fouche, liaison officer for the Northern Free State. Local authority representatives could not be found for comment." The report says a similar action allegedly took place earlier this month in the nearby town of Virginia.

#### Labor Law Under Investigation

Sheryl Raine reports on page 6 that Joel Fourie, chief director of labor relations in the Department of Manpower told a seminar this week that the National Manpower Commission was "investigating changes to Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, which makes strike action under certain circumstances a criminal offence." Under the law, workers and employers must exhaust all the dispute-settling machinery laid down in the act before a strike or lockout is regarded as legal. "The law, however, does not protect legal strikers from dismissal." "We recognise that the time has come to re-examine the law," Fourie said.

#### Black Housing Problem Discussed

Matthew Nell, general manager of the Urban Foundation, told a group of civil engineers that the housing problem was "exacerbated by apartheid legislation such as the Group Areas and Influx Control Acts," and that greater private sector involvement and the scrapping of such restrictive legislation were key issues in

solving the critical black housing shortage. "He predicted that about 2.8 million units would be required by the year 2000 to cope with black urban housing needs." Ulli Bleibaum, another speaker at the meeting, said the "regional Service Councils affecting black areas were inadequate as blacks did not get the same opportunities as whites in areas such as Sandton. The state should also recognize the need for additional land in black areas for community facilities," he said.

#### STAR on FCI Objectives

In an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says the reform objectives in the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI], "business charter and action programme" are "hardly startling objectives any more." The charter is really a sign of business anxiety that President P.W. Botha will fluff his "Rubicon 2" speech next week. "What the industrialists' initiative aims at is a strong and deliberate commitment by Mr Botha to specifics. In other words the FCI seeks a statement of intent along with actions which will help him to be believed."

#### Gorbachev Plan Worth a Chance

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper urges that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to rid the world of nuclear weapons be given a chance. "The first of Gorbachev's five year plans is so near to President Reagan's own 'Zero Option' proposals, rejected by Moscow in 1981, that it may be worth taking the Russian leader at face value on the first stage." "Propaganda or not, it would be senseless to reject out of hand Gorbachev's olive branch."

#### RSA Position in U.S. Congress

Neil Lurssen comments on page 14 that South African events should have a high profile in the second session of the U.S. Congress, "but it is unlikely that there will be any early action on demands that the U.S. beef up its limited economic sanctions against Pretoria." While the usual demands for fiercer sanctions will be made, "it is expected that these will not go to the vote because of the 'courtesy' of giving President Reagan's sanctions package of last September a chance to work."

#### Lesotho Council Composition

Gerald l'Ange reports on page 15 that "Political experts consider it unlikely that only military men will be appointed" to the new Military Council in Lesotho. General Lekhanya's Tuesday message which spoke of the path to "national reconciliation" is taken as a sign that the "soldiers will be forced to include some civilians, possibly even members of Chief Jonathan's cabinet," in the council. The appointment of Evaristus Sekonyana, former minister of planning and economic affairs, to head the delegation to Cape Town reinforces this view.

#### World Bank Urged to Help Lesotho

"Lesotho is set to become a real test case for the World Bank in its loudly proclaimed aims to promote sound economic development in sub-Saharan Africa," comments Trevor Walker on page 19. "Lesotho, under Jonathan, was a backwater, yet the Kingdom with no tribal differences to disturb its development and closely linked to South Africa for practically all its fiscus income, is now wide open for a capital boost — but it can only come from the World Bank."



### Civil Engineering Suffering

Frank Jans reports on the same page that South Africa's civil engineering industry is in a state of serious recession with little hope of recovery this year. The industry slump has greatly affected the workforce, which has fallen from "125,000 in 1981 to about 98,000 at the end of last year." The South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors said the out-of-work wage earners and their dependents could number as high as 150,000. "Another disturbing feature is that since many civil engineering employees are contract workers, the downturn is adding to the economic and unemployment burden in the black homelands and independent states from where these particular workers are drawn."

### Two Missing After Funeral

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 January reports on page 2 that two people, a man and a child aged about 6, "were feared dead in Khutsong, near Carletonville, on Monday." Police have confirmed the death of one man. Mourners at a funeral for an unrest victim said police and soldiers fired tearsmoke at the funeral procession as it left the local community hall for the cemetery. "Pandemonium broke loose and several people were injured. The boy and the men were among the people unaccounted for."

### Parents to Urge Pupils to School

A Kasigo, Krugersdorp parent has called a pupil-parent meeting. The paper reports on page 2. Morgan Montoedi said the last such meeting planned in the area was stopped by police. "Police told us to leave before we could tell our children what the resolution adopted at the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee Conference in December actually meant. We want to tell them tomorrow because we would not like to see them defying the resolution that they return to school on January 28," he said.

### SOWETAN on Opening CBD's

Commenting on the opening of Central Business Districts (CBD's) to all races in an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says: "The important thing about this announcement is that it shows the Government is acutely aware of the impediments that the apartheid laws have on the system of free enterprise. There is no doubt that the economy of this country will never be placed on a healthy footing as long as such antiquated laws and regulations pertain." The next step, it says, will be the "relaxation and final scrapping of other apartheid laws like the Group Areas Act."

### Unions Use Legal Channels

Sam Mabe notes in the "Focus" column on page 4 that the past years saw a sharp increase in the number of black trade unions which resorted to legal channels for the resolution of their disputes with management. "There were about 800 industrial disputes referred to the industrial court in 1985 as opposed to only 326 the previous year."

### Tutu Need Not Wait

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 22 January comments in an editorial on page 6 that Bishop Desmond Tutu "has gone beyond the bounds of fair opposition and fair comment during his present tour of the United States." He has claimed in several speeches that "he would risk being charged with treason

by calling for sanctions. He need not wait three months to do so openly, since he knows the Government is not going to accept his ultimatums. He should go ahead and achieve his martyrdom without further ado. Or does he think the Government will not charge him because of his international status?"

### Moutse Claims 'Studied'

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 21 January reports on page 3 that a spokesman for the office of the minister of constitutional development and planning confirmed that the "Lebowa Government's claims on Moutse and its summary withdrawal of the commissioner general of Lebowa" have been received by the office and "are being studied."

### Lesotho Corruption rumored

In an article on page 4 of the same edition, *DIE VADERLAND* says "the new military government in Lesotho has seized all books and documents of the deposed Jonathan Government." There is talk of largescale bribery and corruption by the Jonathan government. This information was leaked to *DIE VADERLAND* when it visited several government offices yesterday.

### Economic Upswing Noted

Otto Krause comments on page 6: "The upswing in the economy being experienced at present is something that started at the beginning of last year." The present strengthening of the gold price and the weakening of the dollar are also playing a role, although they are part of the whole picture. It is hoped that there will not be another political caper that would set the economy back another year. Concluding, he says: "The South African economy is one of enormous potential. It should be developed wisely."

### BEELD Says KGB Shot ANC

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 January reports on page 2 that "new light has been thrown on the death of nine alleged ANC members in a house in Maseru last year." It was not the South African Security Forces but the KGB, the Russian secret police, who perpetrated the deed, *BEELD* learned yesterday from a reliable source.

### RSA Destabilization Behind Coup

In an article on page 2 *BEELD* says "the leftist London daily, the *THE GUARDIAN*, has reported that Lesotho is the first victim of a coup resulting from South Africa's destabilizing tactics in southern Africa." South Africa's part in events is unjustifiable, it notes. It says that it is clear that apartheid is not only a problem in South Africa but threatens the whole southern African region.

### FCI Proposals Welcomed

In an editorial on page 10 *BEELD* says "in the difficult times in which South Africa finds itself, politically and economically, every honest and constructive effort to create a better future for all is welcome," including the new initiative by the Federated Chamber of Industries aimed at giving reform a push. "The latest initiative by business leaders could be the forerunner of a more fruitful interaction which could benefit all in South Africa."

### Change in Business Attitudes

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 22 January

says in its first editorial on page 8 that "the private sector has been said to criticize and prescribe from outside in times of crises." A different attitude has emerged in the Federated Chamber of Industries' (FCI) latest approach. It gives deserved recognition to the government's reform efforts, shows understanding of the problems, offers help and cooperation, and volunteers the business community to act as a mediator in and a catalyst for political negotiation.

#### Understanding Needed on Both Sides

In a second editorial on page 8, *DIE VADERLAND* says "it is a good thing that people such as Dr Nico Smith bring black perceptions to the attention of whites." There should be understanding of the way black children think about education and conditions in the country, but it should be clearly stated that the purpose of these efforts is not to justify the actions of black school children. "The perceptions of black youth are wrong and warped." It notes that the government is busy with a reform program aimed at political and economic reform. Concluding, it says, "The responsibility rests with Dr Smith — he has access to the black community — to preach the truth to the other side."

#### BEELD Says 20 Cubans Dead in Lesotho

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 January says in a front page article that "according to reports 20 Cubans have been killed in Lesotho." This step was the first taken by the military government against communist forces in Lesotho. *BEELD* could not, however, get official confirmation of this.

#### Old Mutual Eyes British Firm

In an article on page 18 *BEELD* says that Old Mutual, South Africa's largest life insurer, is negotiating to take over a British insurance company or alternatively to obtain a large interest in it. A spokesman of Old Mutual says the negotiations could possibly be concluded this week and an official announcement would be made. This would be the first great investment in the outside world.

#### 20 Percent Inflation Predicted

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 22 January says in an editorial on page 6: "We'd give short odds on the annualised increase in the consumer price index hitting 20 percent by July. That is our most optimistic view. It assumes that Fritz Leutwiler will manage to negotiate a reasonable foreign debt repayments programme and that, in consequence, the rand continues to edge upwards. It makes no allowance for State President P.W. Botha doing his worst next week when he is supposed to outline his proposed political 'reforms'."

#### FCI Charter Needs Government Support

In a second editorial on the same page *BUSINESS DAY* notes that the "Bill of rights and action programme" announced by the FCI "contains many perceptive insights, many admirable proposals, and what looks like a largely workable plan to cope with our economic and political problems." "In many respects it's the sort of document government should have produced, though now probably only a body like the FCI could do it as government is so short on credibility." It hopes there is more to this charter "than meets the eye — that it has been preceded by successful lobbying and negotiation with government, for example." Industry can implement their ideals as far as possible within their own

organizations, but unless government goes along with their ideas, "they won't get very far."

#### Further on FCI Charter

Andre van Zyl comments on page 6 that the final significance of the FCI charter "will depend on to what extent it is joined by other business groupings, to what extent it will be able to affect government action and to what extent it can reach blacks to achieve its stated aims." "Undoubtedly it will draw extensive support from countries in the free world, as well as from moderate blacks, but those who want nothing less than a radical reconstruction of the socio-economic order will be less than satisfied. But it will be a notable advance if all members of industry, commerce and business are persuaded to adhere to these rights and principles."

#### Impact of Open CBDs

Jan Strachan reports on page 10 that the opening of Central Business Districts (CBD's) as free trading areas "is unlikely to have an immediate significant effect on the property market. What the move will do, however, is legalise the position of a number of existing black CBD tenants. Blacks have been part of the CBD — occupying retail and office space — for several years now, in most cases either by going through white 'fronts' or where landlords have chosen to ignore the restrictive laws." Landlords are happy with the legalization of this practice, she says, but say the "next step must be the removal of race restrictions on central residential properties."

#### Government Holding Back on Tutu

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 23 January reports on page 1 that "it is understood that it is unlikely the Government will take action" against Bishop Desmond Tutu for his call for support for the ANC, "as it believes his recent statements could discredit him in the eyes of his overseas audience. U.S. Vice-President George Bush's criticism of Bishop Tutu's statements was seen as a first step in this direction."

#### Tutu Moneyraising Successful

Another article on page 1 reports that Tutu has raised almost R1 million in his tour of the U.S., "double the target set by the foundation sponsoring his tour."

#### Mine Mob Protected by 'Muti'

Don Holliday and Karen Bowes report on the same page that mine investigations into the murder of two white policemen by a mob of miners on Tuesday "have uncovered a bizarre reason for the mobsters' apparent fearlessness in the face of gunfire from the besieged policemen — the attackers believed they had been made invulnerable by 'magic muti' [potions]." A mine spokesman said about 200 people, all Xhosas, had been "vaccinated" by witchdoctors, who told them that "if they were anointed with the muti, they would be immune to rubber bullets fired by police and mine security agents." The mine investigation found that the gathering of miners leading to the clash was called to discuss various issues relating to the hostel system at the mine. "It is believed the gathering had also planned to demand exclusive hostels for Xhosa people."

#### SAP Criticized in 1983 Killings

*THE STAR* reports on page 3 that a government-appointed

commission of inquiry has found that the SAP could have helped avert the violent student-Inkatha clash at the University of Zululand in 1983 which left five dead and more than 100 injured. The commission criticized the SAP for failing to ensure that those attending an Inkatha ceremony where Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was to speak stayed near the meeting hall.

#### **Hundreds Seek Jobs**

"Hundreds of men, women and children flock to a new five-star Johannesburg hotel every day to seek jobs, even though there is a sign outside reading: 'Sorry, no vacancies'," *THE STAR* reports on page 4. Every day the general manager has to ask the crowd to leave.

#### **STAR on Inflation**

In an editorial on page 10 *THE STAR* says the better rand and gold prices have created euphoria which should have been dented with the inflation rate jump to 18.4 percent. "Economic policies must be overhauled and burgeoning State spending cut as an absolute priority," it says.

#### **RSA'S Nonviolent Options**

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper notes that Chief Buthelezi told a British audience "that non-violent possibilities in South Africa have not yet been exhausted." Many have come to doubt this view, it says, and "President Botha must open the way for negotiation in his speech to Parliament on January 31 by providing justification for believing negotiation will work."

#### **Lesotho Could Outlaw Parties**

A report on page 11 by "*THE STAR's* Africa News Service" says now that the executive and legislative powers in Lesotho have been vested in the King, "the next step will probably be the outlawing of political parties, followed by the promulgation of an amnesty to allow political exiles to return home." A general election "is not likely until the new military rulers are satisfied there has been reconciliation of the political feuds that have torn the country since independence." "In informed circles in Maseru it is said the major cause of the coup was the challenge posed to the military by the arming of the ruling Basuto National Party's Youth League. The military leaders are expected to reject any South African efforts to force Lesotho to expel the Soviet block and Chinese embassies, but they may require them to scale down their presence."

#### **SOWETAN Cites Rage Behind Killings**

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 23 January comments in an editorial on page 4 that the circumstances leading to the murder of two white policemen at the Westonaria mine are "sketchy. All we know is the police pounced on a group of people who were about to, or were, holding an illegal gathering." Normally a police warning would cause a crowd to disperse, "even if they grumbled. But they would listen to the voice of authority out of fear and respect. It seems the opposite happens here. When the police call for a meeting to break up, there is a fight. Why is this so? The reason is obvious. The political situation has inflamed tempers beyond rationality."

#### **AZAPO Warns Against Testifying**

An article on page 7 reports the Azanian People's Organization

(AZAPO) has warned "it will take strong action against members who 'testify in courts of law against fellow blacks'." Muntu Myeza, a publicity secretary for the organization, also said AZAPO is working to resolve the continuing strife between its members and the United Democratic Front (UDF), particularly in the eastern Cape. He said AZAPO is trying to meet with local UDF leaders. "AZAPO was extending its hand of friendship to the UDF and 'this must not be taken as a sign of weakness but as a sign of concern'."

#### **CITIZEN on Inflation**

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 23 January says in its editorial on page 6: "Fancy that! The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, is concerned that the country's inflation is running at 18.4 percent." Mr Du Plessis should not "simply wring his hands in concern, but do something about the matter. For in the end, allowing for factors that are beyond its control, it is what the Government does in its fiscal policy that will determine whether inflation gets out of hand or is brought down to an acceptable level."

#### **Soccer Leagues Forego Centenary Games**

Billy Cooper reports on page 9 that the National Soccer League and the National Professional Soccer League have confirmed that they would not take part in Johannesburg's centenary games. But spokesmen for the leagues said they were "not boycotting the games, and that there was no political motivation behind their nonparticipation." Their decisions were made last year because of their busy schedules, the spokesmen said.

#### **Buthelezi Called 'Voice of Reason'**

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 23 January says in an editorial on page 6 that Chief Buthelezi has spoken with great pragmatism this week and emerged as a "voice of reason." "If whites are pushed to the wall they'll scorch the earth," he said. "We fear there are many whites in this country only too ready to prove his words. And more than a few are in government. All the more urgency to talk." RSA's future lies in our ability to join hands with men of reason like Buthelezi. The business sector has already extended itself further than at any time before. When is government going to do the same? Simply put, why are we not talking to men like Buthelezi?"

#### **U.S. Support to UNITA**

A second editorial on the same page, says Reagan's overt support for UNITA has major implications for political developments on the subcontinent. The move must significantly shift the balance of power, it notes. "Overall, the moves of the last few weeks indicates a subtle shift to the right. The Lesotho crisis is shaking the formerly safe perch of the ANC in the country. American support in Angola will weaken the already tenuous hold of the MLPA [as published] regime there. But it would be a mistake for political leaders in this country to assume that these events are indicative of a rethink of the Western approach to SA's domestic policies."

#### **'Big Capital' Enemy of ANC**

In a column on page 6, Ken Owen discusses journalist Howard Barrell's account of ANC thinking. In a publication "Work in Progress", Barrell says the ANC has determined that "big capital" is part of the "enemy forces". Barrell speculates that

by nationalizing Anglo American Corporation, Barlow Rand and Sanlam, the ANC could "gain control of 75 percent of the economy, and that it would allow smaller businesses to continue in a mixed economy beneath these 'commanding heights'." But he notes that the SA Communist Party has a more ambitious program of nationalization. Barrell says the recent visits to the ANC by business leaders show these men "appear to recognise that SA is moving towards a scale and kind of struggle which could result in a successful quasi-Bolshevik insurrection, rather than a traditional black nationalist takeover." Part of the visitors' intention was to gauge the chances of buying a "political insurance policy, paid for by favours to the liberation movement or selected members of its leadership during the period of struggle.... Capital's prospects of succeeding with this tactic in the case of the ANC look very dim indeed." Barrell says the issue for the ANC is the "transfer of power to the people, to smash or dismantle apartheid totally. The issue is not a national convention." And talks with business leaders and other non-government elements are part of the "thrust to isolate politically the Botha government." Owen comments: "It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the ANC opposes any amelioration of apartheid that might reduce the ferocity of the revolutionary struggle into which it is now trying to draw prospective allies. None of this implies that nobody should talk to the ANC, but it is as well to recognise what the ANC want to talk about."

## SWAZILAND

**28 ANC Members Deported From Matsapa 'This Week'**  
*MB230848 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND*  
*in English 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 22*

[Text] A total of 28 members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) were this week deported from Swaziland to countries of their own choice.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, and Mrs F. Okaya of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] local office yesterday.

They were flown out of Matsapa Airport to different destinations in Africa.

Mrs Okaya said the UNHCR officers were given a opportunity to interview the refugees at Matsapa Central Prison before they were deported.

Mr Mdziniso said they were deported by the Ministry of Interior and Immigration in conjunction with the police. He said the refugees had reported themselves to the local UNHCR office and asked to be flown out of the country to destinations of their choice.

It could not be established how long they had been in Swaziland.

Mr Mdziniso said this was not necessarily a police matter as they had not been rounded up but had been dealt with by the Ministry of Interior together with the UNHCR office.

## ZIMBABWE

**147 'Exiles' Return From Botswana Refugee Settlement**  
*MB221226 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*  
*1110 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The Gaborone-based associate protection officer in the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], Mr (George) Okoth-Odho, says voluntary efforts by exiles to return home is the best solution to the world refugee problem. Mr (Okoth-Odho) said this during a short ceremony held in Plumtree in Zimbabwe yesterday to welcome Zimbabwean exiles who had just arrived home from the Dukwe refugee settlement in Botswana. He said both the UNHCR and the Botswana Government would always be ready to help refugees who opt to return to their countries of origin. A Zimbabwean Government official promised that the government will shoulder the responsibility of taking all the 147 returnees to their homes where they will be joining their families. The official said the returning Zimbabweans should feel free because they were home, and according to press reports, they all looked very happy.

Already more than 200 Zimbabwean exiles have returned to Zimbabwe voluntarily since December last year and at present the number of refugees at the Dukwe refugee settlement is reported to be more than 12,000. Most of the Zimbabwean refugees at the settlement are said to be now willing to go home. More than 50 of them have already registered to be interviewed soon for repatriation.

**HERALD Urges U.S., UK to Impose Sanctions on RSA**  
*MB231459 Harare THE HERALD in English*  
*17 Jan 86 p 6*

[Editorial: "The West and Sanctions"]

[Text] Comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa have become a sine qua non for speeding up the long-overdue demise of apartheid. The unconditional dismantling of apartheid would help reduce the bloodshed now engulfing this part of the world.

So it is amazing — event astonishing — to us to hear spokesmen for certain Western governments that proclaim themselves unflinching protagonists of human rights blithely saying they will not support tougher economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Britain and the United States, which proclaim themselves as champions of human rights, suddenly turn coy and reticent when it comes to massive human rights violations by the minority illegitimate Botha regime.

Britain imposed sanctions against Argentina when it was feuding with that country. The Reagan administration and its predecessors have freely imposed economic sanctions in pursuit of American national interests.

Victims of American economic blockades include, but are not limited to, Libya, Poland, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, Cuba



and Nicaragua. But when it comes to South Africa, the contemporary world's major human rights violator, the Americans strangely oppose sanctions.

A look at the racist regime's record is revealing. Last year that regime hanged 137 people (up from 115 in 1984), most of them blacks. Between July 22 1985 and December 31 1985 the South African racists detained 7478 opponents of apartheid under the regime's illegal state of emergency.

Between February 1984 and December 31 1985 at least 1071 people, mostly blacks, were killed in South Africa, most of them murdered by Pretoria's police. This domestic catalogue could go on ad infinitum. So we will not bore anybody here.

Externally the record is just as grim. Pretoria has invaded and murdered in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. Pretoria trains, arms and controls murderous bandits in Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique. Pretoria's troops have violated the sovereignty of its neighbours time and again.

Its agents have assassinated, murdered, tortured and maimed anti-apartheid opponents everywhere. In short, Pretoria practices

state terrorism on a scale not matched by any other country (Israel excepted) in the world.

The reasons used by the Reagan administration to justify sanctions against Libya pale into insignificance when compared to the obnoxious record of the murderous Pretoria regime.

We are indeed amazed that those self-proclaimed opponents of human rights violations are able to come up with so many reasons for sanctions against other countries, but when it comes to South Africa they come up with numerous excuses for not imposing economic sanctions. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that at heart many of these leaders sympathise with South Africa's racism and really do not care for the suffering of that tortured country's black majority.

But we shall not be deterred. We shall continue to push for mandatory economic sanctions against that terrorist regime. And we hope the rest of the sane international community, including Americans and Britons, will join us in this holy crusade.

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JANUARY 1986

## PDRY

A YSP Central Committee statement broadcast by Aden radio 24 January named 50 YSP leaders and cadres killed in the "massacres" perpetrated by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's men 13 January. The list included 'Ali Nasir Ahmad 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Salih Muslih Qasim, minister of defense; and 'Ali Sha'i Hadi, chairman of the YSP Central Committee. The statement also announced 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's dismissal from all party and state posts, noting that the Central Committee has chosen Haydar Bakr al-'Attas to "temporarily assume the chairmanship of the state." Al-'Attas' election as deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium was subsequently reported by the radio, which noted that he will currently assume all the responsibilities of chairman. Al-'Attas arrived at Aden Airport 25 January, where he was met by YSP officials Salim Salih Muhammad and Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, according to the radio. Yemeni sources cited by the UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* described Salim Salih Muhammad as the "strong man" in Aden who will be the most powerful new leader if 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il does not recover from serious injuries.

As for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, QNA said his forces control four governorates in the east of the country and Radio Monte Carlo reported that he has threatened to recapture the capital if his opponents do not surrender by 29 January. An Aden radio commentary acknowledged that 'Ali Nasir is reorganizing the "remnants" of his forces. Meanwhile, Tripoli television reported that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi stressed his support for 'Ali Nasir in a 25 January "contact" with the PDRY president. On the YAR's view of the situation, the UAE paper *AL-ITTihad* said the YAR has told other states that the YSP Central Committee decision to dismiss 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is "illegal" and will only lead to further bloodshed, Abu Dhabi radio reported. *AL-KHALIJ* cited reports of YAR troop movements in the direction of the PDRY border 25 January, warning journalists, however, to stay away.

## Libya

"War will occur" if U.S. planes or warships violate Libyan "territorial waters," Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi warned in a 25 January news conference broadcast by Tripoli television. Shown addressing newsmen on board a naval gunboat in Misratah harbor, Col Al-Qadhafi said 32.5 degrees North latitude is the "line of death" where Libyan forces would fight "with our backs to the wall," adding that a U.S.-Libyan clash was expected "at any moment during these maneuvers." Al-Qadhafi said he would sail the gunboat from Misratah along the 32.5 degree line to Benghazi "to prove to the Americans that we are here." Meanwhile, a Tripoli radio commentary called the U.S. military exercises off the Libyan coast a return to "gunboat diplomacy."

In an interview with the Athens paper *TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS*, Col Al-Qadhafi said that if the United States were to attack Libya, "we would attack the U.S. bases in Europe, particularly those in the Mediterranean region," and that "all" U.S. targets, both civilian and military, would be subject to attack.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said in a Paris radio interview that if the EC decides to carry out an economic boycott of Libya, the Arab League "will automatically be led to taking retaliatory measures." He added that the Arab states would also "show their solidarity" in the event of an armed attack against Libya. In Rabat, Morocco's King Hassan warned in a letter to President Reagan carried by MAP that U.S.-Libyan relations could "dangerously lead to a point of no return" and he asked that "peaceful means" and "dialogue" be used to settle the two countries' differences.

## Jordan-PLO; Jordan-Israel

Jordan's King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman 25 January, according to the *JORDAN TIMES*. 'Arafat was expected to inform the king of the PLO's "final position" on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the paper added citing "informed sources." Husayn and 'Arafat also met 26 January, according to Amman radio. Meanwhile, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary reiterated that the PLO will not retreat from its "total rejection" of the "ill-omened" Resolution 242. In London, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Jerusalem television that he doubts that the goal of Israeli-Jordanian talks by the end of February can be met, in spite of a U.S. "supreme effort" in this regard. Peres had earlier announced that King Husayn has told Israel that Jordan will conduct talks with Israel "within a short period of time," Jerusalem radio reported.

## Egypt-Israel

President Husni Mubarak met with Israeli Minister of State 'Ezer Weizman 26 January, MENA reported. Weizman's goal was to create the framework for a summit meeting between Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, according to Jerusalem radio.

## Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil has called for an extraordinary cabinet session 27 January to approve referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, the president's office announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil's decision to ask the Chamber to discuss the agreement is in accordance with an understanding reached with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the statement maintained. However, the radio subsequently broadcast Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement that he has "declined to attend" the cabinet

session and that referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber is impossible.

In another development, Samir Ja'ja' was elected Chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee 24 January, according to a Lebanese Forces statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. The new Lebanese Forces leadership is eager to abide by the spirit of the tripartite agreement, the statement added, but it reserves the right to propose certain amendments to it. The statement invited the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party to revive the tripartite committee meetings in Damascus. As for Elie Hubayqah, the former Lebanese Forces leader, Beirut radio reported his arrival in Zahlah 26 January for talks with local leaders on the establishment of a broad national front that will seek to implement the tripartite agreement.

#### **Iraq-Iraq War**

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi military garrison southeast of Al-'Amadiyah 24 January and other garrisons west of and in Rawanduz 26 and 27 January, according to Iranian Joint Staff communiques cited by IRNA. An Iraqi military spokesman said the Al-'Amadiyah and Rawanduz raids were on civilian

areas, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes hit two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast and attacked five Iranian military camps over the weekend, according to Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

#### **OPEC**

Iran is cutting its oil production by half "until further notice" and calls on other oil-producing states to join it in "thwarting" the "well calculated and continuous plot by Western countries" to weaken the oil-exporting nations, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said following a Cabinet session 26 January, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, the OPEC ministerial committee charged with enforcing OPEC'S oil production quotas is to meet in Vienna 3 February, IRNA reported citing the Iraqi oil minister.

#### **Morocco-SDAR**

Seventy Moroccan soldiers were killed in two operations by Polisario forces 23 January, according to a Saharan Information Ministry communique reported by APS.

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**Arab League Plans To Discuss U.S. Libyan Boycott**  
*AU241941 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) — Arab League foreign ministers will discuss the U.S. economic Boycott of Libya in their meeting in Tunis next Thursday [30 Jan] and take retaliatory steps, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi said in a radio broadcast here today.

"Any economic or other measures against Libya, a member of the Arab League, will result in the immediate solidarity of all the states in the league," Mr. Klibi said on Radio France Internationale.

"We will discuss the attitudes of all nations which have taken measures against Libya, and we too will take measures," he said.

Speaking on terrorism, MR. Klibi said, "Arab countries are unanimously against it," and he added: "For me, Abu Nidal is a myth."

In other comments, Mr. Klibi said the Arab League would do everything possible to have Egypt, the most populous Arab country, readmitted to the 22-member organisation.

Egypt was excluded after signing its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

**More on Countermeasures**

*JN250651 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
*0530 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Our colleague Nabil Darwish yesterday met with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi who, as we know, is on a tour of Europe to sound out European capitals on their positions concerning the sanctions against Libya. The secretary general affirmed that any European sanctions against Libya will lead to Arab solidarity. Let us now hear what the Arab secretary general said yesterday to our colleague Nabil Darwish:

[Begin Chadli Klibi recording] There is no doubt that we have touched on the subject of the threats against Libya. I explained to the European officials I met with that the Arab states will be in solidarity with the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyyah if economic or other sanctions are taken against that fraternal country. I also warned of the consequences of such a decision. I believe that the talks I held in the three capitals have shown a conviction that such sanctions are ruled out. [end recording]

The secretary general also spoke about Egypt's return to the Arab League. He said that the Arab states should work for Egypt's return to the league and the league itself will do everything possible for Egypt's return.

**Criticizes U.S. 'Provocations,' Israel**

*LD261442 Kuwait KUNA in English 1332 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Rome, Jan 26 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi Sunday refuted Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres'

illusions of an imminent Arab-Israeli direct negotiations and criticized the American provocations off the Libyan coast.

Klibi told KUNA in an exclusive statement that during his four-nation European tour that concluded today he discussed with officials a number of issues topped by the current threats against Libya.

He expressed satisfaction over the balanced analyses of those he met in West Germany, Holland, France and Italy over the Libyan-American crisis which indicated that they favored not to boycott Libya economically since charges against it were not verified in addition to their countries' keenness on maintaining the amicable and fruitful cooperation between the Arab and European groups.

"Our talks tackled in this respect cooperation in the economic, technical, cultural and political fields", he elaborated.

The Europeans, "are following up with concern developments of the American military demonstration" opposite of the Libyan Gulf of Sidra, Klibi said, adding that "we call on this superpower, the U.S., to refrain from threatening use of force which can bear negative repercussions on the region and on relations between the Arab countries and the United States. We hope that America would give up the use of force."

International problems are solved through diplomatic negotiations and reasonable dialogue, Klibi noted.

Klibi said that he called on European foreign ministers to concentrate on the basic problem from which all current repercussions emanated, namely the Palestine question, and the Mideast crisis in general.

"I have told them (the European officials) that there should be a serious and tangible effort to convince Israel of the importance of seizing the available opportunity to end the Arab-Israeli dispute on the basis of international legitimacy as embodied in the Arab Fes plan", the League chief executive underlined.

He noted that the EEC members have also called for applying international legitimacy in their Venice Declaration and pointed out "I think I was met with willing listeners particularly when focussed on (Israeli Premier) Shim'on Peres' current attempts to spread illusions on the direct Arab-Israeli negotiations."

Klibi said that Peres, during his European tour, had spread the illusions that Arab-Israeli direct negotiations were imminent while in fact these negotiations are as far at present as ever before.

Klibi attributed such a situation to the fact that Israel did not change its known stance over the Arab-Israeli conflict and did not accept international legitimacy as the basis for any settlement and would rather like to drag the Arab countries into Camp David-like settlements that are rejected by the Palestinian people and Arab countries.

"My tour was beneficial in this respect," he said, and expressed the opinion that contacts should continue at the level of foreign

ministers between the Arab and European countries to resist the trend, Israel is trying to create and impose.

The League's top executive said that he explained to European officials the dangerous effects of the Iraq-Iran war on the two warring countries, the Gulf region and world peace and security.

He asserted that the joint Arab-European interest call on the European states to launch efforts toward ending the war while maintaining legitimate rights of both warring parties.

The discussions further tackled the situation in Lebanon which Klibi described as "critical and gloomy."

"We are keen that both Arab and non-Arab efforts would jointly work for the restoration of peace to Lebanon", he elaborated.

Klibi said that during the talks "we reached the joint conclusion that current events in Aden pose as a serious development in the region and against gains of that small country."

He seized the opportunity to direct a repeated appeal through KUNA to brothers in Aden to resort to reason and higher national interest which is more important than any other considerations.

The national interest impose on all factions in Democratic Yemen to amend their differences on basis of national interest which stipulates the return of peace to that country and exerting serious endeavor for the welfare of South Yemen and the region.

#### **PLO's Al-Hasan on Terrorism, PLO Policies, Ties**

*PM241537 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic  
7 Jan 86 pp 27, 29*

[Unattributed interview with Fatah Central Committee Member and PNC Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Khalid al-Hasan in Rabat; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: There has been a mounting campaign against you on the charge of terrorism. How do you explain that?

Al-Hasan: In order to be able to explain it one should understand the link between those who level terrorism accusations against the PLO and their general approach to the PLO. Those who accuse us are the Western camp and its media and the Zionist entity and its world organizations. They are hostile not only to the PLO but also to the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

Everybody and every nation rejects terrorism. They describe our struggle as a terrorist process because they want that description of the Palestinian people to stick in the minds of international public opinion which would then condemn us to death.

They use our people's state of rejection to inflame public opinion to the point where any aggression by these circles against our people would become a "legitimate" act widely supported by the people of the various Western states. This explains the secret and

aim of the Western media campaign against the PLO. That aim is to justify strikes against the PLO and the Palestinian people and prevent recognition of their legitimate rights, negotiations, and dealings with them.

*AL-HAWADITH*: There is a call for an international conference on terrorism. Would you participate in such a conference if invited?

Al-Hasan: We do not fear any international conference on terrorism. In fact we support such a conference because we are opposed to terrorism. The meaning of terrorism must be understood. According to international law and the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian question, armed resistance against the occupation authorities in the occupied territories is not terrorism. Whatever types of violence are used, it is still not terrorism as long as it is directed against the occupation authorities.

As I have said, we support an international conference that would spell out the true meaning of terrorism as I have explained and that would condemn terrorism and use every means to prevent it.

*AL-HAWADITH*: Was the Cairo Declaration a move to repudiate the campaign launched against the PLO, and which interpretation does Khalid al-Hasan support?

Al-Hasan: The Cairo Declaration was nothing new. Almost identical statements were issued at the recent Casablanca summit conference and before that by the PLO in 1974. The PLO has issued several statements in the past condemning terrorism as a principle and also condemning terrorist operations. The timing was perhaps the new element.

Repetition at this stage is a part of a diplomatic battle we are waging against the Zionist, American, and Western media onslaught. It is a splendid diplomatic move particularly because we mean what we say in this connection.

For many years I suffered at the hands of those people who are now rejecting the declaration. They want the drafting of sentences to include details of the details so that one would have no planning secrets left and would become exposed to one's rival and enemy who would benefit from such details to slaughter you here and there on the political, military, and informational levels.

There is no room for different interpretations. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was clear. He rejected operations outside the occupied territory and he rejected terrorism outside the occupied territory.

This is a sound and correct policy. In regard to the occupied territory, the statement said that resistance to occupation is legitimate. I do not want to make any accusations and I am not good at making accusations, but I put a big question mark on these doubt campaigns which only benefit the Zionist enemy.

*AL-HAWADITH*: But there have been various interpretations in both East and West. The Egyptians have said that the Cairo Declaration stipulates that Palestinian military operations will be confined to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

**Al-Hasan:** Everyone is entitled to his interpretation. We resist occupation in accordance with our own views. We are only committed to our own interpretation. It is not necessary to announce these interpretations to the world. We are still engaged in a battle with the enemy and we should not announce everything we decide or plan.

**AL-HAWADITH:** There are so many ambiguous statements that could be interpreted in different ways. The whole world wants you to be clear.

**Al-Hasan:** We are clear on everything. What do you mean by ambiguity?

**AL-HAWADITH:** Apart from the Cairo Declaration, the Amman agreement is still interpreted in more than one way by the Palestinian leadership and even your Jordanian partners.

**Al-Hasan:** In my meetings and discussions with King Husayn before and after the agreement I never heard him give an interpretation that contradicted the agreement or our understanding of it.

**AL-HAWADITH:** The Jordanian interpretation of the agreement recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242.

**Al-Hasan:** No, the Jordanian brothers did not say that the agreement recognizes Resolution 242 as a political solution or as the sole basis for peace.

The agreement clearly speaks of UN resolutions including UN security Council Resolution 242. In other words Resolution 242 and the other UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. This is the interpretation of the Jordanian brothers and it is also our interpretation.

**AL-HAWADITH:** It has been said that you fear the improvement of Syrian-Jordanian relations.

**Al-Hasan:** We do not fear the development of these relations. Whoever builds his political analysis on emotions or historical events achieves no results. Politics are interests and interests change and therefore political attitudes change.

The interests between us and Jordan have changed and consequently the Jordanian position changed. Based on what I heard from Jordanian officials and from His Majesty King Husayn himself I do not sense any contemplation on their part of restricting Palestinian-Jordanian relations or abrogating the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement as rumored.

**AL-HAWADITH:** Have your relations with Syria reached a deadlock?

**Al-Hasan:** Our relations with Syria cannot reach a deadlock because they are political relations. As for political attitudes, I challenge anyone in the whole world to prove that there is a single point of disagreement between Syria and the PLO or that the PLO has lagged even one step behind Syria in its political attitude.

I do not see any political differences, at least not between the stated Syrian policy and the Palestinian policy. I know that we have nothing undecided in the PLO but I do not know about Syrian policy.

**AL-HAWADITH:** So why has the dispute continued?

**Al-Hasan:** It is a question of Syrian political priorities. Syria, as a state, has placed Lebanon at the top of its priorities.

To Syria, Lebanon is like the stomach is to the human body. Syria cannot live with an ailing stomach. Solving the Lebanese problem necessitated the Syrian-Palestinian confrontation. At the time, when Syria was calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, the Soviet Union was calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli as well as the multinational forces.

For Israel to withdraw, U.S. approval was necessary. The United States and Israel made withdrawal conditional on expulsion of the PLO from Lebanon. Because the Israeli artillery was only 25 km from Damascus it was imperative that the PLO withdraw so that Israel would withdraw. Because Lebanon, not the Palestinian question, tops the list of Syrian priorities the disputes increased and ranged from the Tripoli incidents to the camps war.

Therefore, if the Lebanese crisis begins to be resolved that would also mark the beginning of Syrian-Palestinian relaxation.

If relations improve Syria will assume a leading role which is in the interest of Syria and the Arab world because nobody can deny Syria's role as far as regional security as a whole is concerned, but without the Palestinian cause and the PLO that role is very weak just as Arab solidarity without Syria is weak and harmful to us and to our cause. It is in our mutual interests that Syrian-Palestinian relations should not be deadlocked. They should return to normal.

**AL-HAWADITH:** As far as the Lebanese crisis is concerned there has been some relaxation, especially after the signing of the tripartite agreement. So do you expect a Syrian-Palestinian relaxation?

**Al-Hasan:** The Lebanese crisis will not be resolved in the near future and Syrian-Palestinian relations will not improve unless there is a general Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation and a summit conference is held. Something new might emerge at such a conference. This falls under the Arab method of settling disputes.

**AL-HAWADITH:** Libyan-Palestinian relations improved at one point and then froze again. The Rabat reconciliation committee did not meet with the Libyan and Palestinian delegations. Why is that, and is there anything new in your relations with Tripoli?

**Al-Hasan:** There is nothing new and I do not believe that there will be anything new in the near future, but we consider ourselves to be friends of Libya and the Libyan people. We cooperate with them on the basis of commitment to what we agree upon without either side interfering in the affairs of the other.



## PDRY

**YSP Central Committee Issues Press Statement***GF241839 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic**1630 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Announcer-read "text" of the press statement issued after the convocation of the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee on 24 January; monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, poor reception on 11770 and unheard on 7190 khz]

[Text] O masses of our hero Yemeni people. O revolutionary laborers, peasants and intellectuals. O audacious soldiers and officers. The YSP Central Committee held its second extraordinary session today on 24 January to study the current situation in the country following the bloody coupist attempt planned by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad through executing the ugliest crime in the contemporary history of our Yemeni people. This crime was designed to annihilate and to physically liquidate the collective leadership of the YSP which is represented by the Political Bureau Central Committee and thus to monopolize power and to establish an openly bloody terrorist regime.

This session dwelt on a report presented by the YSP Political Bureau which analyzed what happened in our country on the morning of bloody Monday, 13 January 1986, and the dangerous developments witnessed by the country since plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his killers and murderers, exploded the situation in a tragic and bloody way. The report clearly revealed the plot to which our party, revolution, and people were subjected and the savage execution which truly revealed the class and reactionary ideological identity of the planners of the 13 January 1986 coup, foremost of whom is 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The Central Committee unanimously stressed the correctness and the soundness of the analysis presented by the Political Bureau. The Central Committee also firmly condemned the sinful plot planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to physically liquidate the members of the Political Bureau as a first step toward eliminating the YSP and hence toward eliminating the revolutionary experience in the southern part of our homeland and to frustrate the ambitions of the Yemeni toilers in liberation, progress, socialism, and unity.

The YSP Central Committee, while reviewing its extraordinary session, the developments taking place in the country, and the results of the insane adventure perpetrated by the adventurer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his criminal aides, confirm to the party strugglers, and to the masses of the people as a whole, that the revolution in our country was subjected to the most grave plot ever experienced since its eruption on 14 October 1963 from the proud climaxes of the Ghassan mountains. This plot is the most bestial and bloody ever. Its goals were absolutely aggressive and destructive because they were about to eliminate our revolution and destroy all of the revolutionary achievements and gains attained through the sacrifices of our people and party, foremost of which is the party of the Yemeni working class, the YSP, to whose beating heart and collective mind, the Political Bureau, the barbaric coupists directed their daggers and their arrows, to thus cause the malfunctioning of the party, to paralyze it, and to

cancel its leading role in the society.

Undoubtedly, the vile plot was planned and practically implemented in complete coordination and cooperation with the imperialist and reactionary circles and was engineered by the experts of the bloody coups and the makers of the fascist regimes in our contemporary world. This is something similar to the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and the fascist regime in Chile

O masses of our great people, the progressive course of our party and revolution, which is based on the ideology of scientific socialism and the international proletariat and which genuinely expresses the supreme interests of the Yemeni working class and its allies, the toilers, flagrantly contradicts the aggressive interests and objectives of the imperialist and reactionary forces. That is why, with every new progress and development we attain in our courageous struggle under the collective leadership — to implement the political and ideological policy of our party and to practically implement its goals — the forms and styles of the imperialist and reactionary powers develop while the forms of the confrontation between the Yemeni revolutionary and its class enemies diversify at home and abroad.

With the progress attained by the revolution toward the attainment of its goals and while it gets stronger and its basic social powers become coherent in a firm social unity — under an aware pioneer leadership that has firm faith in the theory and practice of the ideology of the working class — the hostile class powers move to unite themselves with the imperialist and reactionary powers to jointly concoct hostile plots and machinations designed to liquidate the revolution and all its achievements, confiscate its freedom, and restore it to the dark prison of the peoples, the prison of the neo-colonialist.

O proud masses of our people, since the early days of its victory in 30 November 1967 our glorious revolution was subjected to acts of interference and armed aggression. It also faced many forms of media, political, and economic siege. This was designed to strangle and annihilate it while still a fledgling, and to swallow up the newly born national regime. Had it not been for the rallying of the toiling masses around its experienced political pioneer and their desperate attitude to defend the revolution and the progressive system in our country, it would be easy for the imperialists and the reactionaries to accomplish their goals, which are opposed to our progress, liberation, freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

One after the other, the imperialist plots crashed on the rock of our party and people's heroic defense of the revolution and its achievements. This made imperialist and reactionary circles diversify their methods, forms, and styles with the aim of attaining their basic goals represented in liquidating our revolution and its progressive achievements.

One of the most grave and destructive styles of the revolution and the experience is the internal blowing up, the exploding, of the party through elements and powers opposed to the class and the ideological policy of the party. The imperialist circles realized that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was a desirable prize and bet on this losing horse, [whose role it was] to scuttle the revolutionary experience and to terminate the party through the physical



liquidation of its collective leadership. With this, the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist clique played the role of Trojan horse for the imperialists and reactionaries in the ranks of our party and revolution. It was nothing novel that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad unveiled his genuine reactionary face and showed his class and ideological association with the class enemies of our revolution at home and abroad. The Central Committee recognized our class and ideological difference with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody gang due to the contradiction of his course, thinking, and practices, with the party course specified in the program and his obvious deviation from the party principles specified in the internal system which are defined in democratic centralization, collective leadership, criticism, and self-criticism.

Since he assumed the post of party and state leadership he has acted in ways that contradict the party policy and course in various fields. In the party he was working to weaken its leading role, to paralyze the effectiveness of the leading and primary organs, to neglect their role and to disavow party organized principles which organize internal party life. He was working to consolidate the individualistic attitude and tyranny, and at the same time obstruct the work of the organs and state institutions and ministries, interfere in their daily activities, and loot the powers of central authority. This led to the spreading of disorder, chaos, and violations of the laws organizing life in our country.

In the economic field, in his capacity as leader of the government and the party and state, he worked to cause great damage to our national economy through a parasitic consuming of life in our country and put great obstacles before genuine economic and social progress and the continuous march of our country toward socialism. During the period which followed his assumption of power, he deviated from our party's economic policy toward the extreme right and pursued a devastating economic policy that permitted unlimited parasitic economic activity. This was accompanied by extravagance with public money, and material and other bribes to corrupt, silence, and ensure the loyalty of party and state cadres to this rightist course. This led to an increased deficit which reached a horrible figure threatening the country with an economic crisis more dangerous in terms of its political, economic, and social consequences.

O masses of our people, the practices of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloc-forming separatist and rightist clique have been seriously discussed since the regular 10th session by the ranks of the party and its leading and primary organs. The party criticized the practices and behaviors of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the clique and members loyal to him. The party cadres made their critical remarks to the Central Committee, its Secretariat, and the Political Bureau. During its regular sessions the Central Committee discussed these situations and passed correct and right resolutions, but 'Ali Nasir Muhammad continuously worked to create a hostile atmosphere and to distribute weapons, threatening to explode the situation and liquidate the leadership. All this was blackmail and intimidation. Our people know well that a number of the YSP Central Committee sessions were accompanied by fear and anxiety. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad even used to create acute crises during the meetings of the Political Bureau. Despite this, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau passed daring resolutions; but these resolutions could not

find their way to execution and remained in files and drawers, because 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was not satisfied with them because they contradicted his ideological and political course.

In his capacity as the leader of the party, state, and government he intentionally froze and delayed Central Committee resolutions and turned his back on them, although they were issued by the highest organ of the party. All this further confirmed for us the reality of our class and ideological difference from plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his apostate plotters. With our knowledge of this clearly principled class and ideological difference — which the misleading crusade by some media, controlled by his supporters who attempted to hide the honest word, and the merchants of false chatter and cheap hypocrisy failed to hide — the party collective leadership, represented by the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, worked with a spirit of sincerity and loyalty to the party documents and doctrines with confidence in the party and people to settle the difference in accordance with party legitimacy on the basis of internal socialism and the internationalist proletariat and its instructions on the construction of a leading party of a new kind. But 'Ali Nasir Muhammad continuously showed unlimited arrogance and selfishness, foolishly presenting himself as an alternative to the party and placing himself above its leading organs.

During the period which followed the third party congress he intentionally worked to delay Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretariat activity. This prompted the Political Bureau to insist on activating the work of the leading and primary party organs to ensure the consolidation of the party's leading role in society. This was done because the Central Committee and the Political Bureau are thoroughly convinced that maintaining the safety of the revolution march is intimately connected with the leading and pioneering role of our party, which is the safety valve of the revolution and the condition for its essential victory. This unanimous position held by the Political Bureau, which completely conforms with the supreme interests of our homeland, revolution, and glorious party, did not satisfy plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

At the time he was showing cunning artifice and perfidious deception in agreeing to hold Political Bureau meetings, he was thinking and planning the most savage and barbaric means to enable him to achieve his liquidation objectives. He called for the convening of the regular meeting of the Political Bureau after he had prepared his bad coupist statement which was falsely attributed to the Political Bureau. During this meeting — which he did not attend — he issued instructions to his personal guards to shoot and kill the Political Bureau members. On the same day he designated his rancorous cliques in the army, police, and state security organs to organize imaginary meetings of a large number of military unit commanders and officers so that they could be liquidated in the meeting rooms. His beast killers spread into the suburbs of the capital and controlled crossroads and entrances to homes and streets and broke into ministry, institutional, and state department buildings to arrest and detain the leading party cadres loyal to the party class and ideological course and committed to its collective leadership. A number of Central Committee members and party cadres were killed in detention places established by the coupists. After receiving orders from plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his aides, the

coupists fired upon and killed the detainees. The killing of unarmed detainees is a savage crime and an obvious fascist act. Therefore, the Central Committee strongly and firmly condemns these savage acts which contradict the cultural manners and traditions of the Yemeni people. The party has offered a number of heroic martyrs from among the members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the party cadres who fell victim in the massacres perpetrated by the coupists on 13 January 1986.

The comrades who were martyred are 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; 'Ali Sha'i Hadi, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Party Control Committee; 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Qasim 'Abdallah al-Zumahi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the national leadership of the People's Militia; Dr Thabit 'Abid Husayn, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and first deputy minister of state security; Sa'id Salim al-Khaybah, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Financial Inspection Committee; Major Muhammad Thabit Sufyan, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and commander of Aden Governorate's militia; Dr 'Abd al-Malik Muhammad 'Ali, candidate member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Zayd 'Ali Sayf, member of a leading committee and an official in the Organizational Department; Dr Thabit Muhsin, party member and an official at the Organizational Department; Mansur Qa'id Yusuf, secretary of the base organization and chief of a section in the Economic Department; Dr Muhammad Salim 'Ali, party member and chief of the inspection section at the Ideological Department; 'Abd al-Wasi' al-Saqqaf, party member and chief of a section at the Economic Department; 'Alawi 'Abd al-Hadi, party member and chief of Asian and African Affairs at the Foreign Relations Department; Salih Hasan Muhammad 'Abd al-Safi, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; 'Abd al-Rahman Salih 'Isa, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; 'Uthman 'Ali al-Ma'mari, party member and an official at the Party Research Center; Sa'id Rashid, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; Qasim 'Ali Sa'id, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf 'Abd al-Rahman, party member and chief of the international organizations section at the Foreign Relations Department; Ahmad 'Abdallah Thabit, party member and responsible for the security and defense section; Muhyi al-Din Ahmad Sa'id, party member and assistant chief accountant at Aden refineries; Qa'id Muthayni 'Umar, member of Ma'mur District committee; Captain Salih Husayn, first secretary of the party committee at the Interior Ministry; Ahmad Sharaf Hamid; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maflahi, commander of the police of Minor Aden center; Lieutenant Colonel Mahmud Srlih, director of the Combat Training Department at the Defense Ministry; Major Ahmad (Shatil), commander of the 10th Air

Brigade; Major Bakil Hashim, commander of the 9th Air Brigade; Major Muhammad Musa'id, adjutant of the Political Reconnaissance Department; Captain Husayn 'Ali Qasim, chief of the political section at the supply and procurement units; Major Zayn Dayyan, chief of the operations room of the People's Militia; Major Faysal Rashid, adjutant of reconnaissance; Captain Hashim 'Abid Husayn, an official at the state security; Major Muhammad 'Abdallah Ba Qu'ayti, director of the cadres department at the State Security Ministry; 'Ali Salih Nashir, secretary of the Political Bureau; Salih 'Ali Ba Nafi', a party cadre member; 'Abd al-Salam Muhammad, second secretary of the party organization at Aden refineries; 'Abd al-'Aziz Qadiri, member of the al-Sha'b District committee; Mihadhar 'Ali Mihadhar, second secretary of the party committee at the Interior Ministry; Muthanna Salih Muhammad, adjutant of the Militia Reconnaissance Department; Major Mahdi 'Ali Nu'man, director of the Civil Defense Department; Major Salih Sa'id (al-Bam), a political deputy; Major Muhammad 'Abdallah Sa'd, a cadre member in the state security; Ahmad Hajib; and 'Alawi Talib.

Masses of our great people! While aware of the enormity of the losses and the magnitude of the sacrifices, the YSP Central Committee calls upon party organizations and all members and candidate members to show more cohesion of struggle and to consolidate our party, organizational, and ideological unity on the basis of the party program and its internal system, and urges the masses of the people, and personnel of the Armed Forces, police, state security, and the people's militias to consolidate their rallying around the party and its collective leadership so as to ensure the healing of our wounds and safeguard our revolution and our system, protect our national independence and reconstruct what has been destroyed by the coupist murderers. Let our sacrifices and the blood of our martyrs, the best of valiant commanders, be a source of inspiration for us and a new incentive that spurs us to continue the struggle with an unwavering iron will, under the banner of the glorious party so that all the goals of our revolution toward liberation, progress, and socialism will be achieved.

During these difficult circumstances, the YSP Central Committee extends its thanks and appreciation to our brother officials in the northern part of the homeland, foremost being Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and secretary general of the General People's Council, for the efforts they made in calling for self-restraint and warning against any interference, and for following up the events each day out of their concern to prevent bloodshed, resolve the situation, and extinguish the fire of the sedition kindled by the coupists under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The YSP Central Committee also extends its thanks and appreciation to the brothers in the Palestinian revolution, and to the brothers in Syria and Algeria, and in particular to Hafiz al-Asad and Chadli Bendjedid for their opposition to interference in PDRY affairs.

The YSP Central Committee expresses the truest and sincerest sentiments of struggle to its friends and allies, the people and socialist countries, foremost being the mighty bastion of socialism the USSR and the great party of Lenin, the CPSU.

The YSP Central Committee is fully confident that our allies and friends, the socialist countries, will stand by us during these difficult times. This has been proven by the experience of struggle of our party and revolution. Our Soviet comrades and the other socialist countries have stood by us during the hardest circumstances and during all of the ordeals faced by the revolution. The sincere and material support of the socialist countries was one of the factors of victory. During our present ordeal in which we have trapped the coupist traitors, the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union will stand by the YSP. Therefore, we renew our thanks for the firm solidarity of struggle with our people and party shown by the socialist countries.

The YSP Central Committee reaffirms its pledge to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries in accordance with the treaties of friendship and cooperation between our country and the socialist countries. The development of these relations will constitute a cornerstone of our external relations.

The YSP Central Committee also extends its sentiments of appreciation to the friendly Ethiopian people and its political vanguard the Workers Party of Ethiopia, under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, for the Ethiopian revolution's solidarity with our people and party, and emphasizes to the Ethiopian leadership and to Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam that our brotherhood and friendship that has been baptized with blood will be closer in the future. The YSP will seek to strengthen the ties of cohesion in struggle and enhance the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the agreement concluded between them.

Strugglers, masses of our people! Despite the great sacrifices, the coupists have not achieved their objectives of liquidating and destroying our party and demolishing our democratic national system. Thanks to the vigilance of the masses of our people and our Armed Forces, and thanks to the close cohesion between the party and the people, we have succeeded in extinguishing the fire of the coupist conspiracy, liquidating its dens, safeguarding the revolution's safety and its experienced class vanguard, and wresting victory following valiant resistance and legendary defense during which the strugglers of the party, our soldiers and officers in the Armed Forces, the people's police, the state security, and the people's militia have shown rare valor and readiness for self-sacrifice.

Therefore the YSP Central Committee addresses its warm comradely greetings to all those who rose and contributed to extinguishing the flames of the bloody plot and to the consolidation of the victory of the party and people, foremost among whom are our heroic knights of the Armed Forces, party members and nonparty members, who had the honor of (?falling) fighting the coupists led by 'Ali Nasir and his clique of criminal murderers.

Our proud people. At its second extraordinary session, the YSP Central Committee has adopted the following:

1. Feeling it must bear its great responsibility toward our beloved country, the YSP Central Committee has ratified all the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to confront the situation

caused in the country by the sanguine coupist attempt organized and planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

2. The YSP Central Committee ratified the dismissal of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from the party and agreed to strip him of all his party and official positions and make him stand trial for the crimes he committed against our people, revolution, and vanguard YSP.

3. The YSP Central Committee has ratified the dismissal of the following from the party and their denudement of all of their official and party positions: Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, 'Abd al-Ghani, 'Abd al-Qadir, Hadi Ahmad Nasir, Anis Hasan Yahya, 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, Ahmad 'Abdallah Hasan, 'abdallah Ahmad Mahnaf, Ahmad Husayn Musa, 'Ali Mansur Rafiq, 'Alawi Husayn Farhan, 'Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi, Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, Faruq 'Ali Ahmad, 'Abd al-Karim Shamsan, 'Abdallah Bukayr, 'Awad Salih 'Ubayd, and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad.

4. The YSP Central Committee has agreed that the YSP Political Bureau be given the power to take the necessary organizational and political measures designed to bolster the party leadership role for the state and society, establish security and stability in the country, and fill the gaps caused by the 13 January sanguine conspiracy. It agreed that these measures be taken on the state, party, and popular organization levels.

5. The YSP Central Committee charged the comrades of the Central Committee secretaries present to supervise the works of the Central Committee Secretariat offices.

6. The YSP Central Committee charges Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister, to temporarily assume the chairmanship of the state.

The YSP Central Committee charges the YSP Political Bureau to prepare for a special extensive session for the Central Committee as soon as possible.

8. The Central Committee charges the Political Bureau to prepare an urgent briefing of this session's topics to the party's organizations.

9. The YSP Central Committee agrees to place the (?bodies) of martyrs in a special cemetery made for the revolution's martyrs who were the victims of the sanguine coupist conspiracy and to erect a special memorial statue to immortalize the martyrs of the 13 January 1986.

10. National mourning will be declared in the country for 3 days from 25 January 1986.

Our great masses. The martyrs of the YSP and thousands of Yemeni people who were killed or wounded while fighting to foil the conspiracy will remain a source of inspiration for us all in our revolutionary struggle for a brighter tomorrow and happier life for our people within the national march. Our struggle is to achieve our great party's motto which is to defend our Yemeni



revolution, implement the 5-year plan, and achieve Yemeni unity.

**Supreme Presidium Annuls 'Ali Nasir's Immunity**  
GF241819 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT  
24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium today issued a decree annulling the immunity of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The decree concerned the cancelling of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's immunity and stated that investigations be carried out to ascertain facts about the crimes he committed, which caused the mass eradication of a number of PDRY leaders, cadres, and citizens. The rest of the decree stated its effective date and publication in the official newspaper.

**Al-'Attas Appointed Acting Presidium Chairman**  
GF241745 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1709 GMT  
24 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188, 11770 khz]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium has approved in its extraordinary meeting today the election of Brother Haydar 'Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and prime minister, as deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council. The resolution of the Supreme People's Council Presidium stated in its second clause that the deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council will assume all the tasks of the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium as provided for in the Constitution and the laws.

The remaining clauses of the resolution provided for its implementation as of the date of its issuance and publishing of it in the official newspaper.

**PDRY Official Denies Al-'Attas Appointment**  
GF251734 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT  
25 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 25 Jan (WAKH) — A high-ranking South Yemeni official denied news carried by some news agencies citing announcements made by Aden Radio which is controlled by the opposition forces that Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was appointed interim head of state. The Yemeni official said that such news are null and void.

Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and secretary of South Yemen's union Riyad Al-'Askari told reporters that such circulation of news reveals the rebels' illegitimate objectives to fulfill their plot against the legal leadership in South Yemen. Mr al-'Askari said that preparations are under way to hold a meeting for the Socialist Party which was requested by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He stressed that the Yemeni people are capable of confronting such conspiracies.

**AL-ITTIHAD Terms YSP Decisions 'Illegal'**  
GF250946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic  
0936 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from Sanaa published in *AL-ITTIHAD* today the YAR has held urgent contacts with several Arab and foreign states and informed them that the decisions issued yesterday by the YSP Central Committee relieving 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of his party and government posts are illegal.

*AL-ITTIHAD* says that the YSP Central Committee meeting which issued the decisions yesterday was attended by only 15 members out of a total of 77 members of the YSP Central Committee. *AL-ITTIHAD* says that in their contacts with Arab and foreign officials, YAR officials expressed the belief that the decisions of the opposition in Aden will only lead to further feuding and bloodshed in the PDRY.

*AL-ITTIHAD* quotes Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is in Moscow at present, as saying that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will not return to Aden at all, and that he is in North Yemen at present.

*AL-ITTIHAD* says that the fighting in the PDRY resulted in the total destruction of the navy. Citing reports from Paris, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the air force has only five aircraft left and they are outside Aden. The aircraft of the PDRY airline (Yamla) were also destroyed at Aden airport.

**UAE Paper: Salim Salih Muhammad PDRY 'Strong Man'**  
GF261417 Al-Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic  
26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Aden — Well-informed Yemeni sources have stated to *AL-KHALIJ* that the strong man in Aden now is Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau, as "he now holds the reins of power in Aden, Hadramawt [the fifth governorate], Lahij [the second governorate], Al-Mahrah [the sixth governorate], and parts of the Governorates of Abyan [third governorate] and Shabwah [fourth governorate]." The sources believe that Salim Salih Muhammad is the strong personality that will emerge and will be the first man in the country if 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il does not recover.

*AL-KHALIJ* has learned from well-informed sources that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Salim al-Bid [YSP Political Bureau members] are very seriously wounded, and that Isma'il is being treated somewhere in Aden. Earlier reports had indicated that Isma'il was only slightly wounded.

The sources said that if Isma'il and Al-Bid should recover from their wounds, then one of the three major posts in the party and government will be assigned to Salim Salih Muhammad. The three posts are: the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium (the head of state), the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and the prime minister.

The sources backed their assertions by pointing to the fact that Salim Salih Muhammad played a major role in confronting Chairman 'Ali Nasir and his group, although he ranks 10th in



the list of YSP Political Bureau members issued by the YSP 3d Congress in October 1985, and is preceded among the opponents of 'Ali Nasir by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Haydar al-'Attas, and Salih Munassar al-Sayayli.

Referring to the position of Haydar al-'Attas, the prime minister, who was appointed deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to succeed 'Ali 'Antar, the sources said that the post of deputy chairman ranks fourth in importance among government and party posts, after the chairman, the party's secretary general, and the prime minister.

Salim Salih 'uhammad was foreign minister when 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was chairman in 1978-1980.

**INA: Al-'Attas, Others Return From Moscow 25 Jan**  
JN251416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT  
25 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, 25 Jan (INA) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, acting chairman of the People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, returned to Aden from Moscow this morning after spending several days in the Soviet capital.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas was elected acting chairman of the People's Council Presidium following the 13 January coup. Al-'Attas was PDRY prime minister under President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Construction Minister Fadi Muhsin 'Abdallah, and Finance Minister Mahmud Sa'id Mahdi returned with Al-'Attas to Aden.

Citing Aden radio, the mouthpiece of the collective leadership, WAKH says that Al-'Attas expressed upon arrival his satisfaction with his talks with the Soviet leadership, praising the two countries' relations, which are daily being promoted and strengthened, as he put it.

**Al-'Attas on Ali Nasir, Other Issues**  
GF271318 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Speech by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Yemeni people — live or recorded; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz and 1188 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Men and women citizens. Members of the YSP. Heroes of the Armed Forces, people's police, state security, and people's militia. Masses of our great Yemeni people. I extend to you greetings of struggle and revolution. I greet you in the name of the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers. I greet you at a time when you are incessantly struggling to heal the wounds and eliminate the effects of the terrible bloody massacre imposed on our people by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist murderous groups which aimed to physically liquidate the leaders and cadres of the YSP and the

government of the revolution and to savagely destroy economic installations and residential areas.

Available documents and the confessions of the leading plotting elements showed that planning for this plot was made a long time ago. The implementation of this plot was fascist and bloody and exceeded all imagination and had nothing to do with human principles or values. The murderous gangs, which were recruited and armed by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, organized bloody mass massacres against a great number of party and government leaders and cadres inside halls of fictitious meetings which the plotters held simultaneously in various parts of the YSP and government work and in the Armed Forces and residential quarters on the ominous morning of 13 January. The plotters culminated their terrible bloody massacres with attempts to kill innocent citizens by checking their identity cards, destruction of economic installations and government and residential buildings, and the annihilation of a great number of innocent children, young and elderly people, and women. However, our toiling masses, party members, and our Armed Forces which adhere to the principles of the Yemeni revolution and the YSP principles, resisted the plot by heroic steadfastness, which history will record. They were able to foil and eliminate the plot. The conspirators' positions began to fall, one after another. Scores of leading elements and hundreds of misled killers surrendered, while its traitorous and weak elements fled abroad, where they are now standing in the same trench alongside those who preceded them in treason and [word indistinct]. (?Today we should) bow in respect for the heroism of party members, personnel of military and security institutions, and the masses of workers and peasants who quickly defended the toilers' authority and offered heavy and costly sacrifices. At the same time, we greet the heroic martyrs who were killed in the massacres of the ominous day of 13 January, which were organized by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his murderous groups. We also greet the heroic martyrs who sacrificed their lives in order to foil the plot and defend the revolution and its progressive system.

Men and women citizens. Masses of our great Yemeni people. Our success in foiling the plot and perpetuating stability and security requires us to double efforts to continue the hard and (?patient) struggle in order to eliminate the traces of the bloody crime and continue economic and social construction. At the same time, this requires us to increase our vigilance in the face of the various attempts to revive aggression against the homeland's security and sovereignty.

We shall lie in wait for the remnants of the conspirators and all those who think of harming our progressive regime and the homeland's safety in any form. In this direction the party and state leadership will more than ever continue its endeavor and activity to exert the necessary efforts to develop the country's economy and to depend on the energies of the masses for eliminating the effects of the plot. Currently efforts are being made to complete restoration of social and public services which are connected with the citizens and the accommodation of those whose houses were damaged and the rendering of medicine and treatment to the thousands of wounded and disabled who sustained injuries in the ominous 13 January plot. For this reason, we have to extend a warm appeal to all the brothers and friends in the Arab and socialist countries and all the countries and

international organizations in the world to offer their humanitarian aid to our people to enable them to eliminate the effects of the bloody tragedy imposed on them.

O masses of our great Yemeni people: Now and after the complete elimination of the 13 January plot, advance with firm and confident steps toward eliminating the results of the plot and continue the economic and social construction process. Our country will exercise all its rights against those who planned the plot and participated in its implementation. Justice will say its word on all those who are convicted in accordance with the constitution and the laws. As for those who have been misled and who have not actually participated in the plot's implementation, we will adopt a humanitarian stand toward them. We will stick only to the law and Constitution in putting anyone on trial.

While advancing toward the coming difficult stage I should not miss the chance to express appreciation for anyone who stood by our people during the painful hardship. We extend appreciation to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, and express our appreciation of the national and humanitarian motives embodied by his positive stands on recent events. We emphasize our determination to continue the joint peaceful efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland, the Yemeni land and people, on peaceful and democratic bases, and to safeguard the security, stability, and progress of our Yemeni people. We also express appreciation for Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam and affirm to him the determination of our party and country to continue consolidating the pillars of strategic alliance between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions and strengthening the intimate friendship between our parties and peoples. We also highly appreciate the positions of Syria and its President Hafiz al-Asad and the positions of Algeria and its President Chadli Bendjedid.

In this context our country will continue to strengthen and develop its relations with all the fraternal Arab countries on the basis of Arab solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Our country will spare no effort in serving the Arab causes of destiny and in participating in strengthening safety and security in the Arab arena, including the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, with whose countries our country has ties of Arab brotherhood, good neighborliness, and common interests.

We shall firmly continue along this course in our peaceful foreign policy with our Arab brothers, the course of mutually beneficial brotherly cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for national sovereignty — a course defined by the documents of our YSP; we will not deviate from such a course.

Also along the same course, our country will continue to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with the various countries of the world to serve the cause of world peace and constructive international understanding.

In this context we would like to salute the firm internationalist stand of the Soviet Union on the side of our country and its unlimited support for the (?struggle) of our party and people in

unifying and consolidating the pillars of our national independence and our socialist path. The strategic relations of struggle that link our country with the Soviet Union have been and continue to be a source of strength for the revolutionary process led by our Yemeni Socialist Party on the road of completing the tasks of the national democratic revolution that has socialist horizons.

On this occasion we would like to express profound appreciation for the satisfaction with the results of the talks we held with the Soviet leadership in Moscow on the situation in our country and our peoples' right to march along the socialist path under the leadership of the YSP. On behalf of the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers, and in the name of all the strugglers of our people and party, I extend thanks and appreciation to the leadership of the friendly Soviet Union for all the forms of internationalist support which the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution is extending to all toilers in the PDRY, and emphasize our joint determination to strengthen the ties of strategic alliance between the Soviet Union and the PDRY on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Likewise, we shall continue to strengthen and develop our country's relations with the other socialist countries.

Masses of our great Yemeni people! We continue side by side and shoulder to shoulder, united along the path of work and construction, in healing our wounds. We will mobilize all energies so as to eliminate the effects of the crazy, bloody plot carried out against our people by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. Let our slogan be: "One hand builds the homeland, and the other carries arms to defend it. Thank you."

#### USSR Said To Be Replenishing PDRY's Arms Losses

GF261308 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has adopted urgent measures to supply the PDRY Armed Forces with weapons to compensate for the weapons destroyed in the recent events.

*AL-KHALIJ* has learned from well-informed sources that the Soviet Union has placed at the disposal of the new leadership military aircraft that were stationed at the Al-Riyan airbase which is supervised and run by the Soviets. The airbase is in the Governorate of Hadramawt. An unknown number of these warplanes has been transferred to Aden's civilian airport which has runways especially for military use.

*AL-KHALIJ* has also learned that the losses of the forces supporting the collective leadership — the main body of the PDRY forces — in the way of vehicles and ammunition have been recompensated to a great extent from arsenals at a base known as "Bayna al-Jabalayn [between two mountains]" close to Aden.

The military supplies have been accompanied by a political stand in which Moscow has reiterated its warning of noninterference in the PDRY's internal affairs. *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that high-level contacts were held in the past 2 days between the new

leadership in Aden and the YAR government in Sanaa, and that contact was held following the doubts which the YAR Government had cast on the legitimacy of the declaration issued in Aden on 24 January by the YSP Central Committee, for Sanaa had said that there was a lack of quorum for the YSP Central Committee meeting.

Sources in Aden have informed *AL-KHALIJ* that the new leadership will today or tomorrow call for a meeting of the Supreme People's Council to discuss topics related to recent developments in the country. The sources said that a new government will be formed during the current week, for the new leadership is planning to fill all the vacancies in the command posts of the government and the party.

#### **Soviet Diplomat Denies Foreknowledge of Events**

*LD251914 Kuwait KUNA in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Rome, Jan 25 (KUNA) — A Soviet diplomat here said Saturday the main concern of the Soviet Union as far as the developments in South Yemen are concerned, is stopping the fighting and restoring "reason" to the warring groups "because few days (of fighting) destroy big achievements of many years."

The diplomat who refused to be identified denied in a statement to KUNA as baseless and lies all talks about the Soviet pre-knowledge of events that would take place in South Yemen.

He admitted indirectly that the Soviets were surprised by what happened in Aden and said there is a firm belief in Moscow that there are no ideological or political reasons for the conflict in South Yemen which has been caused, as he said, by tribal motives.

The Soviet diplomat hoped that the fighting in South Yemen will end soon and that the two conflicting (?groups) will reach an agreement that restore conditions to normalcy in the country.

#### **Acting Chairman, USSR Envoy Discuss Aid**

*GF261518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at noon today USSR Ambassador Comrade Vladislav Zhukov.

During the meeting they discussed a number of issues concerning mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries in light of the need to eliminate the effects of the 13 January plot. Brother Al-'Attas hailed the international aid offered in various fields by the Soviet Union to our party, people, and our country. He said that this aid plays a great role in developing the revolutionary process and in consolidating the progressive system in our country under the leadership of the YSP.

#### **WAM: YSP Member's Version of 13 January Events**

*GF260715 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0632 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jan (WAM) — In today's issue, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the YSP Political Bureau in Aden, whose execution was announced in a statement broadcast on 13 January, who related the details of what happened on the morning of that day in the meeting office of the YSP Political Bureau. He stated that he was able to escape on the morning of 13 January when the private guard of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began firing at YSP Political Bureau members who were waiting for the meeting to begin prior to 'Ali Nasir's arrival.

He added that the commander of the guard, who is called Hassan and has a captain's rank, opened fire from an automatic rifle, which was in a black bag. First he placed the bag on a table in front of 'Ali Nasir's seat, as usual. He then opened the bag and shot 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar from the back. Next he shot Salih Muslih Qasim, the minister of defense who was beside him. He then turned to the second row where 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; and 'Ali Shayi' Hadi were sitting. He said that the other YSP Political Bureau members, 'Anis Yahya, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, and Abu Bakr Ba Dhib were not present, but were with 'Ali Nasir in Abyan Governorate.

'Ali Salim al-Bid denied that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was wounded or that he is being treated in Moscow. He stated that he was able to escape from the hail of fire, and together with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il took refuge in a nearby camp called "Fatah" camp. Al-Bid said that he was hit by two bullets on Wednesday 15 January while in the camp. One bullet hit him in the stomach and the second in the thigh. *AL-ITTIHAD's* correspondent in Aden has stated that the YSP Political Bureau is currently counting the military and civilian victims of the events in Aden. He ruled out that the toll would reach the numbers reported by the news agencies. He said that the number of those who left Aden has been exaggerated. News agencies have estimated these at 50,000 people.

#### **Country Reportedly 'Militarily Divided' Into Zones**

*GF251331 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Jan (QNA) — The latest reports reaching Cairo from Aden say that the PDRY has been militarily divided into an eastern zone, controlled by tribes and forces loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and a western zone controlled by the dissident elements. The eastern zone consists of four governorates situated near the Gulf of Aden stretching to the YAR boundaries. The western zone includes Aden, Khurmaksar, the Lahij Governorate, and the Dali' mountainous region.

#### **'Ali Nasir Muhammad Reportedly Reorganizing Forces**

*GF241337 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 with fair reception, on 1188 khz with fair/poor reception and unheard on 7190 khz]



[Text] Confirmed reports arriving to our YSP leadership indicate that the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently reorganizing the remnants of his forces who fled after recognizing that the military battle was in favor of the party and the party legitimacy. Anti-revolutionary forces joined these remnants. They are led by Husayn 'Uthman 'Affan, Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, and 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi.

The radio commentator reported that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who turned to the right a long time ago, revealed this inclination through his bloody conspiracy and his association with reactionary rightist powers. These powers fought the revolution and wanted to place its fate in neo-colonialism. Such attempts ended in fiasco, as his conspiracy on the bloody Monday of 13 January 1986 failed. The commentator added that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's departure from the ranks of the revolution and party to the ranks of the enemies' front confirmed the accuracy and validity of the estimations of our party. The commentator referred to the frank U.S. decision concerning PDRY developments by supporting the conspirator led by 'Ali Nasir and by encouraging them to continue their conspiracy against the political legitimacy — represented by the Political Bureau and the YSP — to direct the situation in the country.

The commentator asserted that our people possess the defensive capability to protect the national sovereignty of their country. Our people also warn the United States and other countries not to interfere in our country's internal affairs by exploiting the conditions stemming from the coupist plot because in such an event our people would not be alone in confronting any foreign aggression. The world revolutionary forces — foremost being the Soviet Union with whom, we are associated with a firm friendship and cooperation agreement and with the joint struggle to attain the victory of liberation, progress, and peace values — would stand alongside our people and our revolution.

#### Issues Ultimatum to Opponents

JN270708 Paris Raido Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Reports that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in the Abyan district and that he has mobilized 40,000 men are still unconfirmed. However, available reports say that the president issued an ultimatum to his opponents to surrender before next Wednesday, otherwise he will march to Aden with his forces. Ibrahim Yazbik reports:

[Ibrahim Yazbik] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's call was broadcast over a mobile transmitter, which shows that it was only heard inside Yemen. However, WAKH reported this call in a cable from Sanaa. Diplomats in Sanaa say that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has mobilized 40,000 men and is preparing to storm Aden and restore his authority. He issued an appeal to soldiers of the coupists asking them to return to their barracks and surrender, or else face dire consequences. These diplomats say that the appeal, whose text was distributed in Sanaa yesterday, 2 days after it was broadcast, gives the troops supporting the coupists a period of 3 days, that is until next Wednesday, to surrender.

#### 'Sources' Attack Expected

GF251513 Al-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic  
25 Jan 86 p 1

[Sanaa dispatch]

[Text] Well-informed sources in Sanaa expect that after a week the "Yemeni leader" 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will have completed his preparations for an attack on his rivals who are controlling Aden and most parts of the PDRY. These sources said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is organizing forces in Abyan and that these forces include members of the army who fled from Aden and joined him, his militias, tribesmen, and the rightists who have been living outside the PDRY.

These sources said that during the last 4 days military equipment and arms continued flowing to the forces of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They added: It is not known whether this flow of arms will continue following the YSP Central Committee's session yesterday.

These well-informed sources concluded their statements to AL-KHALIJ by saying that during the past few days equipment has arrived in Abyan to construct a radio station for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad there.

#### Jeddah: Speaks on Radio

GF252012 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] There exists conflicting reports on the developments of the situation in Aden on the 13th day of its crisis. Some reports have indicated the return of life to normal in Aden and said that the PDRY prime minister has returned from Moscow, while well-informed diplomatic sources have said that fierce fighting is currently going on near the Aden gateways between the forces loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those opposed to him. Other sources said that the parties to the conflict have begun preparations to hold negotiations to find a permanent solution to the crisis. Meanwhile, South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [title as heard] made a speech via Radio Aden and addressed the opponents to lay down their arms and return to their residences. Not specifying where the radio broadcasts, SABA' said that the South Yemeni president has spoken to his people for the first time since the fighting broke out in Aden on 12 January and clarified some facts concerning what happened in his country.

[No station broadcasting an address by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been heard. The only station observed to be identifying itself as "Aden Radio" is that which is broadcasting anti-'Ali Nasir material and has been monitored on 1188, 7190, and 11770 khz since 19 January.]

#### Issues Statement on Events

GF241044 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic  
24 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] Sanaa, AL-ITTIHAD — Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muham-



mad yesterday evening issued his first statement since the outbreak of the events in Aden on 13 January 1986. In his statement, the chairman called for an immediate cease-fire to be associated with complete removal of all types of arms from the capital so that life may return to normal and a suitable atmosphere may be provided for beginning a political dialogue.

Following is the text of the statement:

"Our country has been subjected to regrettable events due to the plot which was planned by the separatists a long time ago. We have exerted all efforts during the past 3 years to contain the separatist acts which divided the party and the people. The latest of these efforts was the third congress of the party which ended with success, but did not terminate the seeds of the problems which the separatists had caused. Instead of overlooking differences and starting a new phase in favor of the unification of the party and the people, a phase of open conspiracy to seize power and terminate the results of the third congress began.

The separatists attempted to pass their conspiracy through obtaining resolutions within the Political Bureau to make changes in the leadership powers. Such resolutions are within the capacity of the Central Committee. The separatists refused to convene a session of the Central Committee and declared that they would adopt these resolutions at the Political Bureau and turn toward the Armed Forces to protect such resolutions. Israeli statements regarding an attack on the PDRY were indeed exploited. So tanks and various arms were deployed around the capital. We gathered information that a military action would accompany the meetings of the Political Bureau on 13 January 1986. Therefore, on 12 January 1986, I attempted to persuade the separatists to continue the dialogue and search for suitable solutions to the issues in question. But they refused this. They also refused the mediation of the Lebanese Communist Party aimed at postponing the discussion of the matter for 1 month. They refused the mediations of other fraternal parties and explicitly expressed their conspiracy. All the available information indicated when the conspiracy would be executed. Therefore, we endeavored to block the way before the execution of the conspiracy, to apprehend its plotters, and to urge the party bodies to expose the conspiracy and foil it.

At that stage, and according to the conspiracy plans, the tanks moved in in an attempt to capture the capital. Within hours the tanks devastated the capital and took revenge on the gallant popular resistance which stood firm against the means of destruction.

The separatists benefitted from their previous action in dividing the army, seizing legitimacy during the previous period, and attacking it on 13 January 1986. The armored corps was a blatant example of the nonpatriotic composition which the separatists attempted to create in the past years. Their separatist act provoked the civil war in a horrible way. The separatists drowned the country in blood and pushed it toward a fate which we have always worked to avoid.

The civil war that they have started by storming the legitimacy will not end as long as they bank on their separatist actions.

Resistance will continue against the conspiracy of the separatists. For our part, we have responded to the call for a cease-fire in order to save the capital, save innocent citizens, and to find a political solution which would save the country from civil war. We have responded to the brothers, and to the appeal of the Soviet comrades for a dialogue. We do not believe that there is a military solution to a civil war which has already begun. Proceeding from our historical responsibility, we are for dialogue, for a political solution, and for the salvation of the country, people, and party."

'Ali Nasir concluded his statement by saying: What is urgently required now is a cease-fire and a guarantee for the continuation of such a cease-fire to enable removing of all types of arms from the capital, returning life to normal, and providing a new atmosphere for beginning a political dialogue.

#### **Receives Support Cables**

*GF242000 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 24 Jan (QNA) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received support cables from various official and popular groups in the PDRY. Radio Aden, which is broadcasting on 1125 kHz and supports Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, reported these cables and said: The rebels controlling an imaginary station are using all means to extricate information and obtain confessions by force.

SABA' said that since this morning the radio can be heard clearly on this frequency.

#### **Talks to Al-Qadhdhafi on Phone**

*GF260819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Jan (WAKH) — It was reported in Sanaa today that Libyan leader Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi has had a telephone conversation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY.

The Aden radio, which speaks in the name of the government of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, stated that during the telephone call they discussed developments in the PDRY.

The radio, which is heard in some parts of the YAR, did not give further details.

#### **'Diplomatic Sources' on Military Situation**

*GF260949 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Jan (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in Sanaa today indicated that reports from the PDRY do not attribute to the statements carried by Aden radio, which is controlled by Chairman's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents, any solid indication that the opposition has decided the situation in its favor.

The sources pointed out that reports were received last night on fighting around the capital despite the opposition's

announcement that it controls the capital.

The same sources added that it appears that the opposition controls most of the capital in addition to some cities in the second and third governorates. Meanwhile, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's loyalists control the remaining governorates and the major cities in them.

The Arab diplomatic sources stated that the opposition's control of the radio and television stations in Aden has given observers the impression that the opposition has the upper hand in controlling the situation in the PDRY. However, the information received by these sources has indicated that it is too early to determine which party has principal control over the course of events in the PDRY.

The sources added that each of the parties in the conflict will attempt, over the next few days, to prove its ability to control the country, according to the information stating that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is mobilizing his forces to fight his opponents in order to consolidate legitimacy according to radio Aden [as received].

Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and minister of state security, denied that the YSP Central Committee has held a meeting and noted that the Central Committee has not held any meeting since the coup attempt.

He noted that there is no legal quorum in Aden to hold a meeting of the YSP Central Committee. He added that what was issued by the opposition radio is part of the plan designed to destroy the party.

Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Political Bureau in the PDRY, who is now in Algeria, has warned of the possibility that an extensive civil war might break out in the PDRY, which would threaten the pillars of order in the country.

In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Anis Hasan Yahya said that the measures recently adopted by the opposition on the state and party level would subject the PDRY experiment to collapse and drive it to civil war.

**2 MIG-21's Downed by 'Ali Nasir Forces in Abyan**  
*GF261006 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0930 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chief of the state security service in the PDRY, as saying that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general, will, during the next few days, call for an extraordinary meeting of the YSP Central Committee.

*AL-ITTIHAD* also reports that two MIG-21 fighter planes of the coupist forces opposed to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were shot down by air defense forces in Abyan, where the two aircraft were trying to bomb the headquarters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is there with a number of his aides, including members of the YSP Political Bureau, the Political Committee,

the YSP Central Committee, and Armed Forces commanders.

Referring to the evacuation of foreigners from Aden, *AL-ITTIHAD* states that the Soviet Union has halted the evacuation of its experts from Aden — an evacuation it began 3 days ago.

**'Complete Calm' in Aden; 'Ali Nasir Radio in Abyan**  
*GF260602 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In a dispatch from Aden, AFP has said that complete calm prevailed yesterday in the PDRY capital, where the opponents of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who have formed a collective leadership of the YSP, are in control. Water and electricity supplies have been resumed in Aden, and telephone connections with foreign countries have also been resumed. Traffic and public transport have returned to normal and employees have gone to work as usual.

Armored vehicles withdrew from the city 2 days ago and traffic is now normal throughout the capital. It has been decided in principle to reopen schools within 2 days.

The television service resumed its transmission and yesterday broadcast a recording of the return of Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Aden from Moscow accompanied by the foreign, finance, and housing ministers. Al-'Attas has been appointed transitional chairman of the PDRY.

Reuter has stated that radio transmissions have been heard in Ta'izz in the YAR. The radio claimed that the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are reassembling and preparing to launch a counteroffensive on the capital. It appears that this radio station is transmitting from Abyan, the home area of Chairman 'Ali Nasir, 100 miles east of Aden.

**Ports Authority Announces Reopening of Aden Port**  
*GF261901 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1825 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Unscheduled announcement — monitored on fair reception on 1188 KHZ and 11770 KHZ and unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The Yemeni Ports Authority announces to all concerned that Aden port has been reopened for all commercial ships as of 1030 today [0730 GMT], Sunday, 26 January, 1986. Ships will dock and sail only during daytime until further notice. Loading and unloading of ships will continue all day.

The Yemeni Ports Authority calls on the ships which have departed the port carrying goods for Aden port, or the ships which were heading to unload their shipments at Aden port, to return to the port as soon as possible so that their shipments can be unloaded.

**14 OCTOBER Calls for National Reconstruction**  
*GF241516 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1303 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 1188 khz with fair to poor reception]

[Text] Under the headline "What Is Important Now?", the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* published this morning writes the following: Now that the party and people have triumphed and the dangerous plot planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique has ended in complete failure — the plot which exposed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group to the people and which brought disgrace on them — huge tasks face our party and people. These tasks are represented by confronting the tragedy with the will of strugglers and with cohesion and selflessness to reconstruct what has been destroyed and ruined; to construct and build on basis of accurate scientific plans and programs; to protect the revolution, the homeland, and the achievements; and to purge our party and people of all traitors and plotters. These tasks require firmness, vigilance, continuous effort, and work. The cruel disaster that faced us taught us lessons in correct construction, vigilance, and firmness. We learned that lesson after suffering from the fire of plots and battles, the fierceness of perfidious fighting, and the styles of new facism.

Here, we have to make an extremely important remark. We are saying that what happened on 13 January was not instantaneous, but the result of previous preparation and a long conspiratorial design. This does not mean that the YSP Political Bureau members, who are known for their expertise, wisdom, practice, honesty, and sincerity, and the YSP Central Committee members and party cadres in various leading organs were not aware of this plot and its dimensions. However, they did not imagine that things would be as bad as 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has made them. They hardly worked to settle matters in accordance with the party infrastructure and legitimacy. They knew that [word indistinct] would lead the country to crises and would create chances for the enemies, chances of which they have never dreamed. Now, again we say that we have to work for construction and defense so that the martyrs sleep comfortably, so that the party banner remains high, and so that no voice becomes louder than the party's voice.

**YSP Official Receives Party Members in Shabwah**  
*GF241510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception; unheard on 1188 khz]

[Text] Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received a group of the YSP leadership members and struggling elements in the Shabwah Governorate. They stressed to him their denunciation and condemnation of the mean conspiracy and abortive coupist attempt plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treasonous clique. They expressed their support and that of the party leadership and bases, popular organizations and

struggling formations, and the people in Shabwah, for the YSP Political Bureau, which represents collective leadership, the party legitimacy, and the Constitution.

During this meeting, Comrade Salih al-Siyayli expressed the YSP Political Bureau's appreciation for the honorable stands adopted by the Shabwah people and the popular activities they have undertaken against the mean conspiracy plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He expressed the YSP's appreciation to the Shabwah people for their support and loyalty to the party and collective leadership and for rejecting autocratic aspirations to join imperialism and reaction.

## SAUDI ARABIA

**'Official' Source Denies Report in Lebanese Paper**  
*GF251718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jan (SPA) — An official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia described as untrue a report published in the Lebanese paper *AL-NAHAR* yesterday which indicates that senior Lebanese sources received reassuring information from Saudi Arabia with regard to the Lebanese official position toward the tripartite agreement.

The source told the SPA correspondent that Saudi Arabia views this agreement as an internal Lebanese issue and it is not the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's policy, as is known to everybody, to interfere in the internal affairs of any state. That is why clarification was necessary.

**Commentary Examines Intervention Threat in PDRY**  
*PM251359 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic*  
 20 Jan 86 p 2

[Jasir ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir article: "Recourse to Reason Is What Is Needed in Aden Now"]

[Text] The events in South Yemen have so far claimed 7,000 dead and wounded in addition to the mass destruction in parts of Aden and other provinces.

This death and destruction is only the first week's toll, which will be followed by more and the list will grow longer as long as the current events continue unabated and so long as there is no solution. It means more bloodshed and more tragedies to be added to the Arab nation's other tragedies such as the Lebanese developments, the horrors of the Iraq-Iran war, and the Western Sahara problem and its complications.

The fact is that if the current events in South Yemen continue, the resulting negative effects will be just as bad as the other Arab tragedies and developments, if not worse and more painful. The truth is that continuation of the battles now raging in South Yemen would carry real dangers of foreign intervention, particularly since certain international sides have not concealed their desire to interfere on various pretexts, including "strategic interests" and "maintaining the balance of powers."

From the beginning of the battles, observers have been watching the show of naval force and naval units' muscle-flexing off the Yemeni coast. Although the sides to whom these ships belong announced that the aim was to evacuate foreigners from Aden, which has indeed already been done, naval units are still gathering and some of them are heading for the Yemen shores. This matter strengthens the fears of interference in South Yemen's internal affairs by international sides. It is for this and other reasons, the most important being putting an end to the shedding of Yemeni blood and safeguarding the Yemeni people's property and interests, that there should be a return to dialogue and the language of reason instead of the language of the gun.

**Saudi King Fahd Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message**  
*GF261923 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT*  
26 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 26 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, who conveyed to him a message from his brother Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The meeting was attended by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and Petroleum; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

## YAR

**Military Reinforcements Seen Moving To PDRY Border**  
*GF261044 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — Eyewitnesses confirmed yesterday that large military reinforcements were on their way yesterday to the road leading to Ta'izz toward the border with the PDRY.

Columns of vehicles carrying armed soldiers accompanied by other vehicles were sighted on this road.

**Journalists Advised To Stay Away**  
*GF261054 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Sanaa — An official of the YAR Information Ministry in Sanaa has advised Arab and foreign correspondents, including the *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent, not to go to Ta'izz, which is close to the PDRY border, or attempt to cross the land border between the YAR and the PDRY.

The official explained that his advice is out of concern for the safety of foreign correspondents in the YAR. He said that the YAR authorities are not responsible for what could happen to them if they should head toward the PDRY border without the prior knowledge of the YAR authorities.

Several foreign correspondents had attempted to cross the border and go to Aden, but the Aden authorities prevented them from doing so and handed them over to the YAR security forces, which sent them back to Sanaa, and did not return their passports to them except at Sanaa Airport.



**Al-Sharif Reports Mubarak Meeting With Teachers**  
*NC262201 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Mubarak met with young teachers from Egyptian universities today. The meeting also was attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food security, and NDP secretary general; Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health and NDP assistant secretary general; Dr Mahmud al-Sharif, NDP secretary of health; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and NDP secretary of information; and Kamal al-Shadhli, NDP secretary for organization.

Following the meeting, Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak had been eager to attend this session before his departure for France and Germany. Mubarak affirmed to those in attendance that universities are the bastion of thought and creativity.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak also discussed the economic situation in Egypt, sources of national income, the factors affecting the Egyptian economy, and the way these factors are linked with the international economy.

President Mubarak, Al-Sharif reported, had stated that the supremacy of the law is not a slogan but a way of life to be observed by all the country's institutions and parties.

President Mubarak also noted that all political powers, both the majority and the opposition, should concentrate on solving the problems of our society. President Mubarak emphasized his eagerness to further the course of democracy. He said that dialogue should not impede the process of development but lend support to action in real life.

President Mubarak stated that in this country decisions are made and stands taken with only the interests of the people in mind. Egypt is the master of its own will, the president affirmed.

Mubarak said that Egypt's strength depended solely on hard work. Unity and the development of autonomous power, Mubarak noted, are the ultimate achievements of democracy. Mubarak then reiterated his eagerness to further democracy in Egypt. He emphasized that there would be no coverup for corruption or for the corrupt. No exception to this rule exists. Government officials, the president said, should be honest, hard-working, and efficient.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak then turned to foreign policy. He gave an account of developments in the Middle East issue, the Iraq-Iran war, the conflict in Lebanon, and the Tabah issue. President Mubarak also touched on Arab affairs, expressing his regret that some Arab countries were supporting international terrorism. These countries, which have directed several terrorist attacks against Egypt, are neglecting their duties toward the decisive issues of the Arab world, Mubarak stated.

The president affirmed that Egypt is committed to Arab issues and supports Arab rights. Egypt, Mubarak said, refrains from interference in the internal affairs of any Arab country and does not sanction any infringement on the sovereignty of any Arab

country irrespective of its stands. This is our policy, and it stems from an integral system of values and principles. Egypt will always remain capable of surmounting difficulties. It will continue to be a leading state in the future as it has been in the past, Mubarak concluded.

**Mubarak Marks Police Day by Reiterating Democracy**  
*NC251148 Cairo MENA in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, Jan 25 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak reiterated today his support for the march of democracy in Egypt, making clear that no jeopardy to the growth of democracy would be allowed. "Neither will we allow any threats in the name of democracy in Egypt," the president added. He stressed the freedom of [word indistinct] and facilitating service for the public.

The president made those statements following the meeting of the Supreme Police Council, which he presided over this morning as a gesture from the president to mark the police day. Earlier, President Mubarak had inaugurated the sports and social complex of the police officers at Cairo suburb of Nasr City.

The president, who arrived at 0920, was welcomed by Minister of Interior Ahmad Rushdi, Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Dr. Amal 'Uthman, Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib and chairman of the higher council of youth and sport. The president paid tribute to the police for the results they achieved over the last year in fields of combating drugs and providing security in the country, Rushdi said.

**Jordanian Minister Arrives With Husayn Message**  
*NC251201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit of several hours to Egypt. The Jordanian minister is carrying a message for President Husni Mubarak from King Hussein of Jordan. This is part of the continuing consultation between the two countries. The Jordanian guest was received at the airport by Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

**Mubarak Receives Jordanian**  
*NC251807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah this evening. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Husayn Hamami, Jordan's ambassador to Cairo.

**Jordanian Official Leaves***NC251838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Dr Usamah Al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan is expected to visit Cairo in February. Dr Al-Baz made this announcement at Cairo airport as he was bidding farewell to Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. During his visit to Cairo, which lasted several hours, the Jordanian official met with President Husni Mubarak.

In his statement, Dr al-Baz said that Abu 'Awdah had conveyed a verbal message from King Husayn to President Mubarak. The message dealt with the recent contacts that King Husayn had with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and with the PLO to reactivate the peace process. Dr Al-Baz added that Abu 'Awdah's visit to Cairo is part of the continuing consultations between President Mubarak and King Husayn.

**Romanian Deputy Premier Brings Ceausescu Message***NC260803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, has arrived in Cairo on a 3-day visit to Egypt, in response to an invitation from Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation. Upon arrival, the Romanian official stated that he is carrying a handwritten message to President Husni Mubarak from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian official will hold talks with Dr al-Janzuri on how to bolster relations in the areas of industry, agriculture, and mining.

**Mubarak Receives Romania's Oprea***NC260941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt. The meeting was attended by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and Ion Cozma, the Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

**Mubarak Receives Israeli State Minister Weizman***NC261523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Israeli Minister of State 'Ezer Weizman. The Israeli official arrived in Cairo earlier in the day.

**Mexican Foreign Secretary Leaves for Algeria***NC251402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda left Cairo for Algeria this afternoon, following a 6-day visit during which he was received by President Husni

Mubarak. In a predeparture statement, the Mexican official said that Egypt and Mexico agree on the need to hold an international conference on the Middle East.

Sepulveda participated in the symposium on Latin American-African dialogue, which ended in Cairo on Thursday. The ratification documents of the 1984 general protocol for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Egypt and Mexico were exchanged during the visit.

**Mubarak Confers With Ambassador to USSR***NC261143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the USSR. Ambassador Basyuni told our correspondent that he presented to President Mubarak a full report on Egyptian-Soviet relations. Basyuni added that he received the president's instructions on this subject. Ambassador Basyuni asserted that the pending issues between the two countries are about to be resolved. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also met with the Egyptian ambassador, who returns to Moscow 29 January.

**Ghali Meets New President in Sierra Leone***NC261403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Freetown, 26 Jan (MENA) — Major General Joseph Momoh, Sierra Leone's new president, received a message from President Husni Mubarak today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is visiting Sierra Leone, delivered the message during his meeting with President Momoh.

The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ibrahim 'Ali, Lutfi, Egypt's ambassador in Freetown. After the meeting, Dr Ghali stated that his talks with President Momoh were positive and productive, adding that they included a review of various aspects of bilateral relations.

Dr Ghali noted that the Sierra Leonean president has emphasized the need to arrive at a just and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East issue. Dr Ghali added that Maj Gen Momoh has accepted President Mubarak's official invitation to visit Egypt. Dr Ghali is representing Egypt at President Momoh's inauguration. Dr Ghali held a number of meetings in Sierra Leone with the heads of states and the delegations participating in the celebrations.

**MAYU Denies Rumors of Cabinet Reshuffle***NC270505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — The MAYU newspaper, organ of the National Democratic Party, has emphasized that there is absolutely no truth in recent rumors regarding the possibility of a Cabinet reshuffle. In its Monday edition, the paper also affirms that there is no thought to appointing a vice president of the

Republic at present. The paper denies recent rumors that there are differences among the ministers or between ministers and the NDP.

**Lutfi Denies Reported Differences With Ministers**  
*NC241621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has denied recent reports of differences between him and other Egyptian Cabinet ministers, and has described such allegations as absolutely groundless. In a statement published today by the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Dr Lutfi, who is now receiving medical treatment in London, said that these reports seek to sow doubt and create differences among a group of ministers who work as a team in perfect harmony.

Dr Lutfi expressed hope that the opposition papers that published these reports would not resort to the indefensible practices of incitement and the spreading of rumors. He said that he carried out his duties from his bed while suffering from a slipped disc. Lutfi noted that the director of his office came to his home each day to submit all papers requiring action, and pointed out that decisions were actually made during this period.

**Weekly Says Lutfi Absence Not for Health Reasons**  
*PM251319 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah, Wali, and Khalil Candidates for Premiership"]

[Text] Sections of the ruling [SDP] party said that Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi's absence from office since 8 January has nothing to do with his health condition. The real reason is the disagreement between him and [deputy prime minister and defense minister] Marshal Abu Ghazalah because of the latter's refusal to submit details of the military budget to the prime minister. The govern-

ment was forced to announce that the prime minister was sick because his absence from office prevented him from participating in the Egyptian-Turkish talks, which took place between President Mubarak and President Ezer Weizman last week.

Sources close to the ruling party linked the prime minister's absence from office to the idea of carrying out fundamental ministerial changes in the government. These circles said that there are three candidates to succeed 'Ali Lutfi. These are Marshal Abu Ghazalah, Dr Yusuf Wali, and Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Among the ministers likely to leave the government in the imminent reshuffle are Minister of Economy Sultan Abu 'Ali, who is expected to be replaced by Dr Muhyi al-Din al-Ghurayib, dean of the college of economy and political science.

Chief of Staff General Ibrahim al-'Rabi will replace Marshal Abu Ghazalah in case he leaves his post to become prime minister of vice president. It is known that Marshal Abu Ghazalah makes it a condition that he should keep the post of defense minister and commander of the armed forces if he assumes other posts.

**Economy Minister Back From 'Productive' EEC Talks**  
*NC251002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo from Brussels early this morning after a 5-day visit. Upon arrival, Dr Abu 'Ali stated that he had talked with EEC officials about ways to improve trade, cooperation in technology, transfer, and bilateral relations, particularly now that Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

Dr Abu 'Ali described the talks as very productive, adding that there are special arrangements to enable Egypt to improve its trade balance, specially in the area of services such as tourism. The negotiations with the EEC are to resume on 15 February.

**President Husayn Receives USSR Ambassador**  
*JN261629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Minin, the USSR ambassador in Baghdad. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the secretary of the president of the republic.

**Aden Embassy Staff Arrives in Djibouti**  
*JN251113 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden arrived in Djibouti last night en route to Baghdad. INA reports from Aden asserted that the entire staff of the Iraqi Embassy in the PDRY and their families are in good health.

**Reportage, Commentary on War With Iran**

**Communique No. 2,094**  
*JN241757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,094 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi men, who believe in God, are faithful to their land, and work to protect their present and to attain a promising future, pursue their heroic struggle to crush the designs of evil and aggression and to ward off evil from the land of love, dignity, and prosperity. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. From the premise of the great Iraqi people's determination to defend their land, sovereignty, and their ways of life; from the premise of the devastating and legitimate deterrence against the aggressor Iranian rulers; and as an expression of the high ability of our country to pursue its development and confront the blatant aggression and the racist rancor which are practiced by the suspect Iranian rulers, the advocates of war, the emblems of backwardness, and traders in vice, crime, and subversion, our giant Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions:

A. Squadrons of our planes carried out a devastating raid on Pishva camp at 1528 today, wiping out enemy remnants and destroying enemy military hardware and facilities.

B. Also at 1528 today, other planes of our Air Force poured a volley of bombs on Saqqez camp, setting their targets ablaze and turning them into wreckage.

C. At 1530 today, other planes were wiping out Khomeyniite remnants and destroying their military hardware in Baneh camp.

D. At 1630 today, other planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring a direct and effective hit.

E. All through today, our planes poured volleys of bombs on Khomeyniite troop concentrations in the VI Army Corps sector, sowing death among enemy ranks and destruction on enemy military hardware and positions in 170 combat missions.

After having carried out their duty with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned to the homeland, bringing tidings of victory. Blessed be our Air Force — command, eagles, officers, and other ranks, and death to our renegade enemies. We thank God, the best supporter.

2. Our units in the operational sectors inflicted on the enemy the following losses:

A. Fourteen enemy infantry positions, one observation post, and one vehicle destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

B. One large enemy vehicle destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector and one machinegun position destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

3. An enemy patrol, comprising four boats carrying personnel, tried to approach one of our forward positions in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. Our fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, destroying two boats while the rest fled.

4. The criminal Iranian regime seizes every opportunity to express its insistence on perpetrating crimes, its hatred of our people, and its scorn for human values, and to reveal its impotence in waging honest battles on the battlefield. Two Iranian planes raided the (Dirluk) subdistrict of the Al-'Amadiyah district at 1145 today. As a result of the raid, the following losses were sustained:

A. Five civilians, including four children, were martyred and nine others were wounded.

B. Three houses, three shops, five cars, and one tobacco collection center were destroyed.

We affirm to the Iranian rulers that this crime will force Iraq to strongly retaliate. We are capable, thanks to our overwhelming superiority, of making the criminal Iranian rulers pay a prohibitive price for this in the near future. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish speedy recovery for our wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 January 1986

**Communique No. 2,095**  
*JN251744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,095 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces will continue to unsheath their swords in the face of the evil Khomeyniites in defense of our dear Iraq and



in order to strike at the heads of the ignorant ones and destroy all those who have designs over our chaste soil. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to strip the tyrant Iranian rulers of the means of aggression by destroying their remnants and resources which they use for aggression against our country, our powerful Air Force carried out the following heroic operations:

A. At 1635 [1335 GMT] today, our capable aircraft launched a violent attack against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and scored an accurate, effective hit.

B. Squadrons of our planes raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors. In 80 combat missions, our planes killed great numbers of enemy personnel, destroyed many enemy vehicles and pieces of equipment, set enemy hardware ablaze, and wrecked its positions.

After carrying out all their missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our brave pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant. Thank God for His support.

2. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's land opposite our brave formations in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, one of our patrols pounced on an enemy group, killing two and forcing the rest to flee. Our patrol captured the boat the enemy group had been using, as well as weapons and hardware. The patrol returned to base, safe and triumphant, with its booty. Praise be to God. Blessed are the men of the IV Army Corps.

3. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's land opposite our formations in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps, one of our patrols captured a machinegun and returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed.

4. Our capable artillery opened intensive fire on enemy positions opposite our units in various sectors, inflicting the following losses:

A. In the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, three infantry positions were wrecked, killing those manning them, and three rafts were destroyed.

B. In the VI Army Corps Sector, two infantry positions and one 106mm gun emplacement were destroyed.

C. In the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, one infantry position was destroyed.

5. Escaping from the suspect Iranian rulers, groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 January 1986

#### AL-QADISIYAH on Preparations

JN250824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jan (INA) — *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, asserts that the Iraqi Armed Forces have taken all necessary measures to destroy every person in the Iranian forces if the regime in Tehran embarks on any new aggression against Iraq. In a front-page editorial, *AL-QADISIYAH* says: We say to the Iranian rulers to go back because if they send any forces to embark on an aggression against Iraq they will be completely crushed. The paper adds: Iraq will not only make it a catastrophe for their forces but also for their entire shaken entity.

The paper says: The higher military command in Iraq is fully aware of all the Iranian enemy's plans and intentions. It adds that Iraq has completed all technical and material preparations to determine the result of any battle beginning with the size, number, and training of the forces and preparation of the area of operation and defense positions and ending with preparation of the fixed plan to confront the Iranian regime's plan with firmness and capability.

#### Battle 'In Record Time'

JN270855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi paper specialized in military affairs has said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have made comprehensive preparations to destroy any new Iranian offensive against Iraqi territory. *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of the Defense Ministry, today added that the coming battle will be decided in record time now that the Iraqi command has prepared an appropriate destructive weapon for each Iranian target. The paper noted that the Iranian territory is exposed to the Iraqis both from the military and strategic viewpoints, affirming that Iraq will not be held responsible for the destruction that will afflict Iran and its people and whose devastating results will send the Iranian regime to its inevitable fate.

The paper pointed out that the enemy's crude and exposed moves have exhausted Iranian units, which are being bombed by the Iraqi Air Force every day, and that the Iraqi forces are using all their weapons to pound the Iranian forces that are being kept waiting at the front. The paper noted the high morale of the Iraqi Armed Forces and the vast resources and great weaponry with which these forces will destroy any Iranian offensive.

Concluding, the paper affirmed that the Iranian regime has only one of two choices: Either commit suicide by launching an open offensive whose fate is known in advance, or keep what remains of its forces, which suffer from low morale and confused administration, waiting at the front.

**Yasir 'Arafat Arrives, Makes Statement**

JN252016 Amman Television Service in English  
2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman this evening. He was received upon arrival by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Dr Hazim Numaybah, and PLO official Khalil al-Wazir. The PLO chairman is accompanied by PLO officials Salah Khalaf and Hani al-Hasan. The PLO chairman said upon arrival that he will hold talks with his majesty the king on current issues, particularly the Palestinian question in light of recent developments in the political arena, as well as the Israeli violations in the holy lands.

**Husayn, 'Arafat Talks 25 Jan**

JN260712 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman. — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat were holding late-night talks on Saturday on the Middle East peace process and informed sources said Mr. 'Arafat was expected to convey to the King the PLO's final position on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The PLO chairman, who is making the first visit to Jordan since November, had earlier arrived here from Sanaa, North Yemen, where he was monitoring events in South Yemen.

In response to a question upon his arrival on a reported reconciliation process between the PLO leadership and Damascus-based PLO dissidents, Mr. 'Arafat said: "the organisation has never been united as it is today."

Asked whether he planned to visit Moscow soon, the PLO chairman replied: "No," and added that he had no immediate plans to hold talks with the Soviet leadership, which, according to informed sources, had offered to mediate differences between the PLO on the one hand and Syria and the PLO dissidents on the other.

In a statement he gave to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, upon his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport, the PLO leader said he will discuss with the King "the Palestinian question in the light of the current developments on the political and diplomatic levels." He said he will also discuss the Israeli "attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Haram al-Sharif" in Jerusalem. Mr. 'Arafat was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali.

Replying to a question whether he was carrying any special message to King Husayn, Mr. 'Arafat said: "Yes, my heartfelt wishes and conscience."

He refused to be drawn into replying whether the PLO had finalised its position on 242 and 338. A senior Jordanian official told the JORDAN TIMES earlier this month that Jordan has asked the PLO to inform it of its final stand on the two key U.N.

resolutions. The PLO has repeatedly said Resolutions 242 and 338 could not be the only basis for Mideast peace negotiations since they define the Palestinians as refugees and do not provide for Palestinian statehood.

**Husayn Receives 'Arafat 26 Jan**

JN261436 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working luncheon, was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the General Intelligence Department; and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani. It was attended on the Palestinian side by His Eminence PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Muhammad Milhim, and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman and Fatah Central Committee member.

**SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial on Visit**

JN270819 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Last Opportunity, or Else"]

[Text] The region is currently witnessing a series of moves and contacts on the highest levels to achieve a comprehensive and fair peace in accordance with the Arab concept of peace. His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and their review of developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas are a continuation of the persistent joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts exerted by the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships and of the determination to deprive the enemy of the opportunity to undermine any chance to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in this part of the world.

The Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, the intensive Palestinian meetings that followed, and the large-scale international moves in which the Soviets and Americans are playing a role that shows their readiness to activate peace efforts in the region and to seek the viewpoints of the parties concerned about peace, constitute a new phase of serious political moves which carry the basic features of action toward peace.

In light of the ideas and proposals that were recently carried by Murphy and the Soviet official who is currently in Amman, any peace that exempts the Palestinians and their legitimate representative, the PLO, and obstructs the formula which is required by the Arabs and the world; namely, the international con-

ference, will further complicate the crisis, bring efforts back to square one, and ultimately lead to an impasse.

We listened carefully to the Soviet viewpoint regarding peace in the region and found it to be reasonable and acceptable. The Americans should be more credible and realistic in their move. They should also stop creating regional problems that obstruct peace.

Our enemy, whose unilateral peace is rejected by the Arabs and the world, should exploit the available opportunity and remove the psychological barrier by accepting the logic of peace, truth and stability.

#### **AL-RA'Y on Peres' Call for Israeli-Arab Summits**

*JN241000 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jan 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Psychological Effect, Barrier"]

[Text] Amid the Israeli diplomatic offensive led by Peres in Europe to put the ball in the Arab court, the Israeli prime minister called for the convening of Israeli-Arab summits before the international conference. He claimed that these summits are bound to have a psychological effect on the situation in the region and help facilitate the peace process.

The psychological effect talk recalls the talk about dropping the psychological barrier which the Israelis and the late President al-Sadat propagated when he decided to visit Jerusalem and enter into separate negotiations with Israel. Events proved that this talk is untrue because neither the visit, nor the separate negotiations, nor the partial solution of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty managed to drop the psychological barrier between Israel and the Arab people, including the Egyptian people themselves. This is because Israel has not abandoned its aggressive policy as well as its expansionist ambitions and provocative practices, as proved by its aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming that it has sovereignty over it, as well as by the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the violation of Tunisia's sovereignty, in addition to its attempt to blackmail Egypt. All these events came in the wake of the Israeli-Egyptian summits which did not succeed in rectifying Israeli behavior or in dropping the psychological barrier which was much publicized.

Hence, the call for Israeli-Arab summits to precede the international conference are a sort of blackmail and precondition aimed

at sowing discord among the Arab states and fabricating a cause that does not exist in order to obstruct the peace march. Israel knows well that the international conference, and nothing else, is the umbrella that the Arabs accept for the peace negotiations, which means that prior summits are not considered by the Arabs.

The psychological effect depends on Israel's relinquishment of its aggressive policy, expansionist ambitions, and provocative practices and does not depend on the summits that Peres wants to hold with the Arab leaders prior to and outside the framework of the international conference. It should be stressed that insisting on holding these prior summits will provide clear evidence to all that Israel's acceptance of the international conference is nothing but a tactical game that implies the arbitrary conditions, which actually mean Israel's rejection of the international conference.

Israel is the one responsible for achieving the psychological effect it is talking about through positive behavior that proves its acceptance of a just, comprehensive peace as well as its respect for sanctities and not through blackmailing preconditions.

#### **Consultations with Egypt, Summit 'Next Month'**

*JN251825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1730 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Today's visit to Cairo by Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah takes place only a few hours before Yasir 'Arafat's arrival in Amman, where he is expected to hold extremely important talks with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials. Observers believe that the talks in Cairo with Abu 'Awdah, one of the main aides to King Husayn, will be aimed at coordinating Jordanian-Egyptian action, now that both Jordan and Egypt have asked the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Abu 'Awdah will inform Mubarak of King Husayn's talks with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, which were held in London late last week.

No official information has so far been disseminated in Amman on the date and venue of the Egyptian-Jordanian summit, which, according to Cairo reports, will be held next month.

## Al-Jumayyil Issues Call For Cabinet Meeting

### General Secretariat Statement

NC261524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The General Secretariat of the presidential office has issued the following statement:

His Excellency President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has called the Cabinet to an extraordinary session at 1000 tomorrow, Monday, 27 January, at the B'abda Presidential Palace to approve the referral of the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion.

If the session cannot be held, his excellency the president will directly ask the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies to begin studying and discussing the agreement in conformity with current constitutional regulations.

Shafiq Munaynimah, the Cabinet's secretary general, has been informed of the president's decision and authorized to issue invitations to the ministers, in accordance with the regulations.

Knowledgeable sources point out that the president is acting on his agreement with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during the 11th summit in Damascus. The president presented his observations on the agreement at that time. These observations were the result of the president's contacts and consultation with the leaders of the various Lebanese sects prior to the convening of the 11th summit.

The sources add that the two presidents agreed to present these observations to the signatories of the tripartite agreement. If the observations were accepted, the agreement would be amended; if they were rejected, the president would propose that the agreement be referred to the Chamber of Deputies. The president declared that he would comply with the decision reached by the Chamber, which represents the legislative authority elected by the people. The Chamber is authorized to make important decisions on basic and constitutional issues, and issues of principle, such as the tripartite agreement.

The sources confirm that President al-Jumayyil, in keeping with his constitutional obligations and powers, has decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to begin a discussion of the tripartite agreement. This fully accords with the understanding reached with President al-Asad. Al-Jumayyil made his observations, but he did not reject the agreement as a whole. Actually, no one is in a position to do so, particularly when Syria is backing this agreement. The observations were not at odds with the agreement but were mainly voiced out of a desire to modify those points that badly needed changing.

According to the same sources, the observations include five or six points that do not touch on the essence of the agreement but merely correct some of its deficiencies.

The sources say that Al-Jumayyil's decision to refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies should the Cabinet not meet, reflects the president's firm conviction that the Chamber

of Deputies should have the last word, since it is the authority representing the people. The president has pledged to implement whatever the Chamber decides.

In conclusion, the sources predict that the Chamber of Deputies will begin examining the agreement as soon as its president, Husayn al-Husayni, asks it to do so.

### Karami Declines To Attend

NC262006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The first official reaction to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's call for the Cabinet to hold a session tomorrow to approve the referral of the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion was spelled out by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The prime minister, who is now in Tripoli, made a statement this afternoon in which he said that he declines to attend the Cabinet session.

In his statement, Prime Minister Karami announced:

[Begin recording] I declined to attend this session because the Cabinet has not convened for months. Following the developments that have emerged in the wake of the 11th summit in Damascus and the subsequent negative events, including the bloody coup that took place 10 days ago, we see no justification for convening the Cabinet. There is no way we can discuss any topic unrelated to the general political situation in the country.

The tripartite agreement has been presented to his excellency the president for approval. However, the president's stand on this agreement and on all other predicaments has obstructed our ability to rule in this country. Therefore, referring the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies in this way is not possible. If the objective of this call is to return the ball to the other side's court, then this is inadmissible and cannot be achieved. The ball remains in the court of the regime. As long as everyone says that this agreement is acceptable, both in spirit and with its solutions for political salvation, and that they are ready to discuss it anew, then the regime should adopt a positive stand and approve it. Why is discussion required? We see no way to amend this agreement because its contents are indivisible. It is either accepted or rejected. Therefore, I do not believe that the Chamber of Deputies can discuss this agreement unless it is referred to it by the Cabinet.

We have declared our stand from the start. We are waiting for developments on the political level so that we can take steps in light of what would serve Lebanon's interests. There is no doubt that we all seek to salvage the country from this ordeal. Acting on this premise, we are in contact with various functionaries, particularly the ministers with whom we have close ties and ceaseless cooperation, in order to coordinate our stands. Our aim is to achieve unity among the people and rescue them from this longstanding ordeal. We are aware that the socioeconomic state of affairs has become grave, and it is inadmissible for this to continue any longer. We are all responsible for achieving salvation and for introducing radical solutions to rescue the country. [end recording]



**Reaction To Meeting Negative**

NC262115 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic  
to Lebanon 2000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Commenting on Amin al-Jumayyil's call for holding a Cabinet session to discuss the tripartite agreement and its referral to the Chamber of Deputies, a political source tonight said: This proposal is a stupid maneuver and a constitutional hypocrisy. Amin al-Jumayyil has no right to tell the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies or the prime minister what they must do. Al-Jumayyil acts as though he were a dictator in all senses of the word. He has rejected the agreement. How then can he ask today that it be referred to the Chamber of Deputies? This is his attempt to end his isolation, to throw the ball into the court of the Chamber of Deputies, and to embarrass its speaker. Al-Jumayyil is aware that the government, along with a majority of its ministers, have announced an intention to boycott him. Only Camille Sham'un and Joseph al-Hashim, who oppose the agreement, are on his side. As usual, Victor Qasir has not expressed an opinion.

A parliamentary source has confirmed this view, saying: Al-Jumayyil has no right to meddle with this issue or to deal with decisive matters so simply and with such a temperament. The contents of the national solution, which was reached in Damascus, are divided into several parts. Some clauses must be referred to the Chamber of Deputies in the form of draft laws. Others require an amendment of the Constitution, while a third group must be endorsed through the issuance of ordinary ministerial decisions. There are certain issues that assume the character of treaties, in addition to normal measures that must be taken. All these issues must be discussed at an ordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies. It is known that the next such session is scheduled to begin on 21 March. What Al-Jumayyil has done is to cloud the situation anew, prevaricate, procrastinate, and attempt to gain time to evade responsibility and deadlines. The special Chamber session, scheduled to begin on Tuesday, is devoted to a discussion of the budget and wages.

Sources close to Speaker Husayn al-Husayni state: Al-Jumayyil's call is an attempt to throw the ball into our court. We are not connected with the issue. Amin al-Jumayyil is responsible for developments. What he suggested today is a constitutional violation.

Robert Franjiyah has rejected Al-Jumayyil's proposal, describing it as a new prevarication.

Marwan Hamadah and Ilyas Saba visited Dr Salim al-Huss and Husayn al-Husayni tonight to discuss Al-Jumayyil's call for a Cabinet session.

**Cabinet Fails To Meet**

NC271157 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1045 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] After leaving Ba'abda Palace, former President Camille Sham'un pointed out that those who did not attend today's Cabinet meeting did just what the old saying says: They ran away as fast as rabbits. He added: Anyway, we discussed the

accord in general terms but not in depth. The agreement will be referred to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution. When the Chamber brings up the agreement for review, everything will be done according to the rules.

Former President Sham'un continued: The government could not meet. Therefore, the president will deliver the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, so that its speaker may act in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution.

Sham'un was asked for his opinion of the current situation. He replied: We must refer to the provisions of the Constitution in order to familiarize ourselves with them. I believe that Article 77 stipulates that 10 deputies must call for the agreement to be put before the Chamber. The proposed amendment would make that 80 percent of the deputies.

Former President Sham'un was told of Prime Minister Karami's belief that there was no justification for convening a Cabinet session to discuss the tripartite agreement. He was then asked for his views.

Sham'un pointed out that Prime Minister Karami has already rejected the idea of attending. Were it a bill for amending the law on night watchmen, for example, the Chamber of Deputies would meet, debate, and decide. The Cabinet would also convene to review the issue, make decisions, and refer the bill to the Chamber. But a serious question, one that concerns the fate of our country, does not deserve a Cabinet meeting. The prime minister stays away, does not offer his opinions, and does not even bother to familiarize himself with the sections of the bill to see if there is any agreement on them. Frankly, Sham'un declared, I can say that this accord has certain good points, such as ending the war, returning the evacuees to their homes, and getting things back to normal.

**Al-Jumayyil Opponents Reported To Ask Him To Resign**

NC260731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0615 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The AL-NAHAR correspondent writes from Damascus that the opponents of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will embark on real political action tomorrow, Monday. Robert Franjiyah, Michel Samahah, Michel al-Murr, Muhammad Baydun, Marwan Hamadah, and Akram Shuhayyib will meet in Damascus tomorrow. They will formalize their decision to ask the president to resign within a week or else face military pressure. This decision is to be made on behalf of former President Franjiyah; Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, who might return to Damascus from Sierra Leone on Tuesday; Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt; and Elie Hubayqah.

**Al-Husayni Invites Deputies To Hold Session**

NC241439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has affirmed that the Chamber of Deputies will shoulder its national responsibilities under

all conditions. He spoke as he left Mansur Palace [Chamber of Deputies building] at 1330, following meetings with various deputies that culminated in an expanded meeting. Speaker al-Husayni has invited the representatives to a general session Tuesday morning to study and approve bills and topics on the agenda. Speaker al-Husayni will chair a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies Bureau members Monday morning to study pending bills.

#### **Maronite Conference Issues Final Statement**

*NC251717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1518 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[“Final” statement issued by Maronite conference in Bkirki on 25 January; read by Monsignor Ignatius Marun — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Beatitude Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu, the Apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate, former presidents of the Republic, present Maronite ministers and deputies, community bishops, and heads of monastic orders held a meeting at the patriarchate seat on Saturday, 25 January 1986. After discussing the current grave issues and their serious development, the conferees issued the following statement:

The war against Lebanon, its land, people, and institutions, has been able to achieve its goals, having been provided with the uncontrolled division of the Lebanese people and the instigation of hateful sectarian conflicts and emotional political contradictions. This war has torn the Lebanese family apart. It has resulted in the fragmentation of Lebanon's land and the displacement and eviction of its inhabitants. It has led to the sowing of ideological dissension, which seeks to squander Lebanon's resources, unity, sovereignty, and humanistic and cultural potential. This war has continued for 11 years; it might not end unless a plan is formulated to counter its calculations and instrumentality. Such a plan should provide for uniting Lebanese ranks and for achieving a national accord established on firm foundations and a comprehensive political conviction that will guarantee its stability and continuation. In light of this, the conferees announce the following:

1. They appeal to all parties and factions to resort to the language of reason and constructive ideological dialogue in dealing with current decisive issues and internal problems. The language of fire, violence, and fighting must be avoided. It has been proved that military confrontations and the excessive use of the language of arms only complicate matters, frustrate wills, deepen the abyss of division, and lead to more bloodshed, ruination, and social and economic deterioration without achieving any gains or solutions.

2. The realization of a healthy Lebanese accord stems from Lebanese unity. There is no way to restore cohesion within society under conditions of discord and sectarian and ideological division. Therefore, the conferees emphasize the need to unify ranks on the basis of a democratic exchange of opinion in determining stands and decisions. They pledge to dissipate any vestiges or complications that could threaten this unity with dissension and division.

3. The conferees reiterate their absolute faith in the unity of the people, land, and institutions within the context of the state's sovereignty and legitimacy. The conferees emphasize the need to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 425, 508, and 509. They declare their brotherly openness toward the various Lebanese sects. They pledge to endeavor to attain the Christian-Islamic accord in accordance with the mutual interests of all parties concerned and on the basis of equal rights and duties. In this way the accord will be established on firm foundations that will fortify it against any future attempts to violate or upset it.

4. The conferees affirm their commitment to Lebanon's constitutional and legitimate institutions, for they represent the homeland's infrastructure and components and the unity of the state and people.

5. The Maronite gathering welcomes the objectives that the tripartite agreement seeks to attain, including an end to the state of war, the return of evacuees to their homes, the implementation of political reform, and the promotion of the distinguished Syrian-Lebanese relations, provided this agreement is submitted to the constitutional institutions in conformity with regulations.

6. The conferees maintain that the Arab option is their free option. It is the product of their tenacious conviction regarding Lebanon's affiliation to its environment and its historical, cultural, and human interaction with fraternal Arab countries. The conferees reiterate the distinguished ties and relations that exist between Lebanon and fraternal Syria. They highly appreciate the effective role that Syria has played, and they hope it will follow up with efforts to assist Lebanon to end the state of war and its painful tragedy.

#### **Sham'un on Bkirki Conference**

*NC251333 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1145 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Remarks by former President Camille Sham'un in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after he attended the Bkirki conference on 25 Jan — live]

[Text] [Sham'un] A statement on the Bkirki conference will be issued this afternoon. I do not know its contents. However, I can say that the Syrian public is mistaken if it believes that Christians, particularly Maronites, oppose cooperation with Syria. As I have often reiterated, we favor agreement and cooperation with the Syrians. We want close cooperation. However, we are also very eager to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and the dignity of its people. We are as concerned with the sovereignty of Lebanon as the Syrians are with the sovereignty of their country. We cannot be charged with any crime. If the love of the homeland is reason for accusation, then we accept this charge. I wish you would inform the Lebanese, Arab, and world public that we are seeking to defend all Lebanon and not only Christians or Maronites. It is the duty of the Arab states, Syria foremost, to support our honorable stand.

[Question] The Lebanese Forces issued a statement yesterday defining the basis for a dialogue with Syria. You have undoubtedly seen the statement. What is your opinion?

[Sham'un] I have not expressed an opinion because I only heard the statement and have not studied it sufficiently. It might constitute a new basis for dialogue with the Syrians. But I doubt this because those who signed the tripartite agreement are now in Damascus. It is unlikely that Damascus will [words indistinct].

[Question] Some people urge the toppling or boycotting of the regime, or a military solution. How do your excellency and the Bkirki conferees view this?

[Sham'un] I do not support a military solution because I do not have faith in such solutions. We do not support boycotting the regime because the tripartite agreement has caused the call for this boycott. I do not believe that the majority of the Lebanese people approve the tripartite agreement. Hence, there is no unanimity on boycotting the regime.

[Question] Do the Bkirki conferees have any intention of sending a high-level delegation to visit Damascus and other capitals in order to explain the general situation of Christians?

[Sham'un] It is too early to answer this question [words indistinct]

### **Hubayqah Ends Franjiyah Talks, Leaves for Syria**

#### **Arrives in Zgharta**

*NC241744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah arrived in Zgharta at 1245 today aboard a Syrian military helicopter. He was accompanied by Robert Franjiyah and former Minister Michel al-Murr, and was received on arrival by former President Sulayman Franjiyah. Their meeting, which was also attended by Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Sulayman Tony Franjiyah, lasted until 1400, and was followed by a working lunch. A second round of talks was held at 1515, and continued until 1600. After this session, Hubayqah spoke with newsmen.

Hubayqah said: You are aware of what the country is going through. As always, we come to Zgharta for important talks with President Franjiyah. We discussed all opinions and the entire situation. Everything falls into one category. We came to a mutual understanding; that is all I would like to say now. When asked how he would deal with developments in East Beirut, he replied: They will definitely be dealt with. Hubayqah did not explain how this would be done. As for his return to Beirut, Hubayqah declared: I do not like living outside the homeland. Hubayqah then left for Damascus aboard a military helicopter.

#### **Returns to Damascus**

*JN250714 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0600 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah and his delegation returned to Damascus from Zgharta accompanied by Robert Franjiyah, son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. Informed sources said that Elie Hubayqah, his aides, and Robert Franjiyah held a

meeting immediately upon their return to Damascus. This meeting was held in the presence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who was briefed on the results of the Zgharta talks.

#### **Leaves for Zahlah**

*NC261801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus today. He then left for Zahlah where he met with town functionaries to prepare for the formation of a broad Lebanese national front that will implement the agreement to end the civil war.

#### **Meets Leaders in Zahlah**

*NC262126 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic  
to Lebanon 2000 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah held discussions with political and spiritual leaders in Zahlah today. Following his visit to the city, Hubayqah said: We have only done our duty to end the war in our country. There is no justification for the continuation of this war. The objective of the tripartite agreement is to end the dispute without resorting to arms. I regret to say that we have now gone back to the situation that prevailed among the various parties before this agreement. The agreement is vital, for the country will disappear without it.

It has been learned that Hubayqah soon will go to Biskinta, his birthplace, in northern Al-Matn.

### **Samahah in W. Beirut for Pro-Agreement Talks**

*NC250723 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] While Elie Hubayqah was in Zgharta, Michel Samahah arrived in West Beirut and began meeting with the parties who signed, and those who support, the tripartite agreement. These contacts are part of efforts to coordinate positions and implement any measures decided on to face up to the coup against the agreement. Meanwhile, Rafiq al-Hariri has met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus. They made an assessment of Lebanese developments.

### **Ja'ja' Elected Head of Lebanese Forces Committee**

*NC241543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1517 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] At an extraordinary meeting today under Secretary General George 'Adwan, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee elected Dr Samir Ja'ja' as its chairman and attorney Karim Paqraduni as its deputy chairman. Three new members of the Executive Committee were also elected. They are George Kasab, Nadir Sukkar, and Walid Faris.



Thus, the Executive Committee now includes Dr Samir Ja'ja', its chairman; Karim Paqruduni, its deputy chairman; and its other members, George Qassis, Sami Khuwayri, George Furayhah, George 'Adwan, Charles Shartuni, George Kassab, Nadir Sukkar, Walid Faris, and Dr Jean Ghanim.

After Samir Ja'ja' assumed the chairmanship, the Executive Committee discussed the internal conditions that concern the Lebanese Forces and the outcome of the 15 January movement. The committee also examined the latest political and security developments, and studied the tripartite agreement, which was signed on 28 December 1985.

#### **Committee Issues Statement**

*NC241851 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1520 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee following its special meeting in Beirut on 24 January — read by Committee Deputy Chairman Karim Paqruduni]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a special meeting under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Attorney George 'Adwan, on Friday, 24 January 1981. Three new members of the Executive Committee, George Kassab, Nadir Sukkar, and Walid Faris, were elected at the start of the session. The presiding chairman then called for the election of the Executive Committee's chairman and deputy chairman. Dr Samir Ja'ja' was chosen as chairman and Attorney Karim Paqruduni as deputy chairman.

Dr Samir Ja'ja' then chaired the session. Internal conditions of concern to the Lebanese Forces and the results of the 15 January movement were discussed. The conferees also studied recent security and political developments. They made a careful review of the tripartite agreement, which was signed on 28 December 1985, and issued the following statement:

The homeland once again invites us to take an historic stand at a historic point in time. With full consciousness, and to avoid any confusion or misinterpretation, we would like to explain the true motives and goals of the 15 January movement to the Lebanese, Arab, and world public.

The days before 15 January were characterized by rash and coercive measures. These steps could have affected the very core of our being — our identity and our fate. One-sided positions, the squandering of responsibility, and the monopolization of Christian decisionmaking marked this era, which was shaky, and oppressive in terms of politics and security within the Lebanese Forces and the Christian community. The movement came as a positive resolution and as an objective form of correction to restore a sound balance inside the Lebanese Forces as an institution; unify the Christians after their dispersion, division, and loss; and recover freedom, freedom of expression, and a democratic atmosphere after an era when beliefs were subjugated through psychological and material pressure.

Thus, our return to the spirit of 12 March sought to strengthen the foundations of unification, enhance political action, purify

the Lebanese Forces, and give them a good reputation for honorable acts of resistance so they might achieve freedom for the individual, dignity for society, and sovereignty for the homeland.

The movement reflects an intrinsic decision and action that had nothing to do with any outside party. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee unequivocally declares that neither Israel nor the United States had any link or connection with its decision. In terms of its principles, context, and dimensions, the 15 January operation was a corrective movement within the Lebanese Forces and the Christian community. Thus, it stemmed from an intrinsic decision and national belief, and was designed to rectify the course of events and to deal with any vestiges with a view to uniting the Christians in preparation for uniting the Lebanese as part of a firm and lasting peace.

The movement did not arise, as some may think or imagine, as a response to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement or as a prelude to the conclusion of any suspect deals. It sought to separate the Lebanese crisis from that of the Middle East in order to speed up a solution to the Lebanese problem, regardless of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is important to assure Syria that our movement was not directed against it or against its role in Lebanon. The leading role that Damascus plays in the region demands that it be an arbiter among all and for all, particularly since President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials have proved more than once that they are eager to play such a major part.

Our movement refuses to be involved in a fight with Syria by being portrayed as anti-Syrian or somehow connected with U.S. or Israeli schemes. It also refuses to be used to pressure anyone in the plot being hatched in the region. In addition, our movement rejects the idea of being a thorn in Syria's side, a tool to endanger its security, or a way of turning Lebanon into a quagmire in which Syria would sink.

The cooperation we seek with fraternal Syria lies in distinctive, stable, and firm relations based on sovereignty and independence for both countries, lest these ties be affected in the future by any party or group.

We now come to the tripartite agreement. We are eager to abide by the spirit of the Syrian-brokered tripartite agreement, with its sections on security and politics. The agreement has definitely not been foiled by the fact that one of its signatories has dropped out. We reserve the right to propose certain amendments to it, and to discuss and approve them by democratic means.

We believe that the state of war must be ended, that the political system must be reformed, and that the petrified sectarian and traditional mentality must give way to a progressive, modern, and national one. Just as it is impermissible to impose the accord by force or forgery, so it is impossible to destroy it through these means.

The Executive Committee will conduct a totally frank, serious, and responsible study of its articles to find both guaranteeing and guaranteed approaches and objective and realistic ways of implementing a democratic and national solution that would unify



Lebanon's land and people and safeguard their security, freedom, and hopes for a stable and secure future.

We affirm that a solution to the Lebanese crisis must be founded on a national scheme that would liberate the land, restore peace, and establish a sound democratic system in our institutions based on respect for freedom of expression and belief, the principle of separation of powers, social justice, equality of rights and duties among the citizens, and a free economic system.

We do not want a solution to the Lebanese crisis based on the isolation of any group or community or in isolation with Syria. Nor do we want it to turn the Lebanese into fuel for the conflicts of others in the region waged on Lebanese land and at the expense of their fate — life, property, and future generations.

The 15 January movement has caused a psychological shock. This calls for a moment of reflection in order to learn from past mistakes and to form a firm view of the future. This pause would enable us to stop dealing with individuals, avoid a power struggle, and discard the mentality of maneuvers and circumvention. It would also allow us to transcend narrow factional principles and individual calculations. It would permit us to come away with a sound and sincere national spirit and a pure sense of the common interest.

These are our principles for holding a dialogue. On this basis, we invite the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party to revive the Tripartite Committee's meetings in Damascus and to take the appropriate step in reference to the accord. Dialogue is the sole alternative to the rifle. The Lebanese war has proved that a hand extended in dialogue is more useful than a finger on the trigger. Let us be aware that time is of the essence, for time lost now does not augur an end to the state of war, and a frozen dialogue does not point to a stable form of security. We want a peaceful, political, and national solution, not a military, capitulationist, or factional one.

Thus, we demand that everyone rebuild the bridges of dialogue so that the peace process may cross over them and make Lebanon a final and sovereign homeland for all its sons.

We do not want agreement on paper and differences in practice. We do not want a tactical or temporary truce. We want a firm and lasting peace. We do not want a solution monopolized by some and not others. We want a sound national situation built on the broadest Christian and Islamic foundation. At this point, we would like to affirm that Christian participation in making this decision was one of our principles. We want an agreement of both hearts and words. We want an accord that will liberate us from the political background that led to the war. We want an agreement that will not make the other party feel he is talking with an enemy, but with a compatriot, not that he is talking with a subservient party controlled from abroad, but with an independent party capable of making its own decisions.

This is our state of affairs. We speak only for ourselves. We have not been and will not be used by anyone. We will not be a tool manipulated by others or a facade behind which they may hide. We are truly our own masters. We make our own decisions. We plan and implement them. We refuse to be led by emotions and slogans set forth by frenzied parties, those harmed by any solution, and those who stand to gain from circumstantial or artificial solutions.

We want Lebanon to belong to all Lebanese. There is no difference between one Lebanese and another. Let justice rule and equality prevail. Let all be equal in rights and duties. From this premise, we call for the establishment of a broad Lebanese national front capable of determining our fate in order to prevent the country from entering into labyrinths or an endless form of attrition from which there can be neither hope nor salvation.

**Al-Asad Receives Cable From Jordanian Parties**

JN241714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1615 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received cables from Arab and international organizations and parties announcing their standing beside Syria and its leadership in firmly confronting the imperialist schemes that are hostile to Arabs and in struggling for the sake of liberating occupied Arab territory and regaining usurped Arab rights.

The president received a cable from nationalist parties and organizations in Jordan saying: Proud of your wise, courageous leadership of the masses of our Arab nation and its nationalist, progressive forces, the nationalist, progressive parties and organizations in Jordan announce their denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. and Zionist threats against struggling fraternal Syria, which is confronting the aggressive schemes against our Arab nation.

The nationalist parties and organizations in Jordan firmly support your wise, courageous leadership and stand beside our people in heroic Syria. We urge the masses of our people in Jordan to reply to the imperialist haughtiness and belligerence by boycotting its goods and striking at its interests in our country. We also urge all the nationalist liberation movements in the Arab homeland to play their role by rallying around Syria and struggling with it for the sake of oiling all imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

Long may you live as leader of our Arab nation until victory and liberation.

**Syrian Vice President On Regional Issues**

GF261836 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic  
25 Jan 86 p 12

[Interview with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, by Ghazi Jasim — date and place not given]

[Excerpts][Ghazi Jasim] The Iraq-Iran war is a tragedy that led to the destruction of the capabilities of both countries, which are supposed to be on Syria's side in confronting the Israeli invaders. Are there any Syrian efforts to end the war?

['Abd al-Halim Khaddam] Since the first hours of the war, we have foreseen a great tragedy on both the Iraqi and the Iranian Muslim fraternal peoples and the Arab nation, and we have foreseen a great loss, which will fall on us and the Arab side in the course of the struggle against the Israeli enemy. That is why Syria and some Arab countries since the first hours of the war have tried to stop the war. There were chances to end the war at that time, but all efforts reached a deadlock. Eventually a number of complications occurred. In fact we were afraid that the war will expand to engulf other parts of the Gulf. We have made great efforts to stop this matter. I believe these efforts have achieved some positive results. It is difficult, during the current complications in this war, to speak of the role of one country or the other in ending the war.

[Jasim] There was an idea last week to convene a comprehensive meeting to include all the Palestinian powers of different trends in Damascus to discuss the unity of the PLO and to return it to its national line. What has happened in this regard?

[Khaddam] This is the first time I have heard about this idea.

[Jasim] I have heard this idea from a number of parties there.

[Khaddam] Nobody has discussed this matter with us. Perhaps there is such an idea, but I do not know.

[Jasim] How can we describe Soviet-Syrian relations? Are they strategic alliance relations?

[Khaddam] Our relations with the Soviet Union are excellent. They are actually relations of cooperation and strategic alliance. As a friendly superpower, the Soviet Union has extended support and aid to help us to confront the U.S.-Israeli threats. We are confronting a superpower, which is called the United States, and we are confronting international Zionism. We are confronting some of the Western countries, which are under U.S. pressure or Zionist blackmail in one way or the other. This matter demands that we should enlarge and deepen the circle of friends. When we speak about friends, the Soviet Union comes at the top because it is the superpower that assists us and stands on our side. That is why the relations between the two countries are developing ones. We also strive to develop them because they represent one of the main guarantees in confronting the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

[Jasim] Syria as well as a number of countries in the region were subjected to black terrorism of a religious nature, as was the case in Kuwait, which has been the target of many terrorist attacks last year. Do you believe there is a possibility that the countries of the region will think of ways to counter this terrorism?

[Khaddam] In fact, Syria has been the target of terrorist attacks due to its national policy, but it managed to overcome and uproot the black period and to end those organizations that have put their capabilities under the disposal of the enemies of the Arab nation and the Syrian national policy. When the Arab ministers of the interior meet they will certainly discuss all necessary steps to consolidate the joint Arab security measures.

[Jasim] Would you allow me to ask you about Syrian-U.S. relations? Are they always colliding? Are they always hostile?

[Khaddam] The relations between the countries are based on certain policies. We view that the U.S. policy contradicts with the interests of our nation and our people. When the United States extends this great aid to Israel and to allow it to continue the aggression, no one will believe that such a policy contains any affection for the Arabs. Thus our policy is based on defending our interests and the struggle for the liberation of the Arab occupied territories, the liberation of the Palestinian homeland and the Palestinian territories, and the protection of the Arab nation interests. Naturally this policy contradicts and opposes the U.S. policy and our stance is determined on the basis of this contradiction and opposition.

**Comments on Murphy Tour**

*JN250909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0445 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's new tour, *TISHRIN* says: It has been the custom of the U.S. Administration to associate every tour by one of its envoys to the region with a suspect new plan or an attempt to revive a suspect old policy within the context of its strategy to dominate the region. Of course, Richard Murphy's new tour falls within this context. The talk about direct negotiations with Israel and the attempts to resume the settlement are not new. However, the U.S. Administration believes that the new developments in the arena of the conflict have presented certain political and military conditions calling for such a tour and the revival of established U.S. policies toward Israel and the Arab-Zionist conflict.

After reviewing the recent developments in the Lebanese arena which were carefully planned by the U.S. Administration, *TISHRIN* says: What the U.S. Administration always lacks in its dealings with the region and the effective forces in it is that very often theoretical U.S. calculations are not realistic and applicable because they completely ignore the vital forces in the struggle equation — forces that can direct events against the U.S. wish. We knew that the United States and Israel would not easily give in to the Damascus agreement and that they would use all the means in their power to stop it. We also said on several occasions that the United States and Israel would try to avenge their defeats in Lebanon, including the toppling of the ill-omened 17 May agreement by the Lebanese national forces and all the Lebanese people with Syria's absolute support. The United States and Israel are now trying to obstruct the Damascus agreement if they can.

*TISHRIN* concludes: What will exist in the region is only what the Arab nation wants and serves its interests and free national future. Those who toppled the 17 May agreement will foil any new plan that does not serve the interests of the Arab nation. The United States and Israel will see that themselves.

**TISHRIN on U.S.-Israel Policy, Lebanese Agreement**

*JN241019 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0445 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "The enemies of Peace," *TISHRIN* says: The U.S.-Israeli insistence on undermining the Lebanese solution is part of their insistence on undermining a solution for the region's problem. Despite all the international resolutions, both on Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territories, no progress has been made. The United States and Israel have adhered to their intransigent attitude and repeatedly rejected an international peace conference.

Whenever Lebanon approached an effective solution to its internal crisis, the hostile elements carried out feversih attempts to

turn back the hands of the clock and plunge the Lebanese people in war and fighting with the aim of tying the Lebanese crisis to the crisis in the region. At the same time, these elements intervened with the aim of foiling any international effort to find a solution for the region's crisis under the pretext that it was not possible to find an acceptable Palestinian representation. Peres' latest statements show the extent of the enemy's elusiveness and insistence on aborting peace opportunities.

In other words, Peres calls on the Arabs to hold direct negotiations, one Arab state at a time, so they can present an official recognition of Israel and accept its usurpation of Palestine as legitimate. Thus, it becomes clear that the enemy, which is supported by Washington, has not changed its policy of expansion and aggression. The enemy is adhering to its occupation of the whole of Palestine and is planning to swallow up the occupied Arab territories and expel the Arabs from them. Moreover, the enemy is asking the Arabs to sign an official document by which they would concede their territories and establish relations with the usurpers.

This is the substance of the alleged peace which Peres has been highlighting of late.

Under the headline "Syria, Which Supports Lebanon," *TISHRIN* says: The Damascus agreement is the lifeboat for Lebanon and the Lebanese people because it will lead to a national solution on whose basis Lebanon will be rebuilt on new, correct principles that would avert its relapse into its 11-year old whirlpool. Therefore, Israel stepped up its activities in Lebanon, mobilizing its old tools and reserves to prevent the implementation of the agreement and the unity of the Lebanese people's efforts. However, Syria is still insisting on supporting Lebanon and extending all possible assistance to the Lebanese people.

**Al-Ahmar Confers With Hungarian Delegation**

*JN251349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1215 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department [second title as heard]. Talks revolved around the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and around the executive procedures to implement the cooperation program between the two countries. Talks also revolved around issues of mutual concern and the most important developments in the region.

In his talk, the party's assistant secretary general pointed to the aggressive U.S. stance toward our Arab nation and all world peoples, particularly these days when the United States is escalating its aggressive campaigns and threats against the countries that stand in the face of its schemes, especially against Arab Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The U.S. campaign is characterized by massing forces and fleets, initiating maneuvers, and taking measures to pave the way for an armed aggression. During his review of the general political situation, Comrade Al-Ahmar

called for unifying efforts among the world forces of freedom and peace to stand in the face of the hostile U.S. policies and for supporting peoples' struggle for the sake of their independence and development away from the imperialist domination and onslaught.

Comrade Kotai stressed the stand of his party and country, which support and assist the Arab causes. He highly praised Syria's stand and the principled policy it is adopting under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting these schemes. He expressed his delegation's pleasure with this visit and his admiration for the developments and accomplishments of Arab Syria.

#### **Delegation Leaves Damascus**

*JN261035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1015 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee and member of the International Relations Department [second title as heard] left Damascus early this morning following a visit to the country that lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation met with a number of party and government officials.

#### **Al-Ahmar Confers With USSR Ambassador Fedotov**

*JN261343 Damascus SANA in Arabic  
1312 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 26 Jan (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Talks revolved around relations of cooperation and friendship between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU as well as around the current preparations to convene the CPSU's 27th conference.

#### **Briefs**

**Kuwaiti Ambassador to Syria** — President Hafiz al-Asad received the credentials of Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, the new Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, at 1115 today. [Excerpt] *[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jan 86 JN]*



**HADASHOT Interviews Peres on Jordan Negotiations**  
*TA240904 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 3*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Ilan Kfir in London; on 23 January]

[Text] The PRC is showing interest in entering the Middle East peace process and participating in the international forum composed of the superpowers which is to provide the a... for the negotiations. The Israeli condition for China's participation is the same as that put to the Soviet Union: The renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

In an interview he granted *HADASHOT* yesterday, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres spoke about the political development. Peres disclosed that King Husayn had appealed to the Soviet Union to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel so that it could participate in the international forum. Soviet participation would help Husayn stand up to the pressure he can expect from the PLO against entering into direct negotiations with Israel.

*HADASHOT*: After four meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a week of indirect negotiations with King Husayn, how does the picture of the political situation look?

Peres: Today, more than ever, it is clear that the PLO will not be able to take part in the political process. All those linked with the negotiations now have doubts about the possibility of PLO participation. Everyone thinks it will be hard to find an alternative. What is clear is that both the king and the Americans believe the door must not be slammed on the political process, even without the PLO.

We have three conditions for negotiations: without the PLO, direct negotiations, and no power of decision for the international conference. There is agreement on direct negotiations. There is agreement on the nature of the international forum. The problem is finding a substitute for the PLO. Either Jordan begins negotiations without it, or Husayn will incorporate other Palestinians into the Jordanian delegation. I think we should be cautious and not appear to be giving advice and mentioning names.

*HADASHOT*: What was the European tour's contribution to the political process?

Peres: I think there has been quite a positive change in Israel's international status following our peace initiative. Relations with the United States have returned to their peak and it is also worth investing in Europe, which is a very important political branch for us.

*HADASHOT*: Does Husayn agree with your position that the international forum will be only an aegis, not an active element in the negotiations?

Peres: Understanding is emerging between us and Husayn that the international forum will not have the authority to make decisions, cancel agreements, or dictate policy. It will not be able to replace direct negotiations. This version is acceptable to Husayn and the Americans.

*HADASHOT*: Will the Soviet Union agree to this version?

Peres: There has not yet been any serious talk with the Soviet Union. I do not expect to hear from the Russians before next month's Communist Party congress in Moscow. After that, I think there may be surprises, both in the conditions the Soviet Union will present and in the conditions we will put to the Soviets. There have been attempts by Jordan to speak with the Soviet Union and try to influence it to take part in the political process and renew its relations with Israel. Yesterday, for the first time, I heard from Richard Murphy that China is showing interest in the political process.

*HADASHOT*: What chance is there that the Soviet Union and China will recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it?

Peres: This is not yet guaranteed. But if, during the coming year, the Soviet Union and China decide to establish diplomatic relations with us, this will be something great which will take Israel out of its international isolation.

*HADASHOT*: What chance is there that Husayn will respond to your call for a direct, open summit?

Peres: I have great doubts as to whether the king will be prepared for an open meeting with me in the near future.

**Peres, Husayn Reach 'Level of Understanding'**  
*TA260534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres winds up his trip to Great Britain today and travels to West Germany, the last stop of his three-nation European tour. Speaking last night before Jewish fund raisers in London, Peres talked about Tabah, relations with Egypt, and the peace process. David Grant reports from London:

[Begin recording] [Grant] Peres, who is nearing the end of his 5-day official visit to Britain, spoke of making some progress, and overcoming some very important difficulties in his search for peace. Both he and King Husayn now had a level of understanding and policy of accommodation between the two peoples and the Palestinians. He added that the fact that this stage has now been reached was due to the help received from the United States, a clear reference to the series of late-night meetings held throughout last week with American envoy Richard Murphy. Peres also said that the British Government had been helpful, there was now a new realism within Britain, especially since they had tried to invite a delegation which included two members of the PLO, who could not even agree to recognize Israel's existence. Turning to relations with Egypt, Peres made clear he did not believe it was worth putting at risk future peace over the issue of a stretch of land containing a hotel:

[Peres] I felt very strongly that instead of Tabah, which is a very small place, keeping a question mark on peace with Egypt, let's have peace with Egypt at the cost of putting a question mark on Tabah. If I have to risk one of the two, let's not risk peace.

[Grant] Peres ends the British leg of his three-country European tour later today. Last night, he heard leaders of the Joint Israel Appeal, who have already contributed to improving Ashqelon under the Project Renewal Program, pledge their help for the northern towns of Israel, and to start a new project adopting Dimona. [end recording]

**Peres Television Interview on London Initiatives**  
*TA241855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
 1825 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yisra'el Segal, in London on 24 January — videotaped]

[Text][Segal] Mr Prime Minister, good evening to you.

[Peres] Good evening.

[Segal] Will talks between Israel and Jordan begin in early March?

[Peres] Let me tell you this: The Americans — and this was the topic in the very urgent meetings — have been trying to make a supreme effort to get the talks going at the end of February. If you ask my opinion, I doubt that it will happen. However, this is the main reason for the great intensity in the contacts. I think there are so many problems to solve that I cannot see how they can be resolved in a few weeks. Yet this was the original goal.

[Segal] What actually was achieved in the rather dramatic nocturnal contacts between yourself and Mr Murphy?

[Peres] The impression that is being formed is that Husayn will probably get two positive answers, or two abstentions: One from Syria, and the other from the PLO. The topical problem is to find an alternative. I cannot at this point say that an alternative can be seen in the offing, and I am speaking from the Arab point of view, not from our point of view. Yet what I can say is that the message I have received through all the channels is that even if there are abstentions, or if there is avoidance of giving answers, the Jordanians and the Americans, and I believe we, too, have decided not to lock the door, but rather pursue the negotiations.

[Segal] I understand that Israel and you want the deliberations to be launched by an international conference, but that this forum will not sit permanently and accompany the deliberations. Husayn, on the other hand, actually wants this body, the international forum, to accompany all subsequent stages of the deliberations. Has any progress been made on this point?

[Peres] Israel will not change its position that the job of the international conference be clearly-defined. It is not, and will not be, a permanent institution. The problem that has arisen is what will happen if the negotiations are deadlocked and, in fact, what we tend to agree on is that if the negotiations reach a stalemate, the parties, that is, in this case the three parties that have the status of initiators — that is to say the United States, Jordan, and Israel — meet together seek ways to overcome the stalemate, if one is reached.

[Segal] But not receive assistance from the international aegis?

[Peres] The conference's job is not to interfere in the negotiations, but rather to support them. The conference can neither be an addition nor a substitute for negotiations. This is obvious.

[Segal] You repeatedly say that time is running out. This is quite a dramatic statement. Why do you think so?

[Peres] Because time goes on, reality is being shaped, and it is impossible to preserve a paralysis either in the field or in relations. Even now, many things have changed on the scene. It is no longer like it used to be. One must not escape of avoid reality. If another year passes, I believe the situation will be even more different.

[Segal] Does the fact that the rotation agreement will be implemented in 8 months also play a role, at least from the Jordanian and American point of view, if not from Israel's, and does it have a bearing on the turn of phrase you use, which is that time is running out?

[Peres] To be honest, I think it does feature in the Arab considerations, perhaps also in those of the United States. But it does not play a role in my own considerations. However, I have no objection to taking advantage of it and using it to help the issue, because whatever can be achieved faster and earlier is, in my opinion, for the best.

[Segal] People in Israel have repeatedly been asking, incidentally, whether the rotation agreement will be honored.

[Peres] As far as I am concerned, the answer is unequivocal: Yes, if the government continues to observe all the other clauses of the agreement. Look, you must understand that from my point of view, the problem of how to extract ourselves from the circle of war is the focal problem, far more important than any partisan or personal problem. I regard it as a serious and very profound matter. I think that our generation, our people, should save the next generation from a complicated situation no one knows how to handle. It is necessary to make decisions now. This, to me, is the prime consideration. The same holds true in regard to the economy. The people, not only the government, have made a supreme effort to heal the economy. This should not end in a fiasco [preceding word in English] or be halted in mid-course. In other words, I believe that the national issues should dictate partisan moves, not the other way around.

[Segal] While we, or rather you, Mr Prime Minister, are discussing here in London the resumption of negotiations with Jordan, jarring notes are being heard in Israel coming from Egypt in regard to the report of the commission of inquiry on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder affair. Would you comment on this?

[Peres] Look, countries are not members of an orchestra that must play in harmony, and therefore there will always be dissonant tunes. However, I believe that the barrier that had existed has been shattered. Here, too, I am not claiming that there will not be any problems or declarations. We, too, after all sometimes come out with pronouncement that are not to everyone's liking. It does not worry me too much. I believe it is necessary to persist

in what we have begun, I think it is essential to firm up the peace treaty and deepen relations between Egypt and Israel. This is a matter of highest importance.

#### Comments on Upcoming FRG Visit

TA251420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will arrive in the FRG tomorrow, and this will be his last stop in his European tour. The newspaper *BILD AM SONNTAG* will publish an interview with Mr Peres tomorrow, in which he says that no visit by an Israeli statesman to the FRG could be a simple, routine, diplomatic visit. Thus, Mr Peres will visit the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp site in 2 days. That evening and the next day, Tuesday, he will conduct talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and with other personalities, and on Wednesday he will visit West Berlin.

The Bonn government, too, does not regard the visit as a routine affair. The government spokesman said yesterday at a news conference that the Nazi past places a moral obligation on the FRG in its relations with Israel. At the same time, the FRG's traditional ties with the Arab countries will not be harmed by this.

The major topics on Peres' agenda in Bonn will be continuing to pressure the FRG not to sell arms to the Arab countries, and encouraging the FRG to impose economic sanctions against countries that support terrorism, increasing the cooperation between the two countries' intelligence services, and stepping up security in vital sites such as sea ports and airports and other traffic junctions. Another issue that will be discussed will be the chances for peace in the Middle East.

On Thursday, a day after Mr Peres leaves the FRG, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit that country.

#### Reportage on Peres 3-Day Visit to FRG

For coverage of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to the FRG, including his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

#### Radio Reports 'Unexpected' Weizman-Mubarak Meeting

TA261710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, Minister 'Ezer Weizman met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo. He went there this morning in an attempt to bring about a solution of the problems pending in the relations between the two countries. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister shared the secret of the unexpected trip with Minister Weizman. On his trip

to Cairo, Minister Weizman was accompanied by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, who came from London. Our political correspondent reports that the two men are trying to persuade the Egyptian president to hold a summit meeting very soon with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres as the only way to a solution to the problems between the two countries.

#### Background of Meeting

TA261755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1705 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Discussion in studio between Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. What is the panic, or, at least, the impression of panic over the Weizman trip to Cairo?

[Schiffer] There is a very serious feeling in both Israel and, perhaps, Egypt, of a deterioration in relations. There were expectations. There was the expectation that when the Inner Cabinet, or Israel, agreed to go to arbitration over Tabah, Egypt would provide a positive response to a series of issues, and now there is a feeling that this is not happening. Therefore, at the end of last week Minister 'Ezer Weizman met with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and suggested to him that he should go to Cairo for talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. All this was cooked up over the last 2 days.

Minister Weizman spoke over the phone with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and last night, actually in the wee hours of the morning; Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, arrived in Israel from London; and this morning the two men, 'Ezer Weizman and the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, departed with the knowledge of the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for Cairo to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, with this meeting having one goal. Minister Weizman and Mr Tamir think that if the two men, Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, meet within the framework of a summit meeting, in this way it will be possible to further the relations between the two countries and they believe that the trips by the committee of directors-general should be stopped, as should be the method with which attempts have been made to date to further relations. This, then, is the goal.

We should say here that over the past few days the Egyptian reaction to the decision made by the Inner Cabinet on the Tabah issue, the Egyptian refusal to hand over the report on Ra's al-Burqa despite the fact that this report was promised to Israel and the families of those who were murdered in Ra's al-Burqa, this matter made relations as bad as they could be, and it seems that I would not be exaggerating if I say that Mr Shamir also had a definite interest in coming to 'Ezer Weizman and telling him: Well, you said there is an improvement in relations; fine, let's see some improvement.

**Foreign Ministry Denies Tabah Discussed**

TA271449 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1437 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied the report that 'Ezer Weizman discussed the details of the arbitral compromise on the Tabah issue in Cairo. After the report was released this morning, the foreign minister's office held a telephone call with Israel's ambassador to Egypt in order to clarify the matter, since the arbitral compromise was not one of the topics agreed upon in the talk between Ministers Weizman and Shamir prior to Weizman's departure for Egypt. The embassy reported that the issue was not raised in the talks. Let us recall that Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, is scheduled to participate this time in all the talks held by 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir with the Egyptian top echelon.

**Aides: No Mubarak-Peres Summit Planned**

TA270534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sources in the prime minister's entourage told our correspondent, Shalom Oren, that no meeting is being planned between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak during the latter's visit to Europe on the weekend. They added that the prime minister does not view a summit as an end in itself, but rather as a means to improving Israeli-Egyptian relations. The sources say that in the next few days Egypt will present Israel with a report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident.

**Paper: Summit Agreement Reached Beforehand**

TA270812 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Avi Bettelheim, Refa'el Mann, and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpts] In the clandestine contacts Minister 'Ezer Weizman held with authoritative Egyptian authorities prior to his departure on his surprise visit to Cairo, an understanding was reached that he will return from Egypt with an agreement on a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. In preliminary talks, the parties agreed that there is no obligation to hold the summit between the two leaders in one of the two countries' capitals, and it is definitely possible that they will meet in another location as early as in the first half of February, that is to say, in 2 weeks. Possible venues for the meeting are Al-'Arish and Sharm al-Shaykh.

'Ezer Weizman explained to his Egyptian counterparts that he sees no point in leaving for Cairo if he will only be accorded hospitality, but not achieve any results. The Egyptians replied that they understood that Weizman would have to come home with something "tangible" in his hand, otherwise this would constitute a severe blow to his and Peres' prestige. Weizman held talks with an authoritative representative of the Egyptian Government on the specifics of the summit and the necessary preparations.

**Weizman: Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Inevitable'**

TA271413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] At the end of his second meeting with President Mubarak in Cairo, Minister 'Ezer Weizman declared that a summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak is now inevitable. All the sides want it and this event will take place soon, he noted. According to him, all the issues pending between the two countries were discussed in his meetings with Mubarak. Nevertheless, so far both sides have abstained from elaborating on the content of the talks.

In any event, a senior Israeli official stated in Cairo that a meeting between Peres and Mubarak in West Germany should be ruled out. Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that Israeli and Egyptian representatives would confer in Cairo next week to discuss issues pertaining to arbitration over Tabah.

**Shamir Sees 'Trial Period' in Relations With Egypt**

TA241142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this morning that peace between Israel and Egypt is now facing a trial period; this period has not yet begun as not much has happened so far. The Inner Cabinet decision has been submitted to the Egyptian authorities and it will be discussed by Israeli and Egyptian delegations, both concerning Tabah and other matters.

[Begin Shamir Recording] There are difficulties and problems in relations between Israel and Egypt, and this is not surprising. After all, the peace process has ups and downs. The problem is how to overcome these difficulties and make progress. Once again, the stage we are facing at present is a serious, trial phase. The Israeli Inner Cabinet made a decision which was submitted to Egypt. This decision concerns not only Tabah, but the entire range of relations between Israel and Egypt as agreed by us. Discussions will be held by the Israeli and Egyptian delegations which are scheduled to meet soon, and they will be called upon to discuss all the clauses of the Inner Cabinet's decision as well as other issues which the Egyptians may raise.

The Ra's al-Burqa' issue is difficult. This was a tragedy; seven Israelis were killed without any justification whatsoever. This deeply hurt the Israeli public and its sense of justice. I do not think that people in Egypt appreciate the extent of the harm done to the Israeli people and they must be told about it. Everybody in Egypt should ask himself what would have happened had the situation been exactly the opposite, namely, had an Israeli soldier killed seven Egyptians. What would the Egyptian reaction be then? What would have been the reaction of the Egyptian people? [end recording]

The foreign minister's remarks were reported by Eldad Pardo, a correspondent of the Arabic-language program.



**Shamir Says Britain To Stop Assisting Arab Boycott**  
*TA270941 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by Rafi Mann]

[Excerpts] The British Government has complied with Israel's request that it stop assisting the Arab boycott. Britain will cease licensing companies that do not have trade relations with Israel. Addressing the Cabinet yesterday, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir confirmed reports published on this matter in the British press. He noted explicitly that he had only a partial report.

[Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English on 27 January on page 1 writes that "no formal announcement of the policy change" was to be made "for at least a month, specifically at British insistence."]

Education and Culture minister Yitzhaq Navon wished to know whether any progress was made in the talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, to which Shamir replied: I have received no details, and I presume the prime minister will brief the Cabinet on this after he returns to Israel.

Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon wished to learn about what is happening between Egypt and Israel following the Inner Cabinet's decision on Tabah. Shamir's reply: No practical developments have taken place since that decision, and there have been no official contacts with the Egyptians.

**Rabin Says No to UNIFIL Deployment in South**  
*TA270723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning told UN official Brian Urquhart that Israel will not ask that UNIFIL remain in our region, although it will not officially ask for its removal. Rabin said that in any event, Israel will not agree to UNIFIL deployment further south. Urquhart told Minister Rabin that upon completing his service in the United Nations, he is grateful for the cooperation and the friendly relations.

**UNIFIL Soldier Killed by Grenade; IDF Intervenes**  
*TA251615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] A UNIFIL soldier from the Nepalese contingent was killed this afternoon by Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] artillery fire. Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, reports that an ASL position was attacked with rocket propelled grenades this afternoon, in reaction to which the ASL soldiers shelled the village of Kafrah, from which the grenades were launched. A Nepalese soldier on patrol in the village was killed by a direct hit from a grenade. Another female villager was also killed, and seven inhabitants were wounded.

UNIFIL headquarters has announced that the fire subsided only after a UNIFIL soldier asked the IDF to intervene.

**Suspected PFLP Members Receive Expulsion Orders**  
*TA241720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The Military Government today issued expulsion orders to three inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, as well as to a fourth man who infiltrated into the area after the 6-day war. Our correspondent Arye Gus, reports that all four are suspected of working for the PFLP, all have been sentenced to long terms, and were released approximately 6 months ago as part of the deal in which IDF prisoners were exchanged for terrorists. Their release notwithstanding, they engaged in subversive activity aimed at broadening their organization's infrastructure and at preparing for armed terrorist activity.

Security sources have told our correspondent that upon their release they were warned that security measures would be taken against them if they resumed their activity, but that recently a lot of information was obtained indicating that they had ignored these warnings.

Our correspondent added that in addition to the four orders issued today, other orders against four more inhabitants of the territories are pending and are being debated by the High Court of Justice.

## ALGERIA

**Messaadia Receives PDRY Politburo Member**

LD261055 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT  
26 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 26/01/86 (APS) — The head of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia audienced here Saturday a delegation of the Socialist Party of the Democratic and People's Republic of Yemen led by Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo.

The talks, which were attended by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, were centered on tragic events taking place in the Democratic and People's Republic of Yemen and the developments of the situation which Algeria is following with great concern and called for an end of fratricidal fightings.

**Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives, Discusses U.S. Crisis****Arrival Reported**

LD241744 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has arrived in Algiers.

**Meets Bendjedid**

LD251722 Algiers APS in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 25 Jan [Aps] — President Chadli Bendjedid received 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Jamahiriyyah this morning. The Libyan official brought a message to the President from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

**Departs 25 Jan**

LD252121 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A message from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was handed to President Chadli Bendjedid this morning by 'Ali 'abd Al-Salam Al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

Al-Turayki departed from Algiers following the audience granted him by the head of state, after having been greeted by Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Minister of Energy, Chemical and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi.

Al-Turayki stated just prior to his departure that his conversations with the head of state especially dealt with the current OPEC crisis; the U.S. threats against Libya; and the dramatic situation being experienced by the Yemeni people. He expressed his hope on the subject of Yemen that the crisis will find a

negotiated solution, and that the Yemeni brothers will overcome this difficult test.

**Departure Statement on U.S. 'Threats'**

LD261013 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah emphasized yesterday in a press statement as he was leaving Algeria, that he has informed President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, about the situation resulting from U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyyah. He said that his discussions with President Chadli Bendjedid mainly covered the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyyah and he acknowledged the Algerian firm standpoint regarding the Jamahiriyyah and its fraternal people. It is known that 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, foreign liaison secretary in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, arrived earlier this week in Algiers with a letter from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to President Chadli Bendjedid who received him yesterday in the presence of Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

**AFP: President 'May' Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi**

NC271430 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Algiers, Jan 27 (AFP) — President Chadli Bendjedid left Algiers today for the gas-producing city of Hassi er Rmel in the south of the country, where he may have a meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, diplomatic sources said. The official ALGERIE PRESS SERVICE news agency said Mr. Chadli went to Hassi er Rmel on a "working and inspection visit."

Persistent reports in the Algerian capital over the past few days, however, indicate the president could hold talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in a city in the south of the country.

Officials refused all comment on a possible meeting between the two leaders, which Libyan and Algerian sources have said was to take place "by the end of January."

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Patrol Boat in Gulf**

LD262208 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2108 GMT 26 Jan 86

[News conference given by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on board a patrol boat in the Gulf of Sidra on 25 January with the participation of unidentified journalists; Al-Qadhdhafi answers in Arabic followed by translation into English; journalists questions in English — recorded]

[Text][Unidentified correspondent] Brother leader, what is your feeling about the presence of American fleets near the Libyan coast?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is a practical proof provided by the United States before the world that it practices state terrorism against the people of the Jamahiriya. The world currently is witnessing the state terrorism practiced by America. Libya will not be patient forever to live under international terrorism.

[Correspondent] What are going to do [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am now going on board this patrol boat to the 32.5 degree line to stress that this is the gate to the Gulf of Sidra, and that this is the death line, the line where we will fight because when fighting on this line we will be doing so with our backs to the wall. This is the red line that lies in front of us, the 32.5 degree line. Territorial waters southward from this line are considered an indivisible part of Libyan territory. But the confrontation, the fight, is not on this line [the 32.5 degree line] or south of this line because it is taken as a given that this zone is part of the Libyan continental shelf which extends to the beginning of the Italian and Maltese continental shelves. Libyan gas and oil fields, drilling equipment, and special installations for the production of oil and gas are in this zone, and no military maneuvers are allowed inside this zone because they would destroy those civilian installations.

I will call on the entire world to confront America and to stop it from carrying out maneuvers in the economic zones belonging to Mediterranean countries.

[Correspondent] Colonel, is it true that two of your planes backed away from a confrontation with four American planes from the 6th Fleet yesterday?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, no fighting took place yesterday, but we are expecting it to happen at any moment during these maneuvers. However, the Libyan Armed Forces carried out 18 interceptions of U.S. planes as they were attempting to approach Libyan territorial waters. War will occur if the 32.5 degree line is violated, because this is the beginning of the Libyan boundary. I have one remark with regard to the first question: there is no doubt that the waters and the airspace of the continental shelf and the economic zone are international waters and international airspace. However, this is a new confrontation which I am declaring: The countries of the Mediterranean zone should, henceforth, prevent the staging of military maneuvers in their economic zones.

[Correspondent] (Are you taking this ship into the sea) to confront the 6th Fleet?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I will cross, I will pass, the 32.5 degree line with this boat in order to confirm that the 32.5 degree line is a Libyan border. This is the line that connects Misratah, this place, to Benghazi.

Therefore, from here, Misratah, I am going along this parallel to Benghazi, to prove to the Americans that we are here.

[Correspondent] Do you think the Americans with their fleet outside Libya are there only to play games, in order to instill fear in you, or are they sincere?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We do not get scared as a rule, and if they are playing games they will be confirming what we have said; namely, that Reagan is playing with fire. And if they are serious, then we are serious as well.

[Correspondent] Colonel, aren't these games dangerous? Couldn't there be an accident or confrontation because of this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is possible, and the responsibility will lie with Reagan.

[Correspondent] Do you believe the Arab nation will follow you if the Americans attack Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi in English] Sure.

[Unidentified person in Arabic] The movement of the Free Unionist Officers informs newsmen so that the world will know that we will sacrifice ourselves for the revolution. We will turn into human fish [as heard] to destroy America when it reaches our territorial waters and airspace. This is a commitment from the revolutionary officers. We [addressing Al-Qadhdhafi] sacrifice ourselves for you and under your orders.

#### Tripoli TV Coverage

WA271445 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television in Arabic at 2020 GMT on 25 January broadcasts a report on the 25 January news conference by Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on board a naval gunboat. The video shows Al-Qadhdhafi, wearing sunglasses and without a hat, carrying a cane, walking along a quayside, past a television camera and toward the gangway of a naval vessel drawn up alongside the quay. The camera then cuts to the top of the gangway where a group of six naval officers salute Al-Qadhdhafi. As he reaches the top of the gangway, he puts on a naval cap and returns the salute.

A clip then shows photographers taking pictures of Al-Qadhdhafi as he addresses those on board the boat. The next clip shows Al-Qadhdhafi with a group of 10-15 people on the bridge of the vessel. Another clip shows Al-Qadhdhafi on board the vessel, which is apparently still alongside the quay, chanting with a large group of seamen surrounding him.

**Al-Qadhdhafi on Attacking U.S. Civilian, Other Targets**  
 NC261650 Athens TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 26 Jan 86 pp 2, 3, 14

["World exclusive" interview with Libyan leader colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by Nikos Stefanos, TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS correspondent, at Al-Qadhdhafi's Tripoli headquarters; date not given]

[Text] The success achieved by ETHNOS in obtaining this interview becomes even more notable if one takes into consideration the number of international journalists who have rushed to Tripoli to cover the U.S.-Libyan crisis and to arrange some sort of meeting with Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi.

"The mere fact that you come from Greece and represent the friendly Greek people," he told me before we began our conversation, "was enough for me to treat you differently and to sit down for a chat with you."

"You must know that we in Libya greatly appreciate the Greek people and the position your government has taken on whatever issues pertain to us. As I have stated before, this should be an example for all the Mediterranean countries which have U.S. bases located on their territory."

"Naturally, this is the least that can be done. What we are asking is that the U.S. bases be removed and the U.S. military presence be wiped from our region."

"We officially call on all the people of Europe to intensify their struggle to secure the removal of all U.S. military bases, for they constitute a tremendous danger and a vast threat to Europeans."

"It is for this reason that Europeans must organize peace movements everywhere, in addition to what is happening in Greece. The Greek Government has already announced its decision to remove the U.S. bases from its territory within the next few years."

Stefos: You recently stated that any U.S. attack against Libya would have aftereffects on all the people of the Mediterranean. Would you care to be more specific; in other words, would you explain what you meant by this statement?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "What I mean is that in such an eventuality we would attack the U.S. bases in Europe, particularly those in the Mediterranean region since any attack against us would rely on support from these military bases."

"Therefore, we will rely on international law and on the laws of war to attack all U.S. targets, whether they be military or civilian."

Stefos: Some people in the United States and Europe believe that you were behind the terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports. Can you give your reaction to this viewpoint?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "At the outset, I would like to say that we are emphatically against terrorism. For us, terrorism is what the United States is implementing against us and against all peace-loving people. Terrorism is what Israel is implementing against the Arabs."

"The economic sanctions against Libya are terrorism and so are attempts to intimidate us with naval fleets."

"Without hesitation and with all our strength, we support the just Palestinian struggle. There is still no proof that Palestinians were behind the events at the Rome and Vienna airports."

"Nobody yet knows for sure who was behind these events. I repeat that there is no proof."

"In any event, revenge by Palestinians whose parents and children were killed by Israelis cannot be ruled out as a motive for

what happened at the two airports. In other words, it could have been a personal affair ..."

Stefos: This is a supposition. However, do you believe that such terrorist actions can help the Palestinian cause?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "It depends on how the Palestinians evaluate them. Perhaps they believe that these actions will make the world see more clearly their just cause and the extermination methods used against them by Israel."

Stefos: Yes, but these actions achieve nothing more than the killing of innocent people. This is exactly why President Ronald Reagan is accusing you. In other words, he argues that you are trying to make excuses for the terrorists who attacked the two airports.

His look suddenly darkens ...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I must also ask why President Reagan did not feel sorry for and why he said nothing about the people massacred at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila."

"These massacres were carried out by Sharon. Sharon is now a minister. He can visit the United States and Europe. His hands, however, are stained with the blood of the Palestinians. I fail to understand how it is possible for Palestinian blood to be composed of water, while that of Americans and Israelis is true blood ..."

Stefos: Are you prepared to deal with a possible U.S. attack?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "In accordance with our potential and armaments, yes, we are prepared ..."

Stefos: When President Reagan announced the freezing of Libyan assets in U.S. banks, you hastened to respond with the announcement that U.S. capital and property in Libya would be frozen. Do you believe that your action will achieve any results?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "No, none of these things happened. However, we believe that the U.S. actions constitute a flagrant violation affecting the entire Arab nation. Therefore, we are now waiting for a collective answer from all Arabs. This is why the Arab League has called for a special session at the end of this month."

Stefos: Can you tell us if you are in any way relying on Soviet help in the event of a U.S. attack?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "All our friends are supporting us. Apart from this, any attack against Libya would be an attack against all the people who love peace and against the entire Arab nation."

Stefos: You have spoken about a joint Arab struggle against the Americans. However, the Arabs are still divided. Consequently, do you see the termination of this multifaceted division to be one result of the crisis in your country?

He smiles enigmatically ...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "My country does believe that this confrontation dictates the unity of the Arab world ..."



Stefos: Yasir 'Arafat recently stated that if the Americans attack Libya, he will rush to your assistance. Does this mean that we will see a restoration of your relations with 'Arafat?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "There is no problem between us and 'Arafat. There is a problem between the various Palestinian groups."

Stefos: Yes, (I insist) but you have openly expressed yourself against 'Arafat, and you support certain Palestinian organizations.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We are on the side of the Palestinian military organization." (He answers curtly.)

Stefos: Let us return for a while to the U.S.-Libyan crisis. Do you believe that Western Europe will continue to support you with regard to the U.S. embargo, or will it give in to pressure in the end?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "If they give in to Reagan, it will mean the destruction of their own interests. No logical person can follow the thinking of Reagan, a man who is crazy and an idiot!"

Stefos: You have supported various revolutionary movements in the past. Do you continue to support such revolutionary movements? If so, which ones?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We will always support just causes. We stand side by side with those who fight for the cause of liberty."

Stefos: Let us now turn to a matter of particular interest to the Greek public: How would you describe current relations between Greece and Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "Extremely excellent. I believe this says it all."

Stefos: Do you have anything you would like to say to the Greek people through our newspaper?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I have been greatly influenced by Greek civilization. I also believe that Greek and Arab civilizations have offered a great deal to humanity and have contributed to the progress of the human race throughout history.

"Greece has influenced the Third World theory of the Green Book. If we read and study Greek history at the time of ancient Athens and Pericles, we will see that there are many common points between that political regime and the political system of the Jamahiriya.

"I call on the Greek people to support the government of our friend, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, and to ensure that the U.S. bases, which pose a threat to Greece, are removed from its territory.

"In this way he will emerge the victor from the fanatical confrontation imposed by imperialism between Greece and Turkey."

Stefos: May I now ask you something about your personal life?

He smiles.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "With pleasure, whatever you wish."

Stefos: You are the leader of a country. Why did you choose a simple tent to be your permanent residence instead of some large and imposing building? Also, what is your daily life like?

He laughs heartily.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I live a natural life, as you have already seen. I would also like to say that I am not a leader. It is the people who exercise authority. The fact that I live in a tent corresponds to our historical traditions. It is also a symbol of the history of the human race. Man started from a tent and in the end has reached the moon. This is why we must never forget our beginnings. The tent also means originality. It does not pollute nature as imposing buildings and apartment blocks do.

"I receive most of the leaders who visit me in my tent."

Stefos: In your opinion, what has the Green Revolution achieved since you took over the governing of Libya in 1969?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I believe that the most important achievement has been the establishment of the state of the masses, something which in Arabic we call the Jamahiriya. The people are free. There is no government. There is the democracy of the masses."

Stefos: What do you think the political future of the Libyan Jamahiriya will be? Think a while before you reply...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We have many challenges and face many uphill courses. We are trying to strengthen the masses so that by themselves they will be able to overcome any obstacle which appears before them, and confront every pressure. In any event, I believe that we will succeed."

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR President Telephone Contact**

*LD252107 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*

2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone contact took place [date, time not specified] between the brother leader of the revolution and Yemen Arab Republic President Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the latest developments of the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Hears From PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad**

*LD252125 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*

2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has just had a contact with the brother leader of the revolution and stressed to him that the PDRY people are standing by the side of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against the U.S. provocations and said, albeit the tribulations being experienced by the PDRY, that I am standing by your side in this confrontation.

**Al-Qadhdhafi, Morocco King Confer 25 Jan**

*LD250035 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic  
0015 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] A telephone conversation took place tonight between the brother leader of the revolution and King Hassan II of Morocco. During the conversation, the Moroccan King, Hassan II, enquired about the latest developments and voiced his displeasure with the developments off the Libyan coast.

**Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Hassan Envoy 26 Jan**

*LD261941 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT  
26 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 14, Jan 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution this afternoon received the envoy of King Hassan II, 'Abd al-Arwi, who delivered to him a letter from the monarch of brotherly Morocco.

**Officers Ready To Be 'Human Bombs' Against 6th Fleet**

*LD261512 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT  
26 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 14, Jan. 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A revolutionary officers told journalists, on the naval patrol boat at the parallel 32.5 that the revolutionary officers, who are an extension to the Movement of Free Unionist Officers, were ready to turn into human bombs against the American 6th Fleet if it tried to enter the Libyan Arab territorial waters.

The revolutionary officer pointed out "we declare to the whole world that we are at the disposal of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution ready to die at anytime in defence of the dignity of the Arab nation."

**Commander in Chief Returns From USSR Visit**

*LD252059 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2020 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief has concluded a 5-day working visit to the Soviet Union. He arrived at Tripoli International Airport last night.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir conducted talks in Moscow on the two friendly countries' bilateral relations aimed at developing cooperation in light of the long-term program signed in Moscow during the visit of the brother leader of the revolution last October.

The Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief held talks during his visit to Moscow in which Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy premier, and USSR State Planning Committee chairman participated. He also conferred with the Soviet defense minister and with a number of Soviet ministers and responsible officials including the trade and foreign ministers, the minister of state

for foreign economic relations, the first deputy minister of state, the chief of staff, the deputy minister of foreign trade, and a number of officials in the foreign and defense ministries.

**JANA: Algeria, Libya Coordinate Stand Against U.S.**

*LD260951 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0758 GMT  
26 Jan 86*

[Text] Algiers, 26 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasized that an agreement has been concluded between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria for coordinating their stands with regard to the crisis which is being experienced by OPEC and said that the stands of the two countries in this respect are identical.

In a statement he made before he left the Algerian capital, the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison praised the Algerian people's firm stand and its support of the fraternal Libyan Arab people in its resistance against U.S. imperialist threats.

**Transport Workers Urge Boycott of U.S. Carriers, Goods**

*LD241733 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT  
24 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jan (JANA) — The Executive Council of the Arab Federation of Transport Workers has ended its emergency session in Tripoli which lasted from 22 to 23 January to discuss the current Arab conditions and the American-Zionist threats to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people and issued a statement which says:

In this current stage when the American imperialism has intensified its campaign against the Arab nation and particularly against the Libyan Arab people and the Syrian and Lebanese people, we consider it our duty to face up by all methods and means to the plotting designs of American imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation.

The statement affirmed that within the framework of its plots, American imperialism is today trying to pressure the Libyan Arab people because of their stands of struggle and their constant support for the Palestinian cause. It has thus rushed to amass fleets and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean to try to impose an economic blockade.

The Executive Council of the Arab Federation of Transport Workers has adopted a number of resolutions during its emergency meeting which include the following:

- 1) To provide all possible help and support to the Libyan Arab people in their stand against the American and Zionist threats and the oppressive economic measures announced by the President of the American Government.
- 2) To boycott the loading and unloading of the American means of transport at all Arab airports and ports.
- 3) To carry out wide-scale campaigns to boycott American goods

and to contact all the world organizations to explain the dimensions and gravity of the American threat to the Libyan Arab people.

The Executive Council also sent a cable to the brother commander of the revolution in which they affirmed the Arab transport workers' stand in all force alongside the Libyan Arab people and by all means.

The council also declared the workers' readiness to fight alongside the people of the Jamahiriya in the case of any imperialist aggression and their decision to boycott all American means of transport wherever they may be.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Visitors 26 Jan**

*LD261453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution at noon today received Dr Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-U.S. Relations Committee. The brother commander of the revolution also received today (?Philip Trochili) the envoy of General Arrocha, leader of the national party in Panama who delivered to him a letter from the general.

The envoy of General Arrocha informed the brother commander of the revolution of Panama's stand alongside the Libyan Arab people in their bold stand against the U.S. threats. He also conveyed to him the appreciation of General Arrocha and the Panamanian people's utmost gratitude for the stands Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya adopted when the Panamanian people faced up to the United States over the Panama Canal, affirming to the brother commander that the stand of the Libyan Arab people played an effective role in what the Panamanian people achieved then.

#### **JANA Notes Duration of U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya**

*LD261933 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT  
26 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 14, Jan 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American naval and air manoeuvres in the mediterranean off the Libyan Arab coast continued today for the third consecutive day. The manoeuvres began on Friday night and continue until 31st January. Taking part in these provocative manoeuvres are naval units and ships of the 6th Fleet and two aircraft carriers.

#### **Tripoli: Craxi Accepts Proposal Made Via Malta**

*LD251621 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has declared his acceptance of the proposal submitted by the brother leader of the revolution to the prime minister of Malta when he received him last week in Tripoli. Craxi confirmed in a reply message to the Prime Minister of Malta the great need to exert efforts to avoid any deterioration in the Mediterranean. Craxi explained in his

letter the need for cooperation among the states of the region in this respect.

The brother leader of the revolution proposed to the Maltese prime minister the idea of the establishment of a group of countries of the Mediterranean region to work for securing commercial, economic, cultural and political cooperation in order to guarantee peace, security and the common civilization in the region, and the elimination of the dangers of foreign bases and fleets from the Mediterranean.

#### **JANA Confirms No Plans for Libyan-Greek Maneuvers**

*LD241301 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[“Voice of the Revolutionary Committees”]

[Text] The Libyan news agency JANA has learned that in confirmation of the statement by the acting Greek defense minister, there are no plans for Libyan-Greek joint maneuvers in the Aegian Sea because of the sensitive conditions in that area.

#### **Soviet Worker Cited on USSR Support**

*LD261727 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
1552 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Live relay of proceedings from “The International Conference of Solidarity for the Libyan Arab People — Bani Walid, “with unidentified Russian expatriate speaking on behalf of Russian workers in Bani Walid; speaker in Russian with sentence by sentence translation in Arabic]

[Text] I have been granted the honor of speaking in this hall today on behalf of the Soviet specialists who live and work in Bani Walid. [applause]

People! We are living together in a complex world. We would like to always live in peace and friendship with all honest people on earth. However we see with pain in our hearts that the peoples of the Middle East, Africa, Latin America still have a difficult life. There innocent peoples' blood is being spilled.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in favor of the establishment of a just peace, in favor of wars being ended forever, in favor of every person being able to till the soil peacefully, grow grain, build houses, educate children, and enjoy life; in favor of good and justice reigning on earth. Unfortunately, it is not a simple matter to achieve this.

There are still forces in the world that erect obstacles on the path of the peace-loving countries' development. International reaction is attempting to intimidate the Jamahiriya today and to push it off the straight path of social progress. Libya's enemies are circulating lies on the supposed atmosphere of fear and violence reigning in the country. However, we who live and work here to not believe that. Truth is stronger than falsehood.

The American brass-hats currently are staging mass maneuvers off the coast of sovereign Libya. Dozens of warships, missiles,

and aircraft are being used as a means of blackmail and of threat. Washington, together with the Israeli Zionists, is flexing its military muscles. The Soviet Union and our government are displaying serious concern in this connection.

Meetings of support for Libya in its just struggle for social progress are taking place today throughout the Soviet Union. The Libyan people will not remain alone in trouble. The Jamahiriya has reliable friends. [applause]

Long live Soviet-Libyan friendship! [applause]

Long live Libya! [applause]

### Media View Crisis in Relations With United States

#### JANA on Mediterranean Exercises

LD241212 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1125 GMT  
24 Jan 86

[Text] Washington 24 January (JANA) — The U.S. Defense Department has announced that U.S. forces will carry out maneuvers from the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* off the Libyan Arab coast on the Mediterranean. The maneuvers actually began at 0001 last night [24 January] and will continue until 31 January.

The command of the U.S. 6th Fleet has addressed a warning to commercial ships and aircraft as well as to Mediterranean countries to keep out of the operations area.

Despite this, the U.S. Government official did not feel any shame when speaking to a REUTERS correspondent about the charges leveled against the Libyan Arab people — charges of terrorism, and saying that these maneuvers were intended to draw the attention of the Libyans to the fact that "We are here and terrorism will never be overlooked."

In this way the United States arrogates the right to turn an international sea which belongs to the peoples abutting on it into a private American lake.

In this way the United States has been obstructing international air and maritime navigation in the Mediterranean area and is threatening the safety of commercial ships and planes as well as the lives of human beings there.

In this way the United States has been warning the peoples who own this sea, preventing them from coming near the area of U.S. air piracy.

In this way the United States has been provoking a small peaceful people in their own home and in the vicinity of their shores.

The United States claims to be the world policeman and the protector of the world from terrorism, but it does not say terrorism by whom and against whom. What can we call the U.S. action? The answer this question has already been given by William Fulbright, the former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when he said that the attitude of

the successive governments of his country was one of "arrogance of power." It is more appropriate however, to call it "power mania," which is a serious disease that kills only those afflicted with it.

#### JANA Political Editor on Confrontation

LD241546 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 12, Jan. 24, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Nowadays the Arab nation faces a big challenge while following the chapters of the mean campaign of hostilities which the government of President Reagan plots against the Libyan Arab people which took the forms of economic embargo, military threat, political and diplomatic blackmail, declared psychological war and the attempts made to drag the European states against Libya.

JANA's political editor pointed out that at the time the Arab countries and the Islamic states showed determined solidarity with the Libyan Arab people for the whole past period, the Arab countries are urged to take a practical stance which should be at the same level of the challenge and responds to the train of events.

The political editor said: "The states of the Arab League, which for the second time have postponed a meeting to discuss the hostile U.S. attitude for the purpose of studying the European attitude, had shown political maturity. They expressed a needed collective stance. But these states, and especially those who have assets, securities and oil revenues, are demanded now to transform their solidarity into a felt reality which matches the size of the dangers".

JANA's political editor confirmed that the government of President Reagan in its brutal attack on Libya had used such an attack on Jamahiriya as an excuse and a justification to begin a stage of public uproar in the area and pass, with its strategic ally in occupied Palestine, its schemes that is hostile to the basic interests of the Arab nation.

JANA's political editor concluded his commentary by saying that the current confrontation of the Libyan Arab people with the government of President Reagan put the Arab nation in real confrontation with the American nation. "It is time Arabs end the American superiority complex".

#### Whitehead Tour Met With Rejection

LD251547 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 1243 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees; correspondent's report from Malta]

[Text] None of the suspect missions entrusted to U.S. envoys which have afflicted the Middle East region in particular and the world in general has met a fate akin to the farcical tour upon which U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead embarked recently. It met with frank rejection in most cases, and mocking courtesy at best.



He came insisting that the countries of West Europe should abandon their interests and principles in order to satisfy the rancorous plotting tendencies which the United States harbors against the people of the Jamahiriya.

The world press abounds with reports of the failure of the U.S. envoy's "mission impossible", so much so that talking about this failure has become repetitive and boring. But to save whatever face he can, Whitehead resorted to lies. He alleged that Greek government officials agreed with his claims about the Jamahiriya's support for what he called terrorism. But this silly lie did not live long, for soon the Greek Government rushed to deny categorically that any Greek official had said what Whitehead alleged.

Now that Whitehead has returned in abject failure following this shameful mockery and tedium, news has been coming out about a discordant voice that filled Europe with its cries, which came to try to complete the process of fishing in troubled waters. According to these reports, the envoy of the Zionist entity in West Europe called on the Europeans to boycott the Jamahiriya and to adopt economic measures against it. He also asked the European countries, in complete modesty, to refrain from buying Libyan oil and to let Libya, as the Zionist envoy put it, sit on its oil for a few months.

This should complete the picture for those who have not yet managed to see it completely: America is Israel and Israel is America, as the brother commander of the revolution said a long time ago. All those who tie themselves to America, those who revolve in its orbit, those who pin their hopes on its justice, generosity and humanitarianism should see the picture. The statements of the Zionist envoy to West Germany should help to clarify what is already clear. Perhaps this statement could act as an evil which would bring good for the Arabs, so that those of us who are asleep would wake up, and those of us who are blind or pretend to be blind would begin to see before it is too late.

#### U.S. Like a Moth Attracted to Flame

LD251500 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees]

[Text] Arab masses from the Ocean to the Gulf. Revolutionaries everywhere: America will continue to act like a moth that cannot keep away from the flame until it is completely burnt up. If America was able to learn lessons and had a mature mind, it would have learnt lessons from the fall of its agents in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Motivated by power mania and arrogance and obduracy, the United States is trying today to compensate for its defeats in Vietnam, Iran, Chile and Lebanon. It is also trying to compensate for the defeat and failure of its assistant secretary of state in his recent tour of a number of West European countries in an attempt to persuade them to impose what the administration of the terrorist Reagan chooses to call on economic boycott against Libya.

The masses' revolutions and angry upsurges have been breaking out every day and marching forward with force, toward the peoples' triumph over their executioners, oppressors, enslavers and usurpers of their freedoms. Every second, minute, hour, day, week, month, season and year the United States witnesses the fall of its symbols in the trash can of history with nobody feeling sorry for them: Haile Selassie has gone forever, as has Lon Nol, Batista, Kao Ky, and the fascist Somoza who was cast away by all the progressive forces and fell under the blows of the Sandinista revolution. Equally, the agent Idris Sinusi and his rotten throne collapsed under the blows of the Great 1 September Revolution, as did the agent Shah and his cells that were equipped with the most up-to-date instruments of individual and collective torture — instruments devised by the U.S. terrorist administration.

The captive Al-Sadat was executed by the fire of the sons of Egypt when he donned the garb of emperors and tsars. He fell into the debris of the trash can of history. The rat of Khartoum also fell in the face of the Sudanese overwhelming people's revolution of 6 October, 1985.

The U.S. terrorist administration has not learned the lesson. So it has rushed to amass over 15 warships carrying numerous jet fighters led by the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* off the Libyan Arab coast in the Mediterranean.

Our Arab masses and their revolutionary forces: It is evident now that the arena the U.S. terrorist administration has chosen — the arena on which the failed actor Reagan is trying to restore prestige to America following the defeat of his assistant secretary of state in his tour of Europe and the U.S. allies' loss of confidence in U.S. strength, is definitely the land, water and skies of Arab Libya. But this arena is not an easy one and it is not suitable for the U.S. moth to fly through as it pleases without any obstruction or deterrent.

It seems that Reagan's repeated attempts to wash away the disgrace of Vietnam, Cuba, Tehran, Nicaragua, Lebanon and others, which brought Reagan to power, and to show America's might and prowess have reached a complete deadend. The terrorist Reagan and his administration this time have brought upon themselves greater shame by sending the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* to take up positions off the coast of Arab Libya in the Mediterranean. The clothes of the arrogant cowboy have become more rotten and more black.

Had the U.S. terrorist administration been able to learn a lesson, it would have readily realized that the *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* are only new Philadelphias, and that is symbols and agents are the memlucs of Egypt who collaborated with it in 1803, and that the waters of the Darna port are no different to the waters of the Gulf of Sidra.

The Libyan Arab people who possess authority, wealth and arms, and who represent the pride of the Arab nation, glory and revolution affirm their determination to continue forward in resisting U.S. terrorism and the evil Hebrew oppression, armed with their constant struggle for the destruction of the Zionist train of death which has invaded our homeland and their determination to work for the realization of the unity of the Arab

masses, in which all authority, wealth, and arms would be in the hands of the Arab people's masses, and to build the edifice of Arab glory to attain the final victory over the enemies of our glorious nation.

**U.S. Resorts to Gunboat Diplomacy**  
*LD261531 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Report by radio correspondent Mahmud al-Gharraf from the "Spotlight" program]

[Excerpts] Following the complete failure of the tour by John Whitehead of the West European capitals to beg for support for Reagan's economic boycott of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya people and as Whitehead packed his luggage in preparation for his return to the United States, the administration of the terrorist Reagan could think of nothing else to save its face other than to return to an old political wile called the gunboat diplomacy, which the terrorist Reagan has elevated to what is now called military exercises. This policy, which is contrary to all international practice, embodies a number of elements: the brandishing of the threat of the use of force, psychological warfare, and the attempt to force the others to accept what Washington wants to dictate to them by coercion.

This provocative, method has met with failure on numerous past occasions. Washington relied on it in its repeated attempts to intimidate the Libyan Arab people but failed. Yesterday's tour by the brother commander on board a gunboat of the area of direct contact in the Gulf of Sidra has affirmed to the world that the Great Al-Fatah Revolution is determined to accept the challenge and that the death decision adopted by the Libyan Arab people shall be the decisive reply to the archaic gunboat diplomacy. Furthermore, the statements made by the brother commander to the journalists have come as a clear indication, free from ambiguity, that the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of the Libyan Arab territory.

It is worth pointing out here that the artificial sparking off of crisis in the old U.S. manner whether at the Tonkin Gulf, which led to U.S. embroilment in Vietnam, or at the Bay of Pigs, where the U.S. campaign against Cuba met with defeat, have ended in black chapters in the annals of U.S. imperialism. This affirms that the Gulf of Sidra will, if the terrorist Reagan continues his policy of power mania, turn into a graveyard for the Reagan administration as history has recorded a filthy policy for Johnson and Kennedy in the 1960's.

**JANA: CBS Confirms U.S. 'Provocation'**  
*LD251020 Tripoli JANA in English 0849 GMT*  
 25 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 13, Jan. 25, Jamahiriya News Agency — "CBS" the American TV confirmed that the military naval manoeuvres the U.S. Sixth Fleet stages opposite the Libyan Arab coasts are considered an undisguised provocation to Libya. It added that the U.S. Administration, by the staging of these manoeuvres, aims to find an excuse for a blunt aggression on

the Libyan Arab people.

CBS pointed out that these manoeuvres coincide with the conclusion of the doomed tour of begging the U.S. assistant state secretary made to a number of European states and the refusal of those states to implement economic measures against Jamahiriya.

It confirmed that the U.S. Administration, in the aftermath of the failure of this mission is making preparations for an aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

**32.5 Latitude 'Fighting Line'**  
*LD261538 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT*  
 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jan (JANA) — The JANA commentator said today Sunday that the latitude 32.5 was a real line drawn on the basis of reality in blood. It is not an imaginary or geographical term he said and it differs from imaginary latitude and longitudes.

The JANA commentator added that we possess the capability and the will to define this line with corpses if confrontation necessitates this. There is no entrance to the Gulf of Sidra other than through this gate because this line represents the gate to the Gulf of Sidra. It is the line of death, the red line. This is the line where we choose to fight and face confrontation — and also to the north of it, he added.

## MOROCCO

**King Hassan Sends Message to Reagan on Libya**  
*LD251424 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 25. (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Arab summit, the organization of the Islamic Conference and the Al Quds committee, addressed the United States President Ronald Reagan a message dealing with the tension affecting the American-Libyan relations and calling for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

Here follows the text of the royal message:

"It is with great concern that I have been following the evolution of the situation and that of the events characterizing it.

The tension affecting the American-Libyan relations is not recent. However, it seems to have reached a stage which, if not duly considered, may dangerously lead to a point of no return, and should such an irreversible point be reached, no one would ever be able to predict its consequences, not only for the two countries — the United States and Libya — but for the whole international community which, one way or another, would not go unaffected.

As king of a country enjoying privileged ties of friendship with the United States for over two centuries, and in view of our

personal relations which have generated a sincere friendship, itself enhanced by a deep appreciation and mutual consideration and esteem, it would have undoubtedly been agreeably appropriate for me just to make a friendly appeal to you, asking you to favor, first and foremost, peaceful means — including dialogue if possible — in settling the conflict between your country and Libya.

It so happens that, in view of the given circumstances, relations exist between me and Libya as well as the United States, just as they exist between you and me personally. Such relations make it imperative for me to go beyond the stage of plain friendly intercession and try to fulfil, before both parts, a goodwill mission in a true sense.

Such is, undoubtedly, one of the most difficult missions, it has even been made more so by the litigious points, between Libya and the United States, which have grown in number and size day after day.

But, as some wise man has so rightly said, 'there is no need for hope when taking action, or for success when persevering'.

From a purely formal point of view the mission which currently happens to be vested in me, namely that of the capacity of chairman of the Arab League, the organization of the Islamic Conference and the al-Quds committee, would itself suffice in eliciting the initiative I am now taking. Silence on my part would have been incomprehensible and inexplicable even to you, Mr. President, and perhaps more so to you in particular.

You should rest confident that, apart from these considerations which, in the eyes of history, are not negligible, it is primarily a friend wishing to address a friend. In fact, like the sincerity of his friendship, a friend can fully be appreciated and valued only in the midst of the difficulties he seeks to help in alleviating with the loyalty and the honesty a friend is legitimately entitled to.

Once more, I am by no means trying to minimize that which opposes the United States to Libya. However, my own experience and training have, rather early, taught me that, for a true leader fully aware of the magnitude of his responsibilities — and for me you are that particular one — any problem, however difficult, is necessarily accompanied with its own solution.

It is exactly upon the study and the search for such a solution that I wish to ask our friends to ponder so as to safeguard the peace and stability of a world already greatly perturbed and which has more than enough problems to cope with.

It would perhaps be pretentious to believe that all would immediately be solved as with a magic stick.

Yet, is the sincere will to find a solution not itself already the start of the solution? Does it not constitute the beam of hope that shows the end of the tunnel which the refusal of dialogue — even by way of a third-party — may indefinitely and dangerously lengthen?

The action which you have recently conducted at Geneva has had the great merit of eliciting a deep feeling of tranquillity among

men and detente in the relations between peoples.

Such gains are so precious and necessary for the safeguard of peace. We pray God that nothing will ever affect them: [no closing quote marks received]

#### **King Receives Libya's Al-Turayki 26 Jan**

*LD262038 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God Grant him victory, received, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya this afternoon at the royal palace in Marrakesh. The Libyan official was accompanied by the Jamahiriya's resident secretary in Rabat, Muhammad Qasim al-Auwai.

The meeting was attended by his majesty's adviser Mohamed Aouad and his majesty's ambassador in Tripoli Abdelhadim Laraki.

### **SUDAN**

#### **Premier on PDRY Events, Support for Libya**

*GF261912 Kuwait AL-ANBA in Arabic 25 Jan  
86 PP 20, 21*

[Interview with Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Sudanese prime minister, by *AL-ANBA* correspondent Ahmad Hanaqah — in Khartoum; no date given]

[Excerpts] [Ahmad Hanaqah] This question becomes pressing after the current events: What is Sudan's stand on the recent events in the PDRY?

[Al-Jazuli Daf'allah] I call on the warring parties in the fraternal PDRY to immediately stop the conflict and to be ruled by reason. We regret what is going on in the PDRY because what is going on there will deepen the armed conflict to a limit which only God knows and to a point where the Arab nation will be distracted from its primary causes. We should know very well that foreign powers are trying to divert attention from their involvement in the continuation of the Gulf war, which is depleting the Arab and Islamic strength every day and which is diverting attention from the fateful issue of confrontation with the Zionist enemy against whom guns should be directed and not against brothers who belong to the same family.

We warn against foreign intervention in the PDRY because the conflict there has begun to expand from a dispute on rule to a devastating civil war which will lead to foreign domination in a strategic region which can not stand any conflict of this kind. No doubt the PDRY events are considered part of a chain of the plotting against the Arab nation. The siege around the sad Arab homeland is complete now that its southern gate has begun to burn after the Gulf war in the eastern gate and Lebanon's events in the northern gate.

What is going on in the PDRY will undoubtedly involve the entire

region in serious threats.

[Hanaqah] U.S. circles in Khartoum and Washington spoke about the presence of terrorists in Khartoum. Is this correct? Is there any connection between this issue and the recent visit by Mr Crocker to Sudan?

[Dafallah] The U.S. administration previously spoke about the presence of terrorists in Sudan. We did not agree with the U.S. administration on this. I believe that they could not prove anything. At that time, we declared this view. The U.S. Administration has reconsidered and reevaluated matters in Sudan. Now it believes that Sudan is a safe country for all those living in it. Consequently, as it was said by the U.S. officials, the United States does not intend to withdraw any other of its envoys here. Crocker's visit to Sudan was to confirm that they are satisfied with security in Sudan and that they want to confirm their support for cooperation with us.

[Hanaqah] It is said that you responded to U.S. requests and dismissed some terrorists. Is this correct?

[Dafallah] (smiles) This is not correct.

[Hanaqah] What are you saying about the U.S. threats to Libya? What role will you play, especially after these threats created a common opinion in support of Libya in its positions?

[Dafallah] We agree with the international legitimacy. We think that any problems among states should be discussed in the international organizations, including the United Nations. We support the right of the peoples and countries to live within their recognized territories and on the basis of their sovereignty without aggression against their territories and peoples. Libya is a fraternal and neighboring country and we reject any threat to it, to its freedom, and to its people under any pretexts. We believe that international terrorism cannot be resisted by force. To combat this terrorism it is better to seek its reasons and causes. By eliminating the reasons we can eliminate the dangers of terrorism, but confronting terrorism with force does not serve any purpose. We should maintain international legitimacy and we should not abandon it under any circumstances.



## DJIBOUTI

### Further on Evacuees From Fighting in PDRY

1400 Arrive 24 Jan

EA242113 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1645 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Last night 1,400 foreigners arrived in Djibouti after being evacuated from the PDRY. Seven of the evacuees are wounded, two of them badly. The evacuees arrived in about 10 British, Soviet and East German warships and cargo ships. Four Djiboutians were among the latest arrivals.

5000 Leave for Home

EA251838 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1645 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Most of the evacuees who fled the conflict in Aden were received by their embassies here. Of the 6,640 foreigners who have arrived here, 5,000 already have departed for their countries. Those that remain primarily are those who have lost their property in the Aden conflict. Most of the hotels in the town are full with evacuees and a solution to their problems is being examined.

Djibouti Interior Minister Yusuf Ali Shirdon has taken up the issue of the evacuees with the UNHCR [UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] official in Djibouti with a view to finding a solution to their problems.

## UGANDA

### Further on NRA, Government Fighting in Kampala

Okello Tells Troops To Run, Hide

EA250818 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
25 Jan 86 p 1

[THE STANDARD correspondents' report: "Guerrillas Seize Parts of Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Friday — Several people living in Katwe suburb had their throats slit while troops fired shots into a crowd listening to a speech by defence forces chief Lieutenant-General Basilio Okello, the witnesses said. They quoted Okello as saying Makerere University and Rubaga Roman Catholic Cathedral were under NRA control and was advising his troops to run and hide from the guerrillas.

Western and African diplomats in Kampala said they were not planning to evacuate their nationals at present, but they were monitoring the situation closely.

Okello Reportedly Shot

EA250824 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
25 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Its All-Out Battle for Control of Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Lt-Gen Basilio Okello reportedly was shot as he tried to address a crowd at Kibuye, south-west Kampala.

Witnesses said Lt-Gen Okello was not hurt and afterward ordered troops accompanying him to fire at the crowd, several people were killed, witnesses said, but details were not available.

There were unconfirmed reports of a battle for control of the national radio station. The radio had operated on its normal schedule, but it broadcast only music and reported no news of the fighting.

NRA Controls City

AB260833 Paris AFP in English 0826 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP) — Uganda's rebel National Resistance Army (NRA) has taken the capital Kampala after a nine-day offensive on the city, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

The NRA, led by the one-time Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, was "clearly in control," one source said. The sources, in radio contact with their counterparts in the city, said the guerrilla takeover was greeted with jubilation by residents last night and that Kampala was quiet overnight except for some sporadic shooting.

The last pockets of resistance appeared to have been overcome, notably on Kololo Hill and at key points in the city centre, although the sources had no direct confirmation that the NRA had taken key buildings in the city centre. Some "remnants" of the government army remained in eastern Kampala.

There was also shooting up to late last night around the airport of Entebbe, 33 km (21 miles) from Kampala, and it was not clear this morning who was in control there, the sources said. But it was thought merely a matter of time before the NRA formally announced a takeover.

Telephone and telex communications between Nairobi and Kampala have been cut since Friday night. Radio Uganda has also been off the air since Friday. The electricity supply in the city remained cut, and water was also scarce, the sources said.

NRA men had already told diplomats in Kampala that foreign citizens were safe and would not be harmed, the sources said.

There was still no overall picture of the number of casualties, but reliable Western sources in radio contact with Kampala yesterday said many had died in the fighting, some of which took place in residential areas.

Reports in the Kenyan press today spoke of government soldiers slitting people's throats as their situation became desperate, but there was no confirmation of such incidents.

According to the diplomatic sources, there were many soldiers of the government army on the road between Kampala and Uganda's second city of Jinja, 80 km (50 miles) to the east, where the head of state, General Tito Okello, was believed to be.

There was no information on the whereabouts of the chief of the defence forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Bazilio Olara Okello (no relation), or Defence Minister Brigadier Wilson Toko.

A Ugandan source in Kampala close to the ousted military regime said they had fled to Kenya, but this was not immediately confirmed. Several Ugandan soldiers crossed into Kenya yesterday.

The head of state flew from Jinja to the Kenyan border at Busia yesterday by helicopter accompanied by Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu, intending to go to Nairobi in the hope of meeting Mr Museveni, it was reliably learned today.

Exactly a month before the NRA offensive on Kampala, General Tito Okello signed a peace and power-sharing agreement with Mr Museveni in the Kenyan capital under the auspices of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, who had invited the two men back to Nairobi try to stop the fighting and salvage the accord.

But on learning that Mr Museveni was not going to be in the Kenyan capital, General Okello returned to Jinja.

One Kenyan press report today quoted the 70-year-old General — who was Army commander under President Milton Obote until the Army ousted Mr Obote in a coup last July — as vowing he would fight on to regain power in Uganda.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi held urgent talks on the Ugandan situation Friday and Saturday in Nairobi with President Moi in the absence of Mr Museveni and General Okello.

The two presidents declared they remained committed to the Nairobi peace accord, which they said "still provided a valid framework" for peace and unity.

The NRA's final offensive, launched January 24, was the first serious violation of the December peace agreement.

The rebels advanced eastward on the capital from their strongholds in western regions, prompting civilians to take refuge in churches near Kampala and creating mass confusion among Army troops, who were reported to have pillaged civilian areas after fleeing from their positions.

Diplomatic sources here, meanwhile, said they had reports of fighting in the town of Moroto, more than 300 km (200 miles) northeast of Kampala, in Karamojong Province.

This strengthened indications that the NRA may also have moved into the east of the country where the guerrillas have so far been little present. A report from Western source yesterday

said the NRA had taken over the town of Soroti, 190 kms (about 110 miles) northeast of the capital.

There has been no further information in the last two days however, about fighting in the far west of the country. Clashes were reported between NRA forces and government-allied troops who had entered Uganda from Zaire in support of the regime.

#### NRA Captures Radio Station

EA260845 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English  
26 Jan 86 pl

[SUNDAY STANDARD's correspondent report: "NRA Captures Radio Uganda", "Leave Now, Foreigners Told"]

[Excerpts] The National Resistance Army (NRA) yesterday captured Radio Uganda and the Nile mansion in the centre of Kampala. An NRA spokesman in Nairobi, who did not want to be named, said Kololo and the Mbuya Barracks, east of the capital, were by last night still in the hands of government troops. He said, in its continuing battle for the control of the capital, the NRA also liberated Mulago, the nearby Kitante road, the golf course and the yard, which is the gateway to Jinja.

Ugandan reports also said at 6 p.m. last evening, government soldiers were seen streaming out of Kampala, on foot along the Kitante Road on their way eastwards. It was not immediately known whether they were on their way to Jinja or to the Mbuya Barracks. The Upper Kololo terrace, Naguru, Nakawa and Bugolobi are still in the hands of Gen Tito Okello's troops, the spokesman said.

He further said the NRA technicians were trying to repair Radio Uganda on Nakasero hill, which Gen Okello's troops had damaged as they withdrew from the area.

Meanwhile, sources said yesterday that defence minister Brigadier Gad Wilson Toko was injured in the hand during Friday's fighting. Brig Toko, a former commander of dictator Amin's air force, was reported to have been hit at his home in Kololo, two kilometres from the city centre. It was not known whether Brig Toko was involved in the actual fighting or whether he was hit by a shell from the nearby artillery base in the summit view, which overlooks the city centre.

The same sources also said the leader of one of the fighting groups, which had agreed to work together with the Military Council, was killed.

Captain George Nkwanga of the Fedemu (Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda) was killed in the Friday fighting. The sources, however, could not say whether Capt Nkwanga was killed in his area of operation in Mukono District, east of the city, or in the southern and western sectors of the city where fighting between NRA and UNLA flared on Friday.

Other reports from Uganda said the former Ugandan acting high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Philip Adonga, was killed in an ambush on the Bombo-Gulu northern road on Friday. Eyewitness accounts said Mr Adonga, who was travelling to his home in

Moyo District in the west Nile region, was with the general manager of the coffee marketing board, Mr Bosco Oryem, when the ambush took place in the Luwero District, the operational area for five years of the NRA. Mr Oryem, a former member of parliament from Kitgum and a trained commando, escaped unhurt. Sources from the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Mr Adonga had been recalled for briefing before proceeding on transfer to Uganda's high commission in Dar es Salaam.

Entebbe Airport, 30 km southwest of Kampala, which has been closed since Friday, remained under government army control but is surrounded by the NRA, diplomats said.

Spokesman for the NRA said his movement was prepared to hold peace talks with all Uganda's armed factions. But he did not expect negotiations to take place immediately. There's nothing to talk about now. You can't talk when people's throats are being cut, he added. We want to talk to all fighting groups. There is no way to unite the country unless you do that, he said. Our main aim is to bring peace and stability to Uganda and stop the atrocities. Once the fighting stops everyone will be so tired that they will want to talk, he added.

Reports reaching the *SUNDAY STANDARD* last night said a Ugandan national believed to be an army man died at Bungoma District hospital while undergoing treatment. He was identified as Ali Wagima Wagima who was allegedly shot just before he crossed the Uganda-Kenya border at Malaba.

#### Okello Vows To Fight

EA260856 Nairobi *THE SUNDAY NATION* in English  
26 Jan 86 p 1

[*THE SUNDAY NATION* correspondent's report from Busia: "Tito Okello Flies in and out of Busia"]

[Excerpts] Uganda military leader General Tito Okello said yesterday he would fight out to the bitter end to regain power in Uganda.

Gen Okello was speaking at Kenya's border town of Busia where he landed at 11:05 a.m. yesterday.

General Okello, who flew in a Uganda Army helicopter, was accompanied by seven other people including Foreign Minister Mr Olara Otunnu.

Talking to the senior government officials who went to meet him at the airstrip which lies about six kilometres along the Busia/Kisumu Road, the general said: I am going back to fight and regain power.

On arrival, the general indicated he was coming to Kenya for the meeting which had been arranged earlier between Kenya and Tanzania heads of state, himself and Yoweri Museveni who had been invited to attend the meeting by President Moi. Tanzania head of state Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Nairobi on Friday afternoon and left yesterday after lunch for home.

According to official sources, Gen Okello landed at Busia on his way to the meeting, but on hearing it was off, he flew back to Jinja, which is apparently his base.

#### NRA Issues Statement

AB261424 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP) — The guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA) said today it had captured all Kampala except for a barracks in the east of the Ugandan capital, and appealed to government soldiers still resisting to surrender.

NRA troops had captured the radio station, post office, parliament, the Lubiri and Makindye barracks, and Kololo Hill in the north overlooking the city, by 1700 hours yesterday, and government soldiers at the airport of Entebbe also surrendered yesterday, the announcement said.

All Kampala has been taken by the NRA except for the Mbuya barracks, according to the announcement read out here by Eriya Kategaya, a member of the NRA High Command and a top official of the guerrillas' political wing. He said that NRA leader Yoweri Museveni was in Kampala.

The announcement, which followed a nine-day offensive launched by the NRA on government military positions around the capital, was made in Nairobi today because the Uganda radio station in Kampala is not working, Mr Kategaya said.

The guerrillas' victories were "victories for all peace-loving Ugandans and supporters, sympathisers and well-wishers" of the Ugandan people, he said, and called on "all peace-loving Ugandans" to cooperate "in this exercise of ending the chaos, turmoil and long-time suffering of our people".

"We would like to assure all soldiers of the former military junta who wish to surrender to do so, as no harm will be done to them. We appeal to you not to allow yourselves to die for a lost and useless cause," the announcement said.

"We appeal to the entire population of Uganda not take the law into your own hands by personal revenges, looting, destruction of both personal and public property and harassment of those who hold different political views," it went on.

"Those who do not heed this appeal will be dealt with firmly and without fear of favour," the announcement warned.

Mr Kategaya formally thanked Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi "for his tireless efforts in helping us bring about peace and tranquility in Uganda".

"The same gratitude is extended to all who have been committed to the establishment of peace in our country," the announcement added, concluding "the struggle continues," it concluded. Mr Kategaya told journalists that the war would continue until the NRA "brought peace" to all parts of Uganda, but that the NRA still recognised the peace agreement it signed with the then ruling Military Council in Nairobi on December 17.

Under the agreement, Mr Museveni would become vice-chairman of an expanded 20-member council, with seven NRA seats in all.

Asked if the NRA intended now to set up its own administration, Mr Kategaya said: "Of course we shall proceed to make arrangements for the administration of this peace that we have been searching for for the last five years."

He said the peace agreement would have to be "reviewed in the light of current development", but said it contained some important elements, notably the "exclusion of those who have committed crimes against our people".

Questioned as to whether the NRA now considered itself the Government of Uganda, Mr Kategaya said, "We have to", and referred to a reported vow yesterday by Military Council Chairman Tito Okello to fight back to regain power.

He declined to [words indistinct] the NRA still recognised General Okello as chairman of the Military Council, but said it would be prepared to talk to him "as a Ugandan".

Mr Kategaya confirmed the NRA was prepared to continue its armed struggle in other parts of the country if necessary. "It's [words indistinct] intention to have peace [words indistinct] part of Uganda. We want peace in all of Uganda," he said.

Mr Kategaya promised that more news would follow.

### Museveni Outlines New Government Policies

#### Addresses Nation

EA261840 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, and the National Resistance Army, NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has announced the dissolution of the Military Council and the Cabinet and the formation of the National Resistance Council of the NRM, following the removal of the Military Council government by the NRA yesterday. In an address to the nation, Mr Yoweri Museveni said the National Resistance Council will, through its appropriate organs, manage the affairs of the country. He further announced that the NRM will set up a broad-based administration to govern the country in the shortest time possible after due consultations within the National Resistance Movement as well as between the NRM and other political interests are over. In the meantime, the interim administration of the NRM is to go on ruling on administrative affairs in the zones liberated until the new national government is set up in 1 week or so.

Mr Museveni said the NRM would like to start a dialogue with various armed groups that have been fighting the NRA in alliance with the defunct Military Council. The dialogue can take place in any place of their choice.

The interim chairman of the NRM-NRA added that his movement would like the citizens in newly-liberated zones to put up

elected committees at village (molukas), (gombolola) [administrative units], and district levels.

Mr Museveni stressed that these committees should be completely non-partisan, reflecting a genuine desire to elect people. He said the committees are necessary to enable the people to exercise control of their own affairs.

Mr Museveni further asked soldiers of the forces that have been in the alliance with the defunct Military Council to give up arms, because, he said, it is futile to continue fighting. He advised them to collaborate with the NRA units to bring peace to the country of Uganda. He stressed that they should not have any fears for their safety. As of now, about 6,000 soldiers of Mbarara, Fort Portal, Masaka, Mubende, and (Kabongo) Battalions have surrendered and they have either been integrated within the NRA or are being cared for pending future decisions.

Another measure announced in the address to the nation was the suspension of foreign exchange dealings until further notice. He said this is necessary to stop some people from (?detaining) the country's foreign exchange. The existing permanent secretaries should go on with their jobs under relevant NRM commissioners.

Earlier, Mr Museveni told the nation that the liberation of the capital Kampala did not mean the end of the war, because, he said, the previous criminal regime had armed tens of thousands of poorly-trained, poorly-disciplined, and badly-selected forces, most of whom are still at large. He said in the past few weeks, the NRA have been able to disarm 6,000 soldiers belonging to various groups. Many others are still at large and the aim of disarming them must go on. Nevertheless, he said, the liberation of Kampala is an important and strategic victory by the people of Uganda. He emphasized that the NRM would use this victory to bring peace and reconciliation to the country, while at the same time it enables the long-suffering people of Uganda at last to assert their rights over the forces of dictatorship and evil.

He said Uganda has been messed up by incompetent and politically bankrupt leaders for the past 24 years. Their main interests, he declared, have been sectarianism, corruption, and subservience to foreign interests.

He said that now that a large part of the country has been liberated, the people of Uganda will have the opportunity to see for themselves the skeletons of the victims of those regimes. Journalists will be taken to areas where massacres were committed so that the world can know what has been happening in Uganda. He warned that culprits will also be sought out wherever they are and be punished. He said where necessary the government will seek extradition of those wanted so that they can fully face the law.

On the state of the country's economy, Mr Museveni lamented that Uganda is now one of the most disadvantaged countries in eastern Africa. The image and credibility of Uganda have also suffered due to the incompetence and sometimes clownish and pathetic leadership of the leaders of the past regimes. He said the biggest single damage to the country has been hemorrhage of its human life. It is estimated that up to 800,000 Ugandans have been massacred in the violence that has been inspired by the past



regimes. He said leaderships responsible for the depleting of the population have to answer for this.

He blamed failure to solve the problems of the country after the fall of Idi Amin in 1979 to the mishandling of the defeat of the dictator. He said the alliance which took over was comprised of some patriots and criminal opportunists and politically bankrupt elements and, therefore, patriots were reduced to (?back-roomers) due to the balance of political and diplomatic [words indistinct] at that time.

Mr Museveni said due to this mishandling, Ugandan patriots had to take up an armed struggle as a last resort to defend the rights of the people of Uganda. He stressed that the NRM presents new politics, a clear departure from the politics of the past. He said his movement opposes sectarianism, that is, tribal, religious, and any other form of unprincipled divisions. He said the movement also opposes dictatorship, subservience to foreign interests, and supports national independence. We also oppose, he said, indignities and hate, and we work for the realization of the dignity of the African people. The NRM also rejects the state of terrible underdevelopment that has been imposed on the African people for the past half-century and works for the development of the productive forces of the African economy and the removal of (?such remnant). He expressed great shock over the high rate of child mortality in Africa, which, he said, must be reversed. He said African economies must be managed in the interest of the African people and stressed the need to end the state of backwardness in Africa. He said the NRM is in the politics of people and economy, adding that the movement is not in the politics of slogan areas. He stressed that belonging to government is not an end in itself but a means to achieve something for the good of the people. He said one should be in government if he sees the chance of doing something in particular for the people.

#### Northerners To Be Included

EA270539 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] He, President Daniel arap Moi, has been informed by the chairman of the National Resistance Army high command, Mr Yoweri Museveni, that the Uganda peace agreement was an important instrument in the political and military changes that have and continue to unfold in Uganda.

In a message, Mr Museveni told President Moi that the formation of a government was being arranged and would include both military and civilian representatives. He assured the Kenyan head of state that the broad-based government would include representatives from the north as well.

Mr Museveni also reported that Kampala was calm and returning to normal. However, he said that due to electrical black-out the telephone and radio were not functioning. As fighting died down in Kampala and most areas of Uganda, Mr Museveni said his government would not harm former government soldiers who surrender.

The National Resistance Army secretary for political and diplomatic affairs, Mr Eriya Kategaya, said Mr Kuseveni was already in Kampala.

Former government troops were said to have fled to Jinja where they were reported to have regrouped. As the Ugandan Government soldiers fled from the NRA, they attacked UN compounds in north eastern Uganda and 10 UN officials were hurriedly evacuated to Kenya.

#### BBC Interviews NRA Spokesman on National Recovery MB270900 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the "24 Hours Program"]

[Text] The NRA leader, Yoweri Museveni, speaking on Uganda Radio said that the military commission of General Tito Okello had been dissolved and replaced by a national resistance council. This is the fifth time in 15 years that the people of Uganda have seen a change of government by military force. So what can they expect now? Dr (Samson Kiseka), a spokesman for the NRA who is in London, told Nick Warrell that the country would have recover from the conflicts before elections could be called.

[(Kiseka)] Our worry is not elections right now because you cannot elect people who have been devastated, people who have gone down in the country. They do not have any houses. They do not have no roads [as heard]. Nothing. They have nothing in the country. So you think of rehabilitation first. Not only that. You must have a constitution which you do not have.

[Warrell] So this will be a question of consultation with various interest groups?

[(Kiseka)] Exactly.

[Warrell] Political parties?

[(Kiseka)] Exactly.

[Warrell] How will that take place?

[(Kiseka)] By the people. Not political parties. By the people. Mark you, in the interim period we are not entertaining political parties. You see, it is a military council which will be the supreme body, and during this interim period we have got a program which must be implemented. That is why I say that priority in this program is rehabilitation. There are no schools in the rural triangle. There are no hospitals. Everything is bombed. So we have to do all that rehabilitation, then you have to find a constitution commission, then you have the constitutional assembly, and then debate the constitutional assembly, then we have the constitution. Once the constitution is ready, then you can go into elections.

[Warrell] There is a defeated army?

[(Kiseka)] That is right.

[Warrell] Defeated soldiers ....

[(Kiseka), interrupting] That is right.

[Warrell] Armed. We hear reports of looting and killings.

[(Kiseka)] that is right.

[Warrell] How ill that be contained?

[(Kiseka)] Well, that will be very easy according to our own thinking. These people, though they have got their arms, they have been misled by the powers that be. So it is a matter of telling them that now look here, this is the position. Because we have had people in the Mbarara barracks, over 1,600 of them. They have surrendered. We had people in Masaka barracks, over

1,370, and plus other people. Once they are free, then we give them the alternative. If they want to go back to their own army or they want to stay with us, or they want to go back home. But they have been told because whoever has surrendered in their area, in their own area, they kill you. But in our case, we do not kill them.

[Warrell] So there will be no recriminations.

[(Kiseka)] No. Not at all. After all we are going to put up a judiciary so that if you are a criminal and there is evidence to show that you are that, it will be handled by the judiciary, not by us. We are intending to have an international commission of enquiry which will be in a position to say that so-and-so did this, so-and-so did that till there is enough evidence.

## ANGOLA

**Savimbi's Visit to U.S. Linked to RSA Actions**  
*MB270835 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Responding to Imperialist Arrogance With Sovereignty in Mind"]

[Text] In the past few days there has been a growing threat of a new large-scale South African aggression against our country. The systematic violations of the airspace of the People's Republic of Angola amount in practice to a prelude of a new invasion of the Angolan territory. South African troop movements in southern and eastern Angola in the last few days also serve to strengthen the view that South Africa has systematically shut all doors that could lead to detente in southern Africa.

South Africa is seeking to create, through a number of uninterrupted provocations, a tense situation which will come to a climax as soon as the plan and details of the aggression are approved by Washington. On the eve of the audience that the chief of the White House is going to give to the ringleader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary gangs, South Africa has intensified the provocations against Angola. It is not a mere coincidence: Pretoria and Washington have common plans and objectives.

To all these manifestations of imperialist arrogance, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos responded in a cold manner when he described on Wednesday the demand for the total withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban troops from Angola as unrealistic. This comes at a time when our country is among the priority targets of imperialism. In a most firm and dignified manner, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed that we cannot accept conditions that endanger our sovereignty and integrity. While stressing that the independence of Namibia could lessen the prevailing tension, although it does not constitute a guarantee for the security in Angola, the comrade president recalled that the element that disturbs peace in southern Africa is still intact.

The latest events in the subregion, namely the coup d'etat that toppled the patriotic Government of Lesotho, should serve as an example for all those who would like to find the causes of regional tension beyond the South African borders. South African aggressiveness is the sole reason that southern Africa has become a field of open war. Therefore, there will always be an objective obstacle for dialogue and hope for a negotiated settlement aimed at a pacification while taking into account the change of this situation.

For the past 10 years the South African regime has considered that southern Africa should be subject to its influence and closely linked to its strategic interests. It is therefore a question of imposing a neocolonial and limited sovereignty status upon the other independent countries in the region. However, since these premises did not come about, Pretoria resorted to aggression thus seeking to impose its designs upon others.

Angola, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has continuously stated, is an independent and sovereign country and

will never be colonized again. By stressing that Angola cannot accept conditions likely to endanger its sovereignty and independence, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has only reaffirmed the adherence of all the Angolan people to their independence. By dissociating the independence of Namibia from the security of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan head of state assumed not only a legitimate stand, but gave a similar response to that of any country, whatever the color of its political regime. The immediate cause for this apparent radicalization of the Angolan stand stems from the aggressive policy of South Africa in Angola, and we know that the threat of invasion is permanent and can come about any time. However, the danger serves to further unite the Angolan people in the defense of their freedom and national independence.

When powerful political forces take steps in Washington to seek official support for the Angolan bandits, South Africa increases its military provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. International public opinion should draw its conclusions and certainly the freedom-loving people will once again express their solidarity with the Angolan people who are presently the victims of a true imperialist siege, because the strategic Reagan-Botha alliance deserves the condemnation of humanity as a whole.

**ANGOP Describes RSA's 'Unceasing Military Activity'**  
*MB241442 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[ANGOP commentary]

[Text] South Africa's unceasing military activity against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola clearly shows that South Africa seeks to totally destabilize this country. Its pretext of pursuing SWAPO fighters is already well known by our people and the international community.

However, these provocative military actions perpetrated by the South Africans on Angolan territory aim simply at benefiting their watchdogs, the UNITA puppet gang, in order to keep alive their hopes of taking over power in Angola.

In view of this situation, the diversified support given by the South African racists to the Angolan renegade gang has the objective of turning Angola into a puppet and faithful servant of the imperialist interests in southern Africa.

However, it is true that not even the total support of the United States — which believes it is pursuing an authentic policy of constructive engagement with the racist South African regime — will hinder the continued resistance of the Angolan people. Our people have recognized the nature of this whole conflict, which was described by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as being fanned from abroad by imperialism and executed by the Pretoria regime.

Between 9 and 16 January, a number of major South African military activities took place in the following provinces of Angolan territory. In Moxico Province, on 13 January, at 1400, two South African transport aircraft flew over the localities of (Teripande) and (Lumbala-Catimbe). In Huila Province, on 10

January, at 1100, a South African aircraft flew over the area of Mucosa. On the same day, at 1700, another aircraft flew over Matala region. On 11 January, at 1700, a South African Puma-type helicopter flew over (Umbuzi) region, which is 37.5 km away from Cassinga. This took place near (Glaudia) ward, 8 km from Jamba municipality. In Namibe Province, 14 January, a South African aircraft flew over the region south of Tombua. In Cuando Cubango Province, on 12 January, at 1300, a South African transport aircraft flew over (Camboze) area, 20 km from Longa. On the same day, two South African Mirage aircraft flying from east and west of Chiume flew over Cuito Cuanavale area and later withdrew toward Chiume. In Cunene Province, on 9 January, a small South African aircraft flew over (Chindungulo) region, 20 km from N'giva. Later it withdrew toward Chiede region, 30 km from N'giva. On 10 January, one battalion of South African troops concentrated in (Chipa) and (Chicute) regions which are 68.5 km and 7.2 km from Cahama, respectively. On 11 January, South African troops ambushed a small unit of the FAPLA forces in (Gaviva), 26 km from Mupa. This resulted in the death of four FAPLA soldiers, while one FAPLA soldier was missing and one radio was lost. On 13 January, at 0500, four South African Puma-type helicopters flew over (Lambo) area, 8.5 km from N'giva. Small units of the racist South African regular army remain concentrated in the plateau area. These units are carrying out constant attacks on the areas of (Damaqueno) and south of Xangongo. On 14 January, small South African units remained concentrated in (Melonga) area, 67 km from N'giva. On the same day, South African troops raped a 14-year-old girl and tortured her brothers at (Loana) commune. Meanwhile, three battalions of joint South African and UNITA troops concentrated at 43 km and 60 km from N'giva, respectively. On 15 January, at 0740, a number of South African Puma-type helicopters flew over Namacunde, 28 km from N'giva, toward [words indistinct].

It should be recalled that these criminal actions against the Angolan people are carried out by the racist South African regime which is unable to deal with its own serious current internal problems and thus increases its direct military intervention in the Frontline States and in Angola in particular. This aggravates tension in southern Africa and draws the attention of the international community away from the apartheid system's death throes. It is easy to understand that what the South African racists have been doing to defenseless people — causing grief, death, and mourning — is nothing more than pure and simple genocide comparable with Hitler's infamous actions which were so despised and condemned by all peace-loving peoples.

## BOTSWANA

**Government Reacts to RSA Threat to 'Invade'**  
*MB261200 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*  
 1128 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The government has reacted to the latest South African threat that it will invade Botswana to wipe out what it calls ANC terrorists operating from Botswana. The latest threat is contained in an interview with the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, with the *SUNDAY TIMES* yesterday. The interview follows negotiations of an informal nonaggression

agreement with the new military leaders of Lesotho who deposed Chief Leabua Jonathan a week ago. South Africa had always accused Chief Jonathan of harboring guerrillas of the ANC.

In his latest threat to Botswana, Mr Botha said in the interview that Botswana says it would not allow ANC to use its territory but it claims to know that they come through. He said that infiltration route will have to be closed or the SADF will take appropriate action. He warned that this policy applied to all countries. He specifically singled out Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland. Mr Botha said all these countries say they will not allow their territories to be used by ANC guerrillas but it is known they come through, he says.

In response, the Government of Botswana unreservedly rejected Mr Botha's insinuation that Botswana says one thing in public and does something else in private. The government statement says: We categorically deny that we allow our territory to be used as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa. We have always said that if anyone knows of any bases or infiltration routes in Botswana, he is free to come and show them to us. The statement said Mr Botha's threat to send the South African Army into Botswana is completely unwarranted. It said it is a stark reminder of 14 June raid on Gaborone last year in which innocent lives were lost.

After the raid last year, Botswana said if the South African Army and police being so large cannot themselves completely seal the border with Botswana, it is impossible for them to expect Botswana, with relatively smaller army and police force, to do so.

## LESOTHO

**General Lakhanya Issues Policy Statement**  
*MB241953 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho*  
 1710 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Statement by Major General Lakhanya, chairman of the Lesotho Military Council; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] My countrymen of the nation of Moshoeshoe: The events of the past few days require me to make this statement, the aim of which is to define precisely the new policy of the present government following my seizure of power on Monday, 20 January 1986.

For a long time, the Basotho nation has been living in a constantly unstable political climate because of the action of politicians whose interests were not on a par with the desires of the nation. This state of affairs resulted in upheavals that caused unnecessary deaths and destruction of property, with Mosotho fighting Mosotho, sisters fighting each other, child fighting father, and wife fighting her husband. The politicians have failed to find ways to overcome the problems of this nation. This state of affairs has affected the whole nation and caused great dissatisfaction. Relations with our neighbors were also soured in an alarming manner and the state of the economy was adversely affected.

Since the army is the only section of the nation that does not involve itself in politics, we found it necessary to intervene and



once again bring peace and harmony among the children of Thesele [King Moshoeshoe I]. We have come to the conclusion, therefore, that there should no longer be any politics in this country as this is the root of the nation's problems. We need to be trustworthy and trusting again and to utilize our energies to improve our impoverished country rather than spend our energies in useless wrangling that divides us along political lines.

According to the new Lesotho Order 1986 [as heard], we as the Military Council of Lesotho decided to vest all executive and legislative power in the his majesty the king with government ministers continuing to support him in running the nation's affairs and the Military Council to act as an advisory body whenever necessary. These measures have been taken to eradicate all confusion within his majesty's kingdom caused by politicians who failed to sow the spirit of peace within the nation.

We will continue to let you know about any other steps we will be taking to restore peace in this nation as time goes on. In order to demonstrate our sincerity and lack of guile, as I have said, we have vested all executive and legislative powers in his majesty the king, who has already appointed members of the Military Council and will presently appoint members of the cabinet in accordance with Lesotho Order 1986, to which I have already referred. Any further laws will be formulated and announced as our new path develops.

It is our hope that those who have been appointed and those who are still to be appointed to serve this nation will work selflessly and responsibly because the restoration of peace, harmony, and progress requires that the purposes and desires of the nation be fulfilled.

I would like to appeal to all who have been trying or preparing themselves to oppose this new government to show forbearance, to refrain from spilling innocent blood. To instigate people to fight against the new government is irresponsible and selfish because in the end the instigators are not the ones who will bear the brunt of this action. It is the innocent who have been falsely accused of plotting to fight against the government. I would like to make it clear that any plot that is hatched against the present government will be quelled ruthlessly. Our sole aim is to foster peace and reconciliation; acts of subversion and banditry that are meant to thwart our purpose will not be tolerated.

In order to demonstrate our sincerity and our determination to promote peace, we will presently announce an amnesty for all Basotho inside and outside the country so that they too can feel free and enjoy equal rights in their own country. We are hopeful that all who will be affected by this amnesty will respect the prevailing customs and laws of the nation and those that may be formulated by his majesty the king in the future.

The Military Council will continue to respect all laws presently in force in the country until they are replaced by new ones. We expect all to follow this example in the interests of peace and reconciliation. It is true that the present situation does not clarify the relationship between society and the different sectors of government in the country. We do however, wish to assure you that as the situation develops everything will become clear. I would also like to assure all the countries with which Lesotho has

bilateral relations, regardless of whether they have resident diplomatic missions in Maseru or not, that we shall continue to strengthen bilateral relations for the benefit of all concerned. While we reserve the right to reassess all agreements and laws, all agreements made by the former government will be respected with the understanding that the countries concerned will reciprocate. Lesotho will continue to honor the agreements made by the former government with the international community. The new government will honor agreements made with the United Nations with respect to refugees and we will not repatriate refugees to South Africa. It is our intention and bound duty to put right relations with South Africa and we will do all in our power to achieve this. We identify ourselves with a desire to live in peace and good-neighborliness and are prepared to support this desire if the need arises.

In conclusion, I wish to remind his majesty's nation that our sole desire is to restore peace to the nation. We want to work in peace with all Basotho without paying any attention to past friction. We are one nation under one leader, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe I, who has authority over one and all. Let us be loyal to him and to the nation so that he can steer us through his wisdom to green pastures. I thank you. Peace.

#### **Opposition Leaders Say ANC Must Leave Country**

*MB241427 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Two released leaders of political parties in Lesotho say that all members of the ANC in the country should leave the country as soon as possible. They say this must happen so that better relations with South Africa could be developed. The two leaders, Mr Bennett Thatla of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party and Mr Gerald Rameroboli of the Basotho Congress Party, said in Maseru that the Soviet Embassy should already have been closed.

#### **60 ANC 'Refugees' Airlifted**

*MB250907 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0905 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 25, SAPA — The first group of 60 ANC refugees to be airlifted out of Lesotho by the new military rulers of the country were flown out this morning.

The refugees left from Moshoeshoe First International Airport near Maseru in a chartered Air Zimbabwe Viscount.

Their departure is the result of a demand by the South African authorities that all members of the ANC should be repatriated from Lesotho.

South Africa has told the Lesotho Military Council that unless a specific list of the ANC refugees were removed from Lesotho, the SA Government would continue with the border blockade on Lesotho, a government spokesman said.

Meanwhile a group of 30 South African student refugees left Maseru this morning for Tanzania aboard the scheduled Royal Swazi flight to Nairobi.

The student refugees were not part of the arrangement to airlift ANC refugees from Lesotho. Their departure had already been planned as part of the regular scheme to send young South African refugees out of Lesotho for further training abroad.

**ANC 'Expects' Continued Protection**  
*MB251314 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
 1115 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC said today that it expected the new military government in Lesotho to continue receiving refugees from South Africa. The ANC said in a statement that while other countries may be obliged to receive any South African refugees expelled from Lesotho, the new government should continue to assert (?their stated rights) and wishes to receive people fleeing from the brutality of the Pretoria regime. The ANC noted that the South African regime was continuing its [words indistinct] to compromise the independence of Lesotho and transform her into a client state. The ANC statement said that Pretoria is pressuring Lesotho to expell all South African refugees and students in violation of international conventions [words indistinct]. The ANC said on Thursday that about 11,000 South African refugees were expelled from Lesotho following the overthrow of the [words indistinct] Leabua Jonathan government.

**BBC Interviews ANC Official**  
*MB241744 London BBC World Service in English*  
 1709 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Already 60 ANC sympathizers in Lesotho are being expelled. On the line to Lusaka, Robin White asked the ANC's director of information, Thabo Mbeki, what their reaction was.

[Begin recording][Mbeki] Well, our view is that this is as a result of illegal international pressure by the South African regime to compel the Lesotho Government to do all of these things and in the process to compromise Lesotho's independence. It...[changes thought](?)I'd hope that the government would continue to take the position that it has a duty to receive refugees from South Africa.

[White] But would you agree that the Lesotho Government has the right to do what it wants?

[Mbeki] It most certainly has the right to do what it wants, but Lesotho, as previous governments have said, is a signatory to all manner of conventions which oblige Lesotho to receive refugees. The reason they are taking these positions is because of pressure that comes from Pretoria. It's a result of the external interference.

[White] Do you know who the 60 are who are being thrown out? Are they ANC military people, do you know, for instance?

[Mbeki] No, as far as we know the people that have been lifted are refugees. For instance you've got students there are at university, very old people. It's a (?whole) mixture of refugees as far as we have been able to tell from the list that has been mentioned.

[White] Do you feel extremely angry with the Lesotho Government?

[Mbeki] We feel angry with Pretoria regime for interfering in Lesotho, taking advantage of Lesotho's geographic position to put the pressures that they've put on Lesotho. We would hope that the Lesotho Government would make it clear that it is not acting in this manner because it wishes to act against South African refugees, but perhaps that it is the... [changes thought] it was in a position where it couldn't do anything else.

[White] When are you expecting these 60 people to arrive in Lusaka?

[Mbeki] Well, as of now, we have not received any official communications from the Lesotho Government that people are being sent to Lusaka.

[White] Have you now given up hope of having any kind of presence in Lesotho in the near future?

[Mbeki] Well, all...[changes thought] as I say, all that has been talked about by the Lesotho Government so far is the need to remove some of our refugees. No other question has been discussed in terms of our relations with the government and any other question. [end recording]

**Embargo on Foreign Currency Dealings Lifted**  
*MB251157 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The deputy governor of the Central Bank of Lesotho, Mr E.H. Phofolo, has announced that the embargo placed on the dealings in foreign exchange, including the rand currency, by the authorized dealers has been lifted with immediate effect. Mr Phofolo further informed that the public can now obtain foreign exchange in the normal way from commercial banks as well as the South African rand currency as has always been the case before the embargo.

**Military Council 'Expects' Return to Normality**  
*MB251242 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council wished to inform all Basotho that it expects that from today Saturday, 25 January 1986, things will begin to go back to normal. The council further says that it is doing its best to removing all restrictions that were hurting the normal life of all sectors of the population. Reliable sources in Maseru indicate that vital commodities such as petrol and foodstuffs have begun to flow into Lesotho, and it can be expected that the movement of people across the border between Lesotho and South Africa will be back to normal today.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Freight Train From Maputo to RSA Derailed by Mine

*MB251135 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*

1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A goods train traveling from Maputo in Mozambique to the South African border town of Komatipoort was derailed yesterday morning after hitting a landmine. According to the Mozambican railway sources, the derailment occurred some 43 km north of Maputo City between (?Maguasa) and Pessene localities in the district of Moamba. After the train hit the mine, its engine and several carriages fell off the railway. The driver was seriously injured while the guard got away with slight injuries and the fireman escaped unhurt. Several meters of the railway line were damaged. The railway line is vital to goods traffic between Maputo harbor and the eastern Transvaal of South Africa. It is assumed that the South African-backed MNR terrorists had placed the mine.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Pik Botha Warns Botswana To Stop ANC Activity

*MB260825 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English*

26 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[By Max Du Preez, David Jackson, and Hilton Hamann]

[Excerpt] Lesotho's new military rulers have made a Nkomati-style agreement with South Africa, aimed at curbing the ANC.

And last night a buoyant foreign minister, Pik Botha, issued a tough warning to Botswana — stop the ANC, or else.

The deal between Lesotho and South Africa was sealed yesterday when ANC cadres packed their bags and flew out of Maseru — and in return South Africa lifted the crippling border clamp.

A chartered Air Zimbabwe aircraft flew from Maseru to Lusaka with 60 cheerless ANC activists on board, including several whites, women and children.

Moments after the plane lifted off, South Africa issued a statement spelling out the agreement with Lesotho and announcing the end of the border restrictions.

The new relationship with Lesotho is seen as a major setback for the ANC, who have already lost the hospitality of two other neighbours, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Speaking during a visit to an air-base near Pretoria yesterday, Mr Pik Botha — jovial and clearly pleased with the Lesotho deal — warned Botswana that it faced South African "action."

Mr Botha told the *SUNDAY TIMES* that, while South Africa accepted that Botswana did not actually help ANC terrorists, the Gaborone government was aware that the ANC was using its country.

And he warned bluntly: "That infiltration route will have to be closed — or the Defence Force will take appropriate action."

He said this policy "applies to all countries."

A border clamp similar to the one on Lesotho would have grave economic effects on Botswana, observers said last night. Botswana is also vulnerable to military action — as was shown in the raid on ANC offices in Gaborone last June.

Yesterday's developments ended three weeks of high drama in Lesotho, which started with South Africa imposing severe "security precautions" on all traffic at the border post.

This aggravated internal dissension in the troubled mountain kingdom and led to the ousting of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan by the conservative head of the paramilitary force, Major General Metsing Justin Lekhanya.

At one o'clock yesterday, Foreign Minister Botha issued a statement announcing:

"The two governments acknowledge the principle that no side will allow its territory to be used for the planning and execution of deeds of terror and violence against each other and steps will be taken by the two governments to ensure that this principle is effectively carried out.

"In the light hereof, the South African government has decided to lift the strict border control measures which were instituted a short while ago."

Although the new Lesotho government did not sign a formal accord with South Africa, it is clear from Mr Botha's statement that the agreement — reached in Cape Town last week — contains all the ingredients of a non-aggression pact, similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the non-aggression pact with Swaziland.

The two countries are also examining proposals to establish a joint security sub-committee to monitor both sides of the border for hostile activity.

A similar body was established with Mozambique as a result of the Nkomati pact.

The implication is that South Africa has also undertaken to curb the activities of the mysterious Lesotho National Liberation Army [LNLA] which harassed Leabua Jonathan's government with armed attacks, sabotage and landmines.

Lesotho accused Pretoria of allowing the LNLA to operate from South African soil.

In a new development yesterday, the LNLA — the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party — vowed to keep on fighting despite the toppling of the Jonathan government.

In a letter smuggled out of Lesotho, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle leader of the Basuto Congress Party, dismissed the coup as merely a transfer of power to King Moshoeshoe, whom many Basuthos

consider to be worse than the deposed Jonathan. "The King has been working closely with Leabua Jonathan in his dictatorial policies and practices," said Mr Mokhehle.

"Any substitution of the king for Leabua means no change at all in the sad situation in Lesotho."

The LNLA, which recently claimed to have been responsible for the late-night raid in which a number of ANC members were killed, has promised to maintain an armed struggle unless democracy is restored to the country.

#### **Letter To UN Denies Lesotho Border Closure**

*MB241801 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] South Africa has denied in a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that it has closed its border with Lesotho. The letter, in response to a letter by the Lesotho Military Council to Dr de Cuellar claiming that South Africa has closed the border, makes it clear to Dr de Cuellar that South Africa had to impose stricter border control measures as a result of the confirmed presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho. South Africa also made special arrangements to allow medical supplies and perishable goods through to Lesotho.

#### **'Special Security Measures' on Lesotho Borders Lifted**

*MB250931 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0930 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 25, SAPA — The South African Government today decided to lift the special security measures recently imposed on its borders with Lesotho.

This was announced by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this morning who said it was as a result of an agreement reached between the South African Government and the government of General Lekhanya during discussions this week.

It is expected that the lifting of the strict security measures which reduced traffic flow to a mere trickle over recent weeks, would come into effect before lunch time today.

The minister issued a statement saying that it was well known that there had been talks between the two governments on "several important matters of mutual interest to the two countries."

"One of the most important issues was the question of security measures affecting the two neighbours.

"The two governments subscribe to the principle that neither would allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence or terror and that they would take steps to see that this principle is effectively applied.

"In the light of this, the South African Government has decided to lift the border control measures which had been introduced a while ago," Mr Botha said.

#### **Traffic Across Lesotho Border 'Normalized'**

*MB251244 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Border traffic between Lesotho and South Africa has been normalized since this morning, after increased security controls were imposed on 1 January. Our Bloemfontein news staff reports that there were long queues of vehicles on the South African side of the border at Maseru border post, when the security measures were lifted at 1115 this morning.

Many of the vehicles were carrying large consignments of food. A train with fuel has already arrived in Maseru, and apart from 15 tankers with diesel and petrol, there are another 15 trucks with general freight at the border.

The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, told our news staff that train services to Lesotho will be normalized from Monday.

#### **Further on Zulu-Pondo Violence in Natal**

##### **Hundreds Freed From Jail**

*MB241647 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Hundreds of men arrested after yesterday's faction fighting on the Natal south coast have been freed from jail. Carmel Rickard has details:

[Rickard] Six more bodies have been found bringing the official death count to 42. Over 500 people, most of them believed to be Pondos, have appeared before an Umbumbulu magistrate at a special court set up in the Ispingo police station. They have been released on their own recognizances and warned to appear again on 24 March. The condition of release was that they did not return to the area where the fighting took place. This raises the problem of where the people are to stay. Most of them are apparently from Transkei with work or hope of work in Durban, and they have been squatting illegally in the Kwamakutha area. Some of them say they have been there for 6 or 7 years.

##### **Casualties Updated**

*MB270534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Five more people were killed in fighting between Zulus and Pondos on the Natal south coast and the weekend, which brings to 110 the number of people killed since Christmas Eve.

A police spokesman said the bodies of five men were found in the (Amahlunga) township near Umkomaas yesterday. Our Durban news staff reports that the situation is calm in the area this morning.



**Police Report Unrest Incidents for 24-27 Jan****24 Jan***MB241808 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1807 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 7pm today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"In the coloured residential area of Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, arsonists extensively damaged a bus.

"At Soshanguve in the northern Transvaal, a bus and five delivery vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. The drive of one of these vehicles was slightly injured. Seven youths and two adult black women were arrested by the police in connection with these incidents. In another incident, a man was wounded by the police when he tried to escape after being arrested on a charge of public violence.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], the police on two occasions made use of shotgun fire to disperse mobs stoning delivery vehicles. Three other vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Soweto near Port Elizabeth, a mob stoned an electrical power station as well as an SAP vehicle. Guards fired shotgun rounds to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.

"At KwaZakhele near P.E. [Port Elizabeth], the police first used tear smoke and then fired shotgun rounds to disperse a mob petrol-bombing their vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"At Ackerville near Witbank a bus, a private vehicle and an SAP vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In the black residential area of Bricksfield near Jansenville in the South Western Districts, a black man was arrested after a private house was set on fire by a mob."

End report

**25 Jan***MB250735 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0726 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Minor incidents of unrest, consisting mainly of stone and petrolbomb throwing occurred at Paarl and Wellington in the Boland, as well as at Manzville and Kagiso near Krugersdorp, overnight.

"In all these instances little or no damage was caused.

"At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, the South African police on a number of occasions fired birdshot to disperse stone and petrolbomb throwing groups.

"No injuries were reported.

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, arsonists, about 15 blacks, destroyed a delivery vehicle.

"At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, police used tearsmoke to disperse an illegal gathering, arresting 11 black men in the process.

"In the black residential area of Umlazi near Durban, a group of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle.

"In trying to arrest one of the stonethrowers a policeman was stabbed in the shoulder.

"His attacker tried to flee but allegedly fell onto his own knife.

"He died shortly afterwards. The police are investigating."

Ends report.

**25 Jan PM Report***MB260509 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1658 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report issued by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police tonight.

"Acts of arson looting and one of murder were reported since 8am this morning.

"At Leandra, in the eastern Transvaal, a group of youths attending the funeral of the late Chief Mayesa wandered from the main funeral procession and surrounded and stoned a private home.

"A black youth, identified as the 17-year-old Pedros Magomotsha, was hiding in the house. He tried to escape but was caught by the mob and hacked to death with pangas. Police are investigating.

"At Breyten, also in the eastern Transvaal blacks in four separate incidents set fire and destroyed four homes and a private vehicle. Police arrested 41 blacks, of whom 20 were under 18 years of age, in connection with these incidents.

"In the Zakhele township, near Klipplaat in the south-western districts, Cape Province, arsonists in two separate incidents destroyed a private vehicle and a school.

"Three huts and their contents were destroyed by arsonist in the Bollo Black township near Stutterheim in the border area this morning while at Komga a black man was wounded when the police fired shots at a group of blacks who attacked and stoned their vehicle. Policemen were investigating a reported crime at the time.

"At Veeplass, near PE [Port Elizabeth], arsonists using petrol bombs caused extensive damage to a beerhall.

"In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, youths in a number of incidents stoned and extensively damaged two private vehicles and a bus. Two delivery vehicles were also looted before being set alight."

26 Jan

MB270559 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0650 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 26, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Public Relations Division, SAP, Pretoria:

"Reports of unrest were recieved from the west Rand, eastern Transvaal, the western Cape and Boland.

"At Kagiso on the west Rand a crowd of blacks stoned a policeman who in self defence fired shots at his attackers. A black man was slightly wounded and is under guard in hospital. His condition is not serious.

"In the black township of Breyten in the eastern Transvaal a black man who was part of a group stoning a councillor's home was fatally wounded when the council fired shots at his attackers. The police later arrested four other men as well.

"In other incidents in the same area a constable was wounded when he was shot in the leg by an unknown black man.

"In another incident a man was wounded and seven others arrested when the police fired birdshot at a group of stone-throwers.

"In the Mbekweni Township near Paarl a burning object was hurled at a police vehicle by a group of blacks. Police fired tear smoke and then birdshot to disperse the group. No injuries were reported.

"At Bonteheuvel in the Cape a policeman was injured when coloureds stoned a police vehicle. The police used tear smoke and also fired pistol rounds to disperse the group. No injuries reported.

"At Guguletu a group of blacks looted a number of huts and the police fired birdshot to disperse them.

"At Katlehong on the east Rand a handgrenade was thrown at the house of a councillor, exploding outside the house causing slight damage to the house."

Ends report.

### 'Significant Number' of Workers Fired at Mine

MB241506 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1505 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 24, SAPA — Randfontein Estates Gold Mine (REGM) has fired a "significant number" of workers following the violent clashes near mine property earlier this week in which several people died, including two white riot policemen.

Mine owners Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI) confirmed the mass dismissals in a statement to SAPA late this afternoon after the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) had made claims that mine management was dismissing "hundreds of workers."

JCI did not say how many miners had been fired, saying only: "Yes, a significant number of employees have been dismissed from REGM."

NUM claims that mine security officials had "brutally assaulted" workers were dismissed by JCI as having "no vestige of truth."

"The recent extremely grave incident and resultant loss of life which took place close to Cooke II shaft of REGM is a matter of utmost concern and regret to management," JCI said. Confirming the dismissals, JCI added: "This (dismissal) action was taken where management had clear evidence that those dismissed were involved either in the incident which resulted in the death of two policemen on Tuesday evening or were those who intended to create further unrest close to or at the mine."

A NUM spokesman told SAPA the dismissals seemed a "clear strategy to undermine the NUM's representativity when it is on the verge of recognition talks."

JCI responded: "The mine granted NUM the right to access to the mine for the purposes of recruiting members, but to date no application from that union to represent any category of employee on the mine has been received."

### NUM Reacts

MB251046 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The National Union Of Mineworkers has reacted to the dismissal of hundreds of miners from a mine near Westonaria. Yesterday, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment sacked scores of miners following clashes at one of its mines on the west Rand.

The bloody confrontation between miners and police left to police officers and eight others dead. JCI has denied claims by the union that security officials forced the miners from their hostels and brutally assaulted them.

The battle started when miners gathered for a union meeting in the open veld on Tuesday. The NUM has rejected claims by the police that the meeting was illegal, saying that it was held off mine property.

Meanwhile, a company spokesman claims that the meeting had been used to incite and intimidate workers and had been banned a month ago.

#### Reagan-Savimbi Meeting 'Important Development'

MB270737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that Dr Jonas Savimbi's visit to the United States this week — a feature of which will be a meeting with President Reagan — marks an important development in American involvement in Angola. Diplomatically, it places the final seal of approval on the UNITA movement, which a State Department spokesman referred to last week as a legitimate nationalist organization in Angola.

It is also likely to strengthen demands in both the administration and Congress for some form of aid to the movement. There have already been reports that an aid program amounting to some 34 million rands is under consideration. The U.S. Government has never officially recognized the MPLA regime, which seized power with Cuban military assistance 10 years ago. But openly favoring UNITA would be a new development that would bring its Angolan initiative much more closely into the orbit of its general policy on countering Soviet expansionism in the Third World.

This — the Reagan doctrine, as it has become known — affirms American support for peoples who are struggling to maintain or regain their self-determination when under threat from the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan believes that aid to such movements is an obligation flowing from the American commitment to freedom. As he put it in his 1984 state of the union message: We must not break faith with those who are risking their lives on every continent, from Afghanistan to Nicaragua, to defy Soviet-supported aggression and secure rights which have been ours from birth.

As far as Angola was concerned, it was hoped that peaceful diplomacy by itself would in time persuade the MPLA to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union, get rid of the Cubans, and reach an accommodation with opposition groups. There was never any doubt about the American President's commitment to those goals.

In the past 4 years he and senior government members have stressed repeatedly that the military presence of Soviet surrogates in Angola is intolerable — a denial of the people's right to self-determination, an obstruction to democratic independence for South-West Africa, and a threat both to subcontinental stability and to Western strategic interests.

Up to now, however, the issue has been only one component of a regional diplomatic strategy in which Dr Chester Crocker has attempted to devise a comprehensive package to resolve the

Angolan and South-West African questions simultaneously. Evidently, the American Government is now on the point of supplementing that approach with a more direct action, as it is already doing in similar situations elsewhere in the world.

One reason is no doubt the apparent lack of progress in the diplomatic initiative. Another is the overwhelming accumulation of proof that UNITA is far from being just another terrorist organization. After 10 years of determined efforts to destroy it by MPLA forces assisted by 35,000 Cuban soldiers and commanded by Soviet officers, UNITA still controls at least one-third of Angola, and almost certainly has the support of the majority of its people. It is a national movement in the true sense, and is now being recognized as such.

Mr Reagan's meeting with Dr Savimbi and the aid being spoke of are modest gestures, yet they signify a fundamental shift in the arrangement of forces that will decide the destiny of Angola and, indirectly, of southern Africa.

#### NCM Leader Meets ANC's Tambo on Possible Alliance

MB260922 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR  
in English 26 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[David Breier]

[Text] Cape Town — In a dramatic development this week, Mr Jules Browde, a senior Johannesburg advocate, met his old friend Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress.

The meeting took place in Lusaka when the leaders of the banned ANC and the "moderate" National Convention Movement (NCM) represented by Mr Browde, met to discuss a possible alliance.

The founding members of the NCM include political moderates such as the Progressive Federal Party as well as Inkatha. Relations between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the ANC have deteriorated badly recently, but the latest talks could help to stop the rot.

However, at this stage any possible alliance between the ANC and the NCM is likely to be informal as the ANC is banned and it could be illegal to enter into any agreement with it.

The NCM represents groups seeking peaceful change while the ANC recently announced it would expand its armed struggle.

This week's meeting in Lusaka was between Mr Jules Browde, chairman of the NCM management committee and the ANC leadership including its president Mr Oliver Tambo, who came from Dar es Salaam for the meeting.

The meeting also represented a reunion between Mr Browde and Mr Tambo who used to be an attorney in Johannesburg before he went into exile.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Browde said: "During the past week I've had the opportunity of discussing the NCM with various leading members of the ANC including Mr Tambo.

"Mr Tambo came from distant parts in order to meet me and renew a friendship which we had as lawyers many years ago.

"The discussions took place in a most cordial atmosphere and I hope to resume the talks.

"Because of various aspects of our manifesto in respect of which they require elucidation, the ANC finds itself unable at this stage to take up any stance in regard to the movement — it is hoped however that greater clarity will soon be obtained.

"The talks have indicated the crucial importance of bringing home to the Government that part of our manifesto which calls for the unbanning of banned organisations so that discussions aimed at a peaceful solution to our country's problems can take place at top level."

### Press Views Current Issues, Problems

#### [Editorial Report] Lowering of Petrol Prices

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 January carries a front page report by Sec Leeman which says that "plummeting world crude oil prices, coupled with the strengthening rand could lead to a lowering of petrol prices, according to informed sources." It appears as though the government may be able to stave off a 6-cent a liter increase that had been anticipated for next month. A spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs said "the department was 'very optimistic' about the situation."

#### Du Plessis Expects Drop in Inflation

Political correspondent David Braun reports on the same page that Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis had said he expects "a downward trend in the inflation rate within the next few months." Du Plessis added that he expected "the effects of the rand's depreciation — a major contributor to the current inflation rate of 18.4 percent — to peter out soon," ruled out a wage of price freeze, and "indicated that there could be further tax relief of individual savings and investments during the year."

#### Johannesburg Central Business District

Another front-page report notes that all paperwork has been completed for the opening of the Johannesburg Central Business District to all races. All that remains is for the announcement to be published in the government gazette, which is expected to be done on 7 February.

#### Westonaria Witchdoctor Killed

"A man believed to be the witchdoctor who supplied miners with 'magic' protection from police was fatally injured when he fled from the police on Wednesday night, bringing the Westonaria death toll to 10, a police spokesman said," Karen Bowes reports on the same page. The man had been detained for questioning in connection with the deaths of two white policemen.

#### Slabbert on Parliamentary Session

David Braun reports on page 3 that Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), has called the upcoming session of parliament, which begins next week, "a

watershed as it is the Government's last opportunity to restore some kind of sanity and clarity to its reform programme." Slabbert said that if certain issues were not resolved by the end of the session, "the country was going to be internationally more isolated, regionally more despised and domestically more polarised than ever before." Slabbert also said that the government will have to clarify what it means by terms like power sharing, no domination, no discrimination, one citizenship, and universal suffrage, adding that the PFP's task during the parliamentary session "was to call the Government to account for its actions of the past year."

#### GM To Stay in Port Elizabeth

"General Motors would stay in Port Elizabeth and no mergers or agreements had been concluded with any other manufacturers," a report on page 4 notes. In a statement, GM's managing director "dispelled rumours that American-based GM was considering withdrawing from South Africa or relocating its manufacturing plant."

#### Businessmen Favor 'KwaNatal Option'

*THE STAR*'s London bureau reports on the same page that two top South African businessmen now in London "believe the so-called 'KwaNatal option' for power-sharing between the races in Natal and KwaZulu may become the blueprint for other provinces." The president of the Natal Chamber of Industries and the director of the Federated Chambers of Industries both endorsed the plan for power sharing between KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Council.

#### Workers Occupy Factory

"About 250 members of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) occupied the premises of Chesebrough-Pond International in Wadeville, Germiston, again last night and slept in the factory for a second time," Sheryl Raine reports on page 4. The workers are demanding higher wages, an annual bonus, a 40-hour week, and May Day as a paid public holiday, among other things.

#### Government Move Welcomed

Maud Motanyane reports on page 5 that "educationists and community leaders have welcomed the Government's announcement that black pupils will be provided with free basic stationery." The secretary general of the African Teachers Association of South Africa and the Azanian People's Organization both said they saw the move as a response to the demands made at the conference on the crisis in black education held at the University of the Witwatersrand last month.

#### Petrol Price Decentralised

"The Government is to consider representations for the abolition of retail price maintenance of petrol, according to an announcement by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn," Jackie Unwin reports on the same page. At a recent symposium in Cape Town, business and consumer groups discussed the potential advantages of decontrolling the price of petrol. The symposium also discussed "the petrol price structure, employment, the long-term and strategic implications for South Africa of changes in the present system."



### Inquest Into Youth's Death

"Police at Odendaalsrus Police Station were not issued with sjamboks at the time that a young COSAS [Congress of South African Students] activist died after being detained there, a detective told an inquest here today," says a report on page 6. An inquest in Odendaalsrus into the death of a 17-year-old youth who died a day after he was detained was told by the youth's family's counsel that marks consistent with sjambok blows had been found on the youth's body.

### UDF Members Given ANC Training

An article on the same page reports that testimony by a former ANC member at the Delmas treason trial of United Democratic Front (UDF) members alleged that members of the UDF's Cape branch "underwent an African National Congress crash course in the use of arms and explosives in Lesotho in December 1984." "The purpose of the courses which were part of the ANC's 1985 strategy to step up its military activity, was to teach people how to use automatic rifles, limpet mines, hand-grenades and other weapons against 'soft targets.'"

### Police Deny Allegations

A report on page 7 notes that "police yesterday emphatically denied allegations relating to the murder of Leandra community leader and chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), Chief Ampie Mayisa, by a mob on January 11." The police denied charges made by the Mayisa family and other Leandra residents "that police withheld help from Chief Mayisa after he telephoned the police while his house was being attacked." A police spokesman said "the allegations are nothing but an attempt to discredit the police."

### Project on Legal Education

"A pilot project to educate schoolchildren of all races on their basic legal rights is to be introduced by Association of Law Societies," Hannes de Wet reports on the same page. The association "was also planning to offer crash courses to South African adults on 'street law,' the term of a layman's knowledge of his basic legal rights." Five Natal schools — one white, one colored, one Indian, and two black — are to be involved in the pilot project for students.

### STAR on Violence

In its editorial on page 12 *THE STAR* says that "violence as a solution to political problems is always indefensible, and no 'just causes' and pretty words can disguise it." Commenting on Bishop Tutu's remarks, through which "he appears now to be coming too close to implied support of violence," the paper says that despite the bishop's "sad performance," Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis was nevertheless "wrong in his counter-attack." As a solution to the violence in the country, *THE STAR* recommends a 3-point program: "The first step is to stop the blusters;" "the second step is for men of goodwill to condemn violence unequivocally in all its forms;" and "the third step is to talk to those who still espouse violence."

### Column on Black Radicals

In his "My View" column on the same page, Martin Spring writes that radicals in black townships "are steadily expanding their influence, especially into smaller communities outside districts covered by the state of emergency, and into rural areas such

as Lebowa." The radicals are harassing and terrorizing residents and "the State seems powerless to prevent this, to maintain law and order, or to protect its natural allies in the black community." Most whites are unaware of this situation "because the media (including the Afrikaans media) depend almost exclusively on journalists who are either UDF or AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters, or are too intimidated to write anything other than the radical line."

### Intergroup Relations Directives

"In unveiling its new 'directives' for the promotion of intergroup relations, the Government has embarked on a significant attempt not only to reverse decades of racial compartmentalisation, but to promote active contact between the country's groups," political correspondent David Braun writes on page 13. As its first point in the intergroup relations guidelines, the government states that "positive attitudes and human relations cannot be achieved by legislation." They can only be acquired by means of "a process of education, a willingness to co-operate and the elimination of ignorance by all parties concerned." Intergroup relations committees are to encourage "the creation of an awareness and the encouragement of participation in local authority structures; consultation with employer and employee organisations; liaison with church societies, teachers bodies, associations and youth organisations; and the creation of opportunities for school principals to converse with one another."

### Negotiations in Townships

Susan Fleming reports on the same page that Steven Friedman, a special research fellow at the South African Institute of Race Relations who recently completed a paper entitled "Black Politics at the Crossroads," believes "possibilities exist for creating negotiating politics in the townships, which offers some hope of breaking out of the spiral of random militancy and repression which has plagued them since 1976." Friedman added that he did not believe any negotiation could take place without the ANC and said negotiation would not work unless free political activity was allowed in the townships.

### Unrest Helps Increased Terrorism

Sue Leeman reports on the same page that Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria told a conference on "Revolution and Revolutionaries" that the increase in terrorist attacks "was at least partly due to the current unrest 'which created a more favourable environment for ANC military and political activities.'" Hough said that the ANC's strategy for the 1980's includes further guerrilla warfare ultimately followed by a "general offensive," but added that "it is, however, highly dubious whether direct attacks on 'hard' military targets or ambushes are within the ANC's reach."

### Chemical Weapons Training for ANC

Another report on the same page notes that British writer and lecturer Jillian Bekker told the same conference that "ANC operatives sent for Soviet training are apparently receiving training in the use of chemical weapons," adding that this was a sign of the extremely close relationship between the ANC and the Soviet Union.

### Pressure on Pharmaceutical Industry

A report by Stan Kennedy on the same page notes that the pharmaceutical industry is under pressure according to a recent report on the state of the industry by strategic marketing services, "Potential development in the broad socio-political environment that could affect it during the next two years include trends in disinvestment, privatisation, generic substitution, self-medication and the movement of blacks into the private health-care sector."

### Government-PFP Clash over Tutu

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English carries a report by Brian Stuart on page 3 which says that "the Government and Progressive Federal Party are involved in a head-on clash over Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for support for the African National Congress." Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel and PFP leader Slabbert both told the paper that the issue will be raised during the no confidence debate on 3 February. The issue is also reported to be causing dissension between Cape and Transvaal PFP members. Stuart adds that "THE CITIZEN understands the Government is unlikely to act against Bishop Tutu on his return, although his passport could again be removed."

### Heunis Statement on CBD Opening

"A statement on the opening of central business districts (CBD's) to all races is expected to be made next week by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning," an article on page 5 reports. Johannesburg will most likely be the first business district in the country to be declared a free trading area, the article adds.

### CITIZEN Condemns ANC Talks

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* writes: "We find it quite remarkable that after the controversy over people trekking to Lusaka for talks with the African National Congress, the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has the gall to admit that it has made its own contracts with that terrorist organisation." Noting that then FCI has acknowledged that it held talks with the ANC before publishing its charter, the paper says that it would have thought "the FCI would have realised from the meeting which businessmen had in Lusaka that there was nothing to be gained by playing footsy with the ANC." Turning to the PFP's reaction to Heunis' criticism of Bishop Tutu's call for support for the ANC, in which PFP Federal Executive Council Chairman Alex Borrairie said that the government should unban the ANC, *THE CITIZEN* says that "The more the PFP talks of joining a grand alliance with the ANC, the more it gives that organisation credibility, the more it appears soft on terrorism, the greater the likelihood that its position in White politics will be destroyed." In conclusion, the paper says that "the majority of Whites" will tell all who hold talks with the ANC: "For heaven's sake, don't talk to the terrorists."

### Gazankulu Job Program

In a report on Gazankulu's "impulsive job creation programme" on page 10, the paper notes that the projects are being built with the help "of White experts of the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation." However, "when the Gazankulu people are sufficiently trained the Whites will depart, leaving a working and successful infrastructure." Journalists taken on a tour of the projects "were impressed with the development of Gazankulu

and especially with the deep love and concern for the future of the state shown by the White employees." *THE CITIZEN's* reporter "found the people of Gazankulu to be happy and extremely friendly and their prospects for a full fulfilling and meaningful life seemed possible from the job creation programme."

### Intergroup Relations

In a report by Brian Stuart on page 12 on the government's directives for intergroup relations committees, the deputy minister of the directives was to "align the relations action with the challenges of the new constitutional dispensation." The new dispensation "provides for a completely new political system with resulting demands of an exceptional and challenging nature," Badenhorst said.

### Callup of Whites in Cape

"In a measure aimed at countering any terrorist onslaught in rural areas, a country-wide call-up of all White men aged between 18 and 55 and with South African citizenship has been extended to Worcester and Ceres in the Western Cape," another report on the same page notes. "The magnitude of military responsibilities in the country had necessitated the adaption of the organisation of the Defense Force for the establishment of military territorial cover throughout the country," a statement announcing the measure said.

### Interview of Slabbert

In a report by Brian Stuart on an interview with PFP leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert on the same page, Stuart notes that Slabbert said, "Much of the Western world" regards President Botha's opening speech to parliament "as 'the last chance' for the Government to take the initiative." More important than foreign pressure, however, according to Slabbert, "is the mood and the tone it will set in domestic politics." "The greatest challenge facing the Government today" is to find "people of consequence across the political and racial spectrum who are prepared to negotiate for and build up a new South Africa." Slabbert also said that recent events in Lesotho "had highlighted aspects of Government's regional policy." "In the short term the Government can take comfort from a thump-and-talk approach to its neighbours. But this is no substitute for a lasting domestic solution to our problems, nor for a durable regional policy."

### No Boom Conditions

Madden Cole reports on page 21 that the chief economist of Barclay's National Bank has said that "the South African economy cannot expect to see a turnaround to the boom conditions of the sixties unless there is a radical shift in the international economy and gold price." The economist notes that "since 1984 the rate of bankruptcies and unemployment have risen sharply and show no sign of stopping," that the industrial sector "has shown a marked decline," and that fixed investment is lower today than it was 10 years ago and private consumption expenditure has receded.

### UIF's 'Toughest Year'

"The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has emerged from the toughest year in its history, hopeful that it will be able to meet its commitments this year without selling off investments," Gerald Reilly reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS*

*DAY* in English on 24 January. The UIF commissioner said that benefits were paid to a record 350,000 unemployed workers last year at an average of 28 million rands per month.

#### No Decline in Bond Rates

"Building societies bond rates will not fall further until the bank rate is cut again and inflation moves downwards," Lesley Lampert reports on page 3. High inflation, diminished savings, the need to build up reserves, and demand in the domestic capital markets by public utility bodies like the Electricity Supply Commission are pointed to as factors keeping the deposit rates up.

#### No Action Against Tutu

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page that "government sources" have said that "government was not planning to act against the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu after his call in the U.S. for support for the African National Congress." However, PFP Chariman Alex Borraine said "the strong attack" on Bishop Tutu by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis "suggested there was a chance the executive was considering action against Tutu when he returned," adding that the government may take away Tutu's passport, ban him, or detain him.

#### Call for Business Unity

"Commerce and industry must speak with a single, unified voice on the issue of dismantling apartheid, say business leaders," Alan Peat reports on the same page. "They say the local business community has too many representative bodies and that disunity delays attempts at international association." According to Peat, the South African Foundation "is considered by many to be best suited to represent the business community."

#### No Self-Service Gas Stations

A report on the same page notes that the Motor Industries Federation (MIF) has claimed that up to 40,000 jobs would be lost if the government permitted self-service gas stations. The southern Transvaal chairman of the MIF said that such a move would mean that "small, independent retailers would be forced out of business."

#### SUNDAY TIMES on Tutu

In an editorial on page 4, the paper says that it is ironic that Bishop Tutu who told the *SUNDAY TIMES* a few weeks ago that he "hates capitalism," is on a fundraising tour collecting "so much of the fruits of this hateful system, garnered as they were in the world's most capitalist country." Turning to Tutu's remarks "about remembering 'who our friends are,'" the paper says his words have "an ominous ring that does not square with Christianity or with peace prizes."

#### Tutu and Revolution

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's acceptance speech when he received the Martin Luther King Nonviolent Peace Prize, Simon Barber writes in a column on the same page that Tutu "has seemingly had to succumb to the profane forces that clamour for savage revolution." "Tutu is presumably a leader of his people, and he presumably has concluded that the only way to lead them is to acquiesce in the face of what he says is their justified — because they have lost patience for any other choice — resort to slaughter."

#### Business Talks with ANC Defended

In another column on the same page, Hugh Murray, who was part of the business delegation that met with the ANC in Lusaka, writes that while the ANC decision to extend its struggle into white areas is indefensible, "I still believe that continued contact with the ANC remains the only way to change the hideous pattern of violence that threatens this country." At the Lusaka meeting, the ANC "stressed they had no deliberate plan to move violence into white areas." While the ANC's recent announcements might indicate that the meeting was a mistake, "it was, after all, a genuine attempt at important dialogue, and if anyone feels that the participants have egg on their faces, I would suggest it's high time these detractors accepted that some discomfort and personal disquiet is an inevitable consequence of dealing with such a polarised group as the ANC."

#### Increase in Value of Mineral Exports

Roy Bennets reports on page 8 that "South African minerals sold during October 1985 increased in value by 11 percent to R2.739bn compared with R2.470bn in the previous month." Gold sales, which contributed 74 percent to the total mineral export revenue, rose by 27 percent. Coal sales rose by 3.6 percent, but copper sales declined by 25 percent and diamond sales declined by 56 percent in export value.

#### TRANSVALER on Inflation

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 23 January in an editorial on page 24 that "we cannot agree that the increase in the inflation rate was caused by the low value of the rand." The government should note that high prices — not just the so-called import prices — have caused the inflation rate to increase. Price control does not belong in a free market system. When a free market system is being choked by monopolies things get out of hand. Then it becomes the state's duty to intervene.

#### Civil Service Equality

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 23 January says in an article on page 4 that "racial discrimination in the civil service as far as salaries and employment are concerned has been eliminated as it were." Equal salaries have been introduced for blacks and whites from the top to the middle positions. Dr Johan de Beer, chairman of the Commission for Administration, says the attainment of equality in the civil service is in its final stages.

#### BEELD on Aid to UNITA

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 24 January says in an editorial on page 10 that "the Reagan administration's announcement that it is going to give effective support to UNITA is to be welcomed." It is time that Mr Reagan realizes that Russian expansionism cannot be checked by clever talk. American help to UNITA will not solve the southern African problem. South Africa has learned that however, that there is sometimes a great difference between what America promises and what it does. It promised help when South Africa invaded Angola in 1976. Concluding, the paper says: "South Africa must always remember that any American involvement in this part of the world is in the protection of its own interests in the first place."

#### School Boycott

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 26 January reports on page 1 on various weekend meetings planned by the Soweto

Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] concerning the return of black students to school on 28 January. "The SPCC hopes students will report back to school — although the DET [Department of Education and Training] Has not yet responded to resolutions adopted at the Education Conference at Wits on December 28 and 29." The SPCC charged that the DET had collaborated with community councillors and vigilantes in trying to force students to return to school in Welkom, Odendaalsrus and Tumahole and also said the DET was "dragging its feet" on rebuilding damaged schools. "The Vaal Parents' Crisis Committee claimed that students had been forced to take their application to police stations — to be photographed," an allegation denied by police. The Council of Unions of South Africa condemned the "'selective sectarian implementation' of the education summit resolutions." It warned community organizations to enforce the threat not to open schools.

#### Forced Pregnancies

Also on the front page, the paper reports that "young girls in Durban townships are living in fear — gangs of youths are threatening violence unless the girls fall pregnant. The gangs say all black women must be pregnant by the end of February — 'to replace the black people killed in the struggle last year.'" They also threatened to cut off the hair of any woman who had a permanent.

#### CITY PRESS on 'Apartheid Education'

In an editorial on page 2, the paper joins the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee in asking police to stay away from rallies planned over the weekend, saying these meetings are the "parent's contribution to bringing an end to a situation which has tragically robbed a whole generation of black children of any education." "At the same time we hope the Government will take urgent and effective steps when Parliament meets this week to bring an end to apartheid in education. It's the one thing that will guarantee that equal education becomes a birthright for all South Africans."

#### Truce with 'Comrades'

On the same page, the paper reports that "a delegation representing the older generation — the 'Fathers' — have agreed to stop assaulting the 'Comrades.'" They also said that youngsters who had fled the township could return.

#### Inkatha Labor Union

"Inkatha's threat to set up unions opposing the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has taken a step forward with the announcement of plans for a new labor federation" the paper reports on page 4. The driving force behind this new union is Philemon Gumede, Esikhawini councillor and Inkatha chairman. Gumede said his coordinating committee held a meeting last weekend and were given a mandate to go ahead. "He told CITY PRESS they planned to set up a union in each major industry, linked by a federation which would aim to unite workers who believed in 'free enterprise and who opposed disinvestment.'" The Congress of South African Trade Union is taking this development "very seriously" and have "already organised special shop steward council meetings to discuss 'the activities of certain people who are setting up new unions in opposition to COSATU.'" COSATU Secretary General Jay Naidoo called

the Inkatha unions "sweetheart unions," saying that organizers were contacting bosses before setting up.

#### Criticism of Buthelezi

In a related article on the same page, the paper cites COSATU president Elijay Barayi as telling a rally at East London's City Hall that Buthelezi was a "Mntwana" (child). He said Buthelezi says he wants to form his own trade unions because COSATU was a front for the ANC. However, the federation's "reply was that it would cooperate with all progressive organisations." He said the homelands were created to retard black progress. "We — as black people — should forget our differences and fight our real enemy."

#### SOWETAN on FCI Charter

In its editorial on page 4, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English notes that many of the things contained in the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) statement issued recently had been said by others who were "labelled as agitators at best of communists at worst." It believes, however, that the government recognizes that the country can be governed by following these principles and "the value of the document is in it saying the things that, if said by us or others to the left of centre, would be perceived as an attempt to subvert the government." "It is surely not asking too much from government to address itself, without any bidding, to these principles."

#### Whites Role in Struggle

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 6, the writer says that whites should involve themselves in the struggle against apartheid "for their own good. For our country. That is why." Noting that blacks have tried every nonviolent means to bring change with no success, he says that "all the while, white South Africans have been pleading that there is nothing they can do. That is a matter for government to address, they say." "But what they seem to overlook is the fact that they are the government. So, whatever happens, they will be just as culpable for what happens as those they elected into power. If they do not do something now, they must then ask themselves what other options are left to the blacks. What they will find is not a pleasing picture at all." He concluded by saying: "give us the ballot ..."

#### Influence of Black Organizations

In an article on page 8 on the South African Institute of Race relations study "Black Politics at the Crossroads," Sello Rabothata cites the study's author Steven Friedman as saying that the ANC "has reacted to events in the country far more than it has shaped them." "It does not mean that the ANC would necessarily retain its support, although there is little doubt that it would win if a universal franchise were to be held today, if it were legalised and allowed to operate freely as a normal political party. This would inevitably rob its leaders of some of their mystique and force it to put specific policies to an electorate." Friedman says that none of the black organizations had developed a national base. "The UDF has won influence by projecting itself as the standard-bearer of the resistance tradition. But the organization it has built is often far weaker and more fragile than it seems. In some key areas, such as Natal, it is hardly a force at all." Inkatha would remain a "crucial factor" in the political equation, but its claims to a national following were suspect. The Azanian People's Organization and the National Forum Com-



mittee had "an ideological coherence which can be enormously influential even if they have no popular base." "Two other organisations do have a clear national constituency: churches and trade unions. In both cases, however, their influence is limited."

#### Decline in Pass Law Prosecutions

The Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 24-30 January reports on page 3 that virtually no pass law prosecutions are taking place in the Johannesburg magistrate's courts and that the only prosecutions are for illegal immigration of blacks and for pass book fraud. The article quotes Black Sash President Sheena Duncan as saying police raids for violation of pass laws continue, but the article says that fewer of those arrested are facing charges. Between September 1984 and June 1985, 10,874 cases were prosecuted in Johannesburg but between July and December 1985, only 1,991 cases were heard and on a declining scale: 577 in July, 37 in December. Until last year, the article continues, one African was arrested every 3 minutes on a pass offense. Duncan and other experts believe the government is discussing what it is going to do about influx control but "for the time being nobody, least of all the officials, knows what is going on, or what the policy is."

#### Black Property Taxes

An article on page 4 says that Residents of Soweto's Jabulani township pay 81 times more in property taxes than residents in the luxury white suburb of Inanda in Sandton. For a Jabulani house valued at R439, a residents pay annual taxes of R409.92. For an Inanda home valued at R133,800, annual taxes are R1,544.04 and with an rebate of 55 percent, the residents ends up paying R695. A spokesman for the Soweto Civic Association said the association is aware of the "anomaly" and has been working on it. A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organization said this was an interesting aspect of "exploitation of the black people in the South African community as a whole."

#### ECC Article in RAPPORT

In another article on page 4, the *WEEKLY MAIL* reports that after publishing a series of articles attacking the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Afrikaans newspaper *RAPPORT* has printed an article expressing the view of the ECC. The ECC had appealed to the Media Council and after a month's negotiation *RAPPORT* agreed to print the ECC's views that the *RAPPORT* articles had given the "wrong impression" of the organization. "We have been thoroughly vindicated," an ECC official said.

#### King's Birthday Boycott

An article on page 5 says the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress boycotted a function by the U.S. Consulate in Durban to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. The stayaway was to protest the "American Government's policy of 'constructive engagement'" which "negates the principles Martin Luther King stood for."

#### White Admissions to University

The proposed admission of whites to Natal University's medical school is "strongly opposed" by the Medical Students' Representative Council (MSRC) an article on page 6 reports. While the law states that only blacks may be admitted, a number of university officials have intensified their call for the medical

school to be desegregated. The MSRC says its stand is not racist, claims to have the backing of the student body, and says that "there is still a continued shortage of African doctors."

#### Transkei University Readmissions

An article on page 9 says a number of South African students have been refused readmission to the University of Transkei. The students claim they met the academic requirements but letters informing them they would not be readmitted have given no reasons for the rejection. Affected parents and students have been meeting in Durban and East London and believe the university's action was in response to a Transkei Government statement that no "foreign" students would be admitted to Transkei schools, lest South African political violence spread to the Transkei. The university registrar told the *WEEKLY MAIL* he was not aware of such a decision having been taken by the university.

#### Division within PFP

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 January reports on page 1 from Cape Town that "division is mounting in the Progressive Federal Party over the role of the banned African National Congress after remarks attributed to Bishop Tutu." The issue may dominate next week's conference and may also be a major issue in the no confidence debate in parliament. In a related story on page 8, the paper cites PFP Federal Executive Chariman Dr Alex Boraine as replying to Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis' criticism of his comments on Tutu's remarks that the discussion of a split in the PFP was "hysterical" and "was a transparent exercise to discredit the PFP and draw attention away from the disastrous failure of its [the government's] own policy."

#### Division Over Tutu

On pages 1 and 2, the paper carries its "Speak Out!" feature in which readers telephoned the paper to comment on particular topics, in this case, the remarks by Bishop Tutu concerning the ANC. It found that most whites who called thought Tutu was a "disgrace to the cloth" and should be "locked up" or "shot". "On the other hand, black readers expressed full support for him and described him as the 'true leader of South Africa.'"

#### Education Meeting Ban

In a report on page 2, the paper reports that the weekend meeting of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee was banned despite pleas from Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer to permit it. The committee has a "delicate 'open door' relationship" with Mr De Beer, who told the paper "I did the best I could." He added that he could not interfere with another department. A committee spokesman said efforts were being made to get a reprieve for the meeting.

#### Sedition Charges on Activists

"A national executive member of the Azanian Student Movement (AZASM), Mr Stanley Sekgotyane, and six members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday in connection with a charge of sedition," the paper reports on the same page. The men will be indicted on 3 February.

**Words Not Enough**

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 10, Harvey Tyson reviews the promises already made by State President P.W. Botha and asks if anyone could ask for more. Yes, he answers. "Words are not enough. What South Africa and the world wants now is action, though a statement of intent, dealing clearly with specific legislation, and specific dates, might help. Lifting the state of emergency certainly would, even though it means only getting back to square one."

**Tutu Remarks**

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun notes that the government reacted to Bishop Tutu's remarks in the United States with pleasure. "'I think we should be broadcasting Tutu's statements as the main item on the television news every time he opens his mouth,' a senior man said." "Far from planning to swoop on the Bishop, the Government, for once, seemed to be happy to let events run their full course and let the public decide who was right. The argument surely holds good also for the ANC and some of its leaders who espouse violence. To remove the ban on them would be to let the public know what was being said." Braun also notes that the negotiations on the opening of Central Business Districts to all races are likely to be protracted. ~~Although Johannesburg was to be the first, and a~~ decision was expected soon, a "technical hitch delayed the proc

lamation for a further fortnight and the free trading zones remain a promise."

**ZIMBABWE****Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives in Harare 24 Jan**

*MB241151 Harare Domestic Service in English*

*1115 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, arrived in Harare this morning for a 4-day official visit to Zimbabwe at the invitation of his counterpart, Comrade Witness Mangwende. Comrade Malmierca will hold wide-ranging discussions with Comrade Mangwende on matter of bilateral and international interest and concern. The two ministers will also discuss issues related to the forthcoming summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in Harare later this year.

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JANUARY 1986

## PDRY

Two Soviet planes carrying medical and food supplies arrived at Aden airport 27 January, Aden radio reported, adding that the delivery of such aid confirms the Soviet Union's "honest and firm principled stands" toward the people of the PDRY. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, expressed "thanks and appreciation" for Soviet support in a speech broadcast by the radio, lauding the results of his recent talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow. Al-'Attas also expressed appreciation for the stands of the leaders of the YAR, Ethiopia, Syria, and Algeria. On the internal situation, he said efforts are underway to restore social and public services and provide medical treatment to the "thousands" injured in the fighting. A political commentary by Aden radio warned that no assistance should be given to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's "gang of killers," who should not be allowed to use the territories of neighboring states to conduct their "destructive activity."

Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo cited unconfirmed reports that some 50,000 supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have gathered outside Aden, awaiting orders to attack the city. 'Ali Nasir's radio in Abyan has urged inhabitants of Aden to leave the city in preparation for the expected battles, Radio Monte Carlo noted. The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* also reported on the broadcasts by 'Ali Nasir's radio, disclosing that its transmissions are clearly heard in the YAR-PDRY border area and in Sanaa. The radio has carried statements denouncing the "illegal decisions" of the "separatist clique" in Aden and announcing 'Ali Nasir's intention to convene a YSP Central Committee meeting. *AL-KHALIJ* disclosed. As for the Soviet role in the crisis, Soviet diplomatic sources in Sanaa cited by *AL-KHALIJ* asserted that the Soviet Union is not mediating between the two warring sides, adding that the USSR adheres to its view that no external party has any right to intervene in the dispute.

## Libya

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed Libya's "right to defend" the Gulf of Sidra in a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, contending that "all the peoples on earth" support Libya on this issue. Speaking at an "international communities congress" in the Libyan capital, Al-Qadhdhafi told foreigners in the audience that they have the same right as their Libyan "brothers" to join the Libyan Armed Forces and train at Libyan military institutions.

## OPEC Affairs

Libya and Saudi Arabia have agreed on the need to hold an OPEC emergency meeting to discuss the "collapse" in the oil market, WAKH reported citing a statement by a Libyan Revolutionary Command Council member to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*. In a related development, MENA disclosed that Egypt has decided to cut its production of crude oil by 200,000

barrels per day in response to the "current crisis" in the market. Egypt will also lower the price of crude oil it sells to Israel as of the beginning of February, according to Jerusalem radio.

## Egypt-Israel

Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned to Israel after his meetings in Cairo with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak without a "firm date" for a summit meeting between Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid announced that Egyptian and Israeli experts will resume talks on the Tabah issue "next week," Cairo radio reported.

## Jordan-PLO

Talks in Amman between Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat have thus far yielded "no decisive result," the *JORDAN TIMES* reported citing Jordanian official sources. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said that the meeting was held in a "good and positive" atmosphere and that the talks will continue "for several days," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

## Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target and a vessel used for laying oil pipelines and attacked four Iranian military camps, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian claim that Iraqi aircraft attacked Eynkhosh with chemical weapons, INA reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi air attacks on Iranian civilian areas claimed the lives of 21 people, according to an Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA.

## Lebanon

In view of the failure to convene a cabinet session 27 January, President Amin al-Jumayyil will deliver the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, former President Camille Sham'un disclosed in remarks reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and five other ministers boycotted the emergency cabinet meeting called by President al-Jumayyil, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Amal Movement Political Bureau Chairman 'Akif Haydar stressed that a political solution is impossible unless Al-Jumayyil resigns from the Presidency, according to Beirut radio.

## Pakistan-DRA

Two DRA helicopters strafed the Pakistani town of Parachinar, killing 5 people and injuring 13 others, AFP reported citing Pakistani official sources.

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**ICATU Secretary on 'Confronting U.S. Aggression'**

JN280700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0415 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Humayd Jallud, secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], has stated that the Arab trade union organizations have placed themselves in a state of alert and have taken a number of important resolutions to face any aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. At a news conference he held at the ICATU secretariat in Damascus yesterday, which was attended by the ICATU secretariat members and some local and foreign journalists, Jallud referred to the Arab nation's current circumstances and to the U.S. and Zionist threats and provocations against the Arab nation, particularly Syria and Libya, affirming that the presence of U.S. forces and their maneuvers in the Libyan territorial waters are terrorism itself.

Jallud said: The U.S. economic embargo on the Libyan Jamahiriyyah is today being complemented by open military moves. The massing of U.S. planes, submarines, and fleets off the Libyan territory is disgraceful and coincides with the accusations that the Zionist entity is leveling against Syria preparatory to starting a simultaneous U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya and Syria. Jallud noted that this conformity and coordination are based on the provisions of the existing strategic alliance between the U.S. Administration and the Zionists, showing the extent of the premeditated acts of aggression against the two steadfast countries.

Jallud said that our Arab masses in Libya and Syria are now stronger than ever before and will confront aggression, using their own resources and relying on friendly forces of freedom and progress in the world.

**ICO Appeals To PDRY Sides To End Fighting**

GF261037 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic  
1000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The ICO has appealed to the parties involved in the current conflict in the PDRY to exercise self-restraint and show a spirit of brotherly understanding so as to resolve the disputes among them.

In a statement issued today by ICO Secretary General Syed Shariffudin Pirzada, the ICO declares that the entire Muslim nation is following with deep anxiety and great sorrow the news of the recent events in the PDRY which have resulted in great losses in men and material. The ICO secretary general appeals to the leaders of the PDRY — all leaders whatever their leanings — to quickly end the differences between them, put an end to the shedding of Muslim Arab blood, and protect their kin and citizens.

The ICO statement asserts that to speedily contain the situation would prevent any foreign interference which would further deepen the existing differences and accentuate the conflict among the warring parties.

**Chedli Klibi Interviewed on Terrorism, Middle East**

LD252049 Paris International Service in French  
1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Third World Press Club" program; interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary General of the Arab League, moderated by Alain Chalverton, with Bara Diouf, editor of Dakar *DE SOLEIL*; Dominique Bromberger, of TF-1 Television; Claude Lorieux of *LE FIGARO*; Hamza Kaidi of *JEUNE AFRIQUE*; and Paul-Marie de la Gor of France-Inter — individual questioners identified where possible; live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] Mr Klibi, there is a question which is in the news at the moment, that of Libya, of terrorism through Libya. First, I would like to know what you think about terrorism; and second, what would the Arabs do if there really had been U.S.-Israeli action, for example, against Libya?

[Klibi] The word terrorism is very ambiguous. It is now being used mainly by certain sections of the media, and certain Zionist or pro-Zionist propaganda. As far as acts of violence are concerned, such as the attacks which have taken place in airports or in the towns of Europe, the Arab countries are unanimously against them. They said so at the Casablanca summit, the PLO said so in its Cairo declaration, the secretary general of the Arab League has said so many times, the league's offices in Europe have said so every time. So there is no doubt about it. [words indistinct]

[Question] Perhaps there is no doubt about it, but when we see Abu Nidal wandering around relatively freely and see that he is sheltered in several Arab countries, there may be a doubt.

[Klibi] Listen, if you have ever met Abu Nidal, tell me. As far as I'm concerned, Abu Nidal is a myth. Does he exist? Is he alive? I really haven't a clue. As for Libya, it is a member of the league, and any measure against it — whether economic or on some other level — would have the automatic and instant result of a reaction of solidarity jointly by the members of the league. Arab reaction will correspond to the international reactions and positions. Next week there will be a meeting of the European Community. Because of this meeting we have postponed the meeting of the league's council. If the European Community takes practical decisions to boycott Libya economically, we shall automatically be led to taking retaliatory measures too. If there is an armed attack against Libya, the Arab countries will also show their solidarity [seront solidaires].

[Bromberger] You say that if there are acts of economic retaliation by the EEC, there will be countermeasures from the Arab countries. But there have been economic measures from the United States, and I have not heard up to now that there has been anything very clear or very decisive from the Arab states against the United States?

[Klibi] This American behavior will be studied at the next meeting of the league council together with, of course, the position of the European Community. But so far the U.S. threat has not been a really very important danger since the bulk of economic and commercial exchange with Libya is done with the countries of the European community and with other European

countries, and America's percentage is really minute. But on 30 January we shall hold a meeting, a special, extraordinary session of the League Council, and we shall consider the attitude of all the states which have taken decisions about Libya.

[De la Gorce] We noted that Egypt itself has taken up a position against the U.S. threats toward Libya. That was particularly noteworthy because, as everyone knows, relations between Egypt and Libya were very bad. Don't you think that the steps now taking place aimed at bringing Egypt back into the Arab fold. There are Arab countries who seem to be opposed to it, and others, like Jordan, Iraq, or Morocco obviously want it. As secretary general of the Arab League, what to you think of this problem?

[Klibi] I think that we should work, labor, for that. Personally, I have a desire to bring about that goal. Egypt is [words indistinct] The most important, the biggest country and people, [words indistinct] and if you deprive yourself of the contribution and cooperation of that country, really, that is a negative factor. But of course don't expect this return to be made automatically without any changes occurring in the positions which caused the separation (?with Egypt). There must be cooperation by the two sides, and especially a change by the Egyptian regime so that the reasons which caused the break can [words indistinct] decrease in importance and be relegated to the background.

[Question] You said a moment ago in answer to the question about the return of Egypt to the fold of the Arab world — a return for which you expressed a warm desire — that some demands are necessary. [words indistinct]

[Klibi] I said there must be changes on both sides, especially on the Egyptian side, from the Egyptian regime so that the reasons which caused the break can, if not disappear completely — which is what we want of course — at least [words indistinct] decrease in importance, and be pushed into the background. You can't foretell the future. I am saying that, for example, when an Egyptian official says: We are still linked to the Camp David agreements, then I am saying that this is bad for these changes. What is Camp David? Camp David means that Egypt wants to get Sinai back in return for peace in the area, and ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people. I can't accept that, and the Egyptian people don't accept it either. If you follow Egyptian news, you will see.

[Question] Mr Klibi, for years now people have been expecting a summit in Saudi Arabia — an Arab summit which everybody would attend let's say, or a maximum of Arab countries would be represented, unlike the last Casablanca summit. Saudi Arabia has been trying to convene this summit for years, and has not been able to. Will it soon be on the agenda?

[Klibi] Yes, I don't think we are very far from that now, from a large summit which will have very important decisions to take in various fields. I have seen a number of officials, in the Gulf region as well as in other important Arab countries. [passage omitted]

[Question] With regard to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and some African countries, the latest being the Ivory Coast, preceded by Zaire and Liberia. This is a

reverse for the Arabs. So what do you intend to do to counteract this wave of reestablishing relations with Israel in Africa?

[Klibi] I think the words you are using are not accurate. I do not (?share) this viewpoint. I think our African friends have complete and absolute (?freedom) and our cooperation with them is not based on an exchange of interests. It is not an "I give to you and you give to me" arrangement. What obliges us to organize this cooperation is history and geography. In 1977 we held an Arab-African summit in Cairo, and this summit freely took a certain number of decisions. It set out a certain number of commitments which were not imposed either on the Arabs or on the Africans. Since the majority of African countries have kept to these commitments. Well, if one or two countries — we do not need to discuss Liberia; it is an extension of America and has been so for centuries. This is not new [words indistinct] this is historical reality, that's how it is. But Zaire and the Ivory Coast. It is true these are important countries who felt they should reestablish relations with Israel. I do not want to analyze these decisions further, I shall simply say that they are based on a bad analysis of the international context, of Israeli policy, and of the duties we have toward each other.

At a time when Israel is trampling all the traditions, all values, all international law, when it attacks Baghdad, when it attacks Tunis, when it has invaded Lebanon, when it is oppressing the Palestinians of Jerusalem, when it is allowing religious places to be desecrated, that is not a time when a man whom we respect, whom we like a lot, like Houphouet-Boigny should have lapsed in reestablishing relations with Israel. Really, there was not urgency at that time, they could have waited.

Lastly, I say it is a bad analysis, faulty vision perhaps on certain realities. And I hope that, Houphouet-Boigny for example, who is a wise man, who is used to holding very courageous views, may one day take a different initiative which will further strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

#### Klibi: Libya Wrongly Accused

PM271613 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch  
24 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by Maarten Jan Hijmans and Paul Brill in The Hague: "Libya is Wrongly in the Dock" — date not given]

[Text] The Hague — "Those who allege that Libya is involved in terrorism ought to have, you would expect, evidence to substantiate their charges. To date not a single convincing piece of evidence has been put forward. Without proof to the contrary, we consider Libya to be innocent, and the Arab states are in total solidarity with a country which in our opinion is being wrongly accused."

Arab League Secretary Genral Chedli Klibi has brought this message with him to The Hague for talks with Foreign Minister Hans van Den Broek. At the recent meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Fes (Morocco) Klibi was given the task of informing the EEC of the Arab rejection of the U.S. boycott before the league's ministers meet again 30 January.

By chance, Klibi's visit coincides with that of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead who has come to put the opposite case: Europe should support this very boycott. But Klibi makes light of this; he said that he would probably not meet Whitehead. It is also likely that he will not simply discuss the boycott with Van den Broek, but "in accordance with a sort of tradition" he will also make a "tour d'horizon" over other problems in the Middle East with the EEC chairman.

[Question] Libya is innocent, you say. But are the passports of Tunisian workers who were expelled from Libya — passports used in the Vienna attack — not proof?

[Klibi] The question is of course whether the passports were not forged or stolen, possibly by people from outside Libya.

[Question] But Al-Qadhafi's statements — yesterday he said, for example, that he knew the terrorists who carried out the attack in Vienna and that he had tried to forestall their action.

[Klibi, somewhat surprised] Did he say that? I have not heard this. I was on my way here. But anyway, it is not the function of the secretary general to defend the leaders of member-states, but to disseminate ideas and principles.

[Question] And does Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] not have an office in Tripoli?

[Klibi] Who is Abu Nidal? Is he still alive? I have never met anyone with that name.

[Question] Has the Arab League a common stance on terrorism?

[Klibi] The offices in Vienna and Rome and I myself have condemned the attacks. These are practices which we cannot support in any way. We said this as early as the Casablanca summit. But I do nevertheless think that we have to analyze the background. There is more than one sort of terrorism. There is a blind form which is only out to destabilize society, such as the Baader-Meinhof group or the Red Brigades in Italy. Then there are the attacks carried out by Palestinians, groups on the periphery of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Their actions are inspired by despair. And that is not an excuse, rather an explanation.

If you want to prevent this sort of aberration from the Palestinian side you have to get at the deeper causes, as in the treatment of a skin disease which generally does not improve if you simply treat the skin. We have to pay attention to the reasons which drive a small — but perhaps growing — number of people to this sort of method to show the international community that their cause is not being treated justly.

[Question] The Arab League has expressed regret at Spain's recognition of Israel. Why?

[Klibi] For three reasons. Spain has taken no account of the long tradition of human and cultural ties between the Spanish and Arab peoples. Second, it has paid no attention to its major volume of trade with the Arab world. And also the Gonzalez government has diverged from what up to now has been the point of departure

for its policy — that Spain would not establish relations until Israel had chosen a path that does justice to the Palestinian cause and that leads to peace.

Question Israeli Prime Minister Peres has just paid a visit to the Netherlands. He came across to the Dutch authorities as someone whose striving for peace and a dialogue with Jordan is honest. Do you share this view?

[Klibi] If that is the view in the Netherlands, you are wrong. Peres does not say and do much to distinguish himself from Begin and Shamir. For the Likud a solution to the Palestinian problem was only possible using the Camp David method — an agreement in which Egypt would negotiate over the occupied areas at the same time as this occupation is maintained.

That does not solve the Palestinian problem. It is a national problem of a people who want a country.

Peres no longer considers himself tied down by the 1947 partition resolution which provided for a Jewish state and a Palestinian state. According to him, the Palestinians have lost their rights because they lost the war.

In our view that is an untenable position. We are in favor of a lasting peace which leads to good relations between peoples, not a peace which is drawn up by one side.

What I have to say to Peres is this: If you genuinely are a man of peace, then accept that there is a Palestinian people and the philosophy of a partition. Then everything will be possible. Then negotiations on time, place, and space [ruimte] will be possible. Without that, talks will not be possible.

And this is also what King Husayn, who recently again declared that he is committed to the Fes plan, is saying.

[Question] Here in the Netherlands Peres said that the Jordanian king has agreed to the Israeli principle of negotiations without advance conditions.

[Klibi] I do not believe that. When has he ever seen the king? When Peres arrived in London the king had already left. I know the king as a lucid, intelligent man who knows the problems very well. He would never do something like that.

[Question] This could have been passed on by U.S. negotiator Murphy.

[Klibi] As far as I know Murphy has only talked with the king about the postponed delivery of arms. But we are wasting our time. Peres says that he wants to talk, we say that this is only possible if he does so on the basis of self-determination and the sharing of land.

A platform is necessary in order to be able to know on what basis negotiations are taking place. The Reagan-Gorbachev summit was prepared for weeks simply to know what would be on the table. And also: Peres says that he does not accept the PLO. Is that not an advance condition?



**PLO-Jordanian Talks To Continue for 'Several' Days**

JN271808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[PLO radio correspondent dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The expanded talks between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides began at 1700 today in Amman. The Palestinian side was headed by brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of Fatah Central Committee and of the Palestinian delegation in the talks, has described the atmosphere of the meeting as good and positive. He told our radio that the talks, which will continue for several days, will explore the means of developing and reactivating joint political action. Brother Abu Iyad denied that he made statements to the contrary.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn of Jordan last night held a closed meeting that lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The Palestinian leadership also held a meeting late last night in Amman under the chairmanship of brother Abu 'Ammar. The meeting was attended by the PNC speaker; Fatah Central Committee members Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] Abu Iyad, Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], and Hani al-Hasan, and PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, Muhammad Milhim, and 'Abd al-Rhaim Ahmad. During this meeting, the leadership discussed the latest political developments in the Palestine question, Zionist violations of the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in the occupied homeland, and Zionist threats against the PLO presence in various parts of the Arab world.

**Conditions Arranged Before Talks**

JN271841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1745 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] A working session between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides was held in Amman this afternoon. The session was chaired by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The USSR ambassador in Amman met with Yasir 'Arafat today. He also met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Well-informed sources do not rule out the possibility that Jordan might exert intensive efforts to approximate the views between the two sides. The efforts may focus on a search for a comprehensive political settlement whose landmarks have not been defined yet.

Finally, the best indicator on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks is what diplomatic sources have told us today. They told us that Yasir 'Arafat came to Amman only after he obtained assurances from the Jordanian capital that he would not be asked to make definite and final decisions during his current visit.

**Khalaf Says PLO Again Rejects UN Resolution 242**

JN280843 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
0800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated that the PLO has again rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242. Speaking to reporters in Amman last night, Khalaf said that no Palestinian in the world would accept such a resolution because it ignores the right of self-determination and the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights. Abu Iyad said that Jordan and the PLO reject the international framework for direct negotiations as expounded by the Zionist entity, and accept only an international conference in which the permanent UN Security Council member-states and the sides to the conflict, including the PLO, could take part.

Abu Iyad described the Jordanian-Palestinian talks currently being held in Amman as positive, and conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and concern for the interests of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples. He noted that these talks will continue for several more days with the aim of laying down a formula to find new openings for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed last February in order to activate the process of just peace in the region.

## KUWAIT

**ARAB TIMES on U.S., Soviet Role in Yemen Events**  
*GF271344 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English*  
 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Mustafa abu Libdah: "Yemen Battles Spark Fear of Intervention"]

[Text] Foreign intervention in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, which the GCC states have been working to prevent since the start of the Iraq-Iran war, seems imminent now, or at least the subject of discussion and threats between the two superpowers as a result of events in South Yemen.

The Gulf states have worked hard and employed political, security and financial means to prevent the superpowers from intervening in the Iraq-Iran war, which is taking place in the north of the "oil barrel." But the bloody events in South Yemen have opened wide the southern door of the "oil barrel", and provided an opportunity for the superpowers to intervene in the region under the pretext of defending and protecting their economic and strategic interests.

Washington has issued a warning to Moscow not to interfere in Aden's internal affairs. Washington based its warning on information that Soviet elements were seen in the battles and that Moscow was siding with opposition. Undoubtedly, Washington wanted at the same time to give the false impression that it was siding with president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, thus trying to convert the personal-tribal war in South Yemen into a war between Soviet and U.S. allies.

But what is more dangerous is that the war may extend to North Yemen because of the impression which has been created.

In addition, the U.S. opened a new front yesterday in Libya against the Soviets by announcing huge military maneuvers there that will not be smaller than the Soviet build-up around South Yemen.

In the early stages of the Iraq-Iran war, Washington and Moscow agreed on the principle of non-interference, and though the agreement seemed good at the time, it has helped to prolong the war and convert it into a war of attrition that has affected the whole region.

During the Gulf war, new factors have arisen so that it has become linked with the Lebanese war and the Palestinian issue in addition to several other secondary matters related to the international oil market and other regional and international issues.

A similar thing happened on the fourth or fifth day of the South Yemen war when the Soviets, with their political and defence dominance of Aden, asked other sides not to interfere in the war, either to mediate or to stop it.

North Yemenis, Palestinians and other Arabs were advised, in the form of a threat, to allow the civil war in South Yemen to

resolve itself.

This advice may seem logical, but it will be seen that it is a way to prolong the war, which has become like that in Chad — a war between well-armed tribes, and likely to last a long time.

Moreover, South Yemen has land and sea borders through which supplies can be transported.

The U.S. has opened a parallel front through its maneuvers off the Libyan coast as if to bargain with the Soviets who have a huge build up off the South Yemen coast.

There is also news that South Yemen's opposition abroad, led by Muhammad 'Ali Haytham and Al-Makkawi, is building up its forces in North Yemen to intervene in South Yemen. On the other hand, news from the president's opponents in Aden says that the National Front, headed by Sultan Ahumad 'Umar, has been making preparations to resume its military operations inside north Yemen. This means that a long war in South Yemen will be accompanied by a similar war in North Yemen, thereby opening a front in the south similar to the Iraq-Iran war in the north.

The Gulf and Arab Peninsula countries have spent the first half of the 1980s fighting on four different fronts: the Iraq-Iran war, the economic recession, the security changes and the oil front. The opening of the Yemeni front will certainly create a very disturbing situation in the whole region, with great political, security and economic losses.

The Gulf states will not be alone in paying the price. The Palestinians will also pay, because the war in Yemen would force them to leave in order not to be identified with any side.

**Oil Minister Leaves For Consultations in Riyadh**  
*LD271801 Kuwait KUNA in English 1615 GMT*  
 27 Jan 86

[By Shamel Khairy]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 27 (KUNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi left here Monday for Riyadh for consultations with his Saudi counterpart Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani over latest international oil market developments. Meanwhile, well-placed oil Gulf sources disclosed to KUNA that Libyan Minister of Planning and Economy Fawzi al-Shakshuki is currently on a Gulf tour.

Shaykh 'Ali's visit targets unifying and coordinating the two countries' petroleum stands in face of current international oil market situation which is suffering from a chaotic situation represented in the deterioration of oil prices to around 18 dollars per barrel and a surplus of oil supplies compared to the faltering international demand. The sources said that the two Gulf ministers will discuss means of confronting all possibilities on the future of OPEC members' oil production and prices in the coming stage.

The sources underlined that the Kuwaiti-Saudi talks further aim

at consolidating OPEC's policy in defending the 13 members' share in the international oil market and saving the international market from collapse which is only feasible through cooperation of all oil producing parties within and outside OPEC.

Shaykh 'Ali will stop over in Bahrain for talks with Industry Minister Yusef al-Shirawi aimed at bolstering bilateral cooperation in oil and industry fields. The Kuwaiti minister is expected back home tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Gulf sources said that the Libyan Planning and Economy Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki who is also responsible for petroleum affairs, is presently visiting Arab Gulf countries on a previously undisclosed tour. He had visited so far Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and is currently in Qatar. They added that the Libyan official might visit Kuwait in the upcoming two days following the return here of Shaykh 'Ali. They pointed out that Shakshuki's tour attempts to coordinate policies of Gulf oil countries with those of Libya and Algeria in face of possible further deterioration in the oil prices unless other non-OPEC producers, especially Britain, cooperate to avoid such a consequence.

Libya and Algeria had announced a couple of days ago that they have coordinated their stands regarding the international oil market crisis following Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki's visit to Algiers early this week.

The sources noted that intensified telephone consultations took place recently among Gulf Cooperation Council oil ministers as well as among OPEC ministers to reinforce the organization's policy and maintain interests of its members.

The consultations further targetted tightening pressures on non-OPEC oil producing countries to share in shouldering responsibility for stabilizing the oil market, they elaborated.

## PDRY

**Acting Chairman Al-'Attas Receives PLO Official**  
GF271232 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met this morning with Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden. During the meeting, which was also attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, the events and the dimensions of the 13 January bloody conspiracy which was masterminded by the coupist plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique were explained and reviewed. The conspiracy aimed at the physical liquidation of a great number of YSP leaders and cadres so as to undermine the leading role of the YSP, and to weaken the PDRY role in the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Brother Al-'Attas stated that the party and state organizations which aborted the conspiracy are currently working to consolidate security and stability and to normalize the situation in the capital. Brother Al-'Attas cautioned against the dangers of any foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country.

**Foreign Minister Receives Cuban Ambassador**  
GF271524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, this morning received the Cuban ambassador to Aden. He explained to him the details of the bloody conspiracy of 13 January and its serious repercussions. He noted the efforts which party and government organs are making to strengthen security and stability and to return life to normal after our party, people, and military and security institutions were able to foil the conspiracy.

On his part, the Cuban ambassador affirmed Cuba's support for the PDRY's struggle for socialism. He noted that the strong struggle relations linking our friendly parties and countries will expand and strengthen on the basis of mutual goals and principles.

**Foreign Minister Meets with Ethiopian Envoy**  
GF271541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, this morning received Ethiopian Ambassador to Aden Tesema Belai. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments of the coup conspiracy and the return of life to normal all over the Republic. They also reviewed bilateral relations of struggle between the two friendly countries and means of strengthening and expanding them.

The brother foreign minister affirmed the PDRY's determination to continue to expand and deepen the strong relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions in various fields in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the two countries.

**YSP Organization Issues Support Statement**  
GF251650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1517 GMT  
25 Jan 86

[Statement issued by Aden Governorate YSP Organization — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] O struggling masses of our people. During the past few



days, since the bloody Monday, 13 January 1986, the masses of our people have been living events that deeply shook their sentiments as a result of the savage crime committed by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist clique which was aimed at smashing the party, physically liquidating its collective leadership, eliminating the party and constitutional legitimacy, monopolizing the authority and containing the revolution's achievements, and eliminating our national progressive regime system in the southern part of the homeland, which is considered to be a fort for freedom, socialism and social progress in this region. They have been preparing and planning for this coupist plot for a long time in coordination with the biggest foreign reactionary forces and then carried it out in an unprecedented savage and bloody rancorous manner. They flooded our capital and homeland with a pool of blood and filled it with sadness. Their sinful black hands managed to reach the best military, civilian, and party cadres to liquidate them physically and with means that can at least be described as fascist. Mass execution and mad mass destruction of quarters and institutions in the capital were committed. The properties were plundered and the citizens were terrorized.

That rancorous and bloody clique tried to mislead and deceive the masses and the Arab and international community when it committed its horrible crime against our party, the masses of our people, and our progressive system. But their lies could not last long. The fact of the events and the masks of deception were quickly removed from their black terrorist faces revealing them as a cunning conspiratorial clique and cheap tools in the hands of the imperialist and reactionary forces. This was revealed clearly to the whole world through their flagrant fall into the arms of the forces hostile to the Yemeni revolution and the arms of the imperialist and reactionary circles which relied on them to destroy the party and finish the progressive system.

Despite the hideousness of the tragedy and the savage, bloody crimes committed by that clique, our great party, the YSP, which was generated by events and which enriched itself by long experiences throughout its historical struggle history under its historical leadership, could rise to a level of responsibility and could stand boldly and courageously together with all the masses of our people and their military and security institutions to confront that plot and to repel it at its beginning.

Our party fought a decisive and historical battle under its collective leadership and with its masses to confront the apostasy and to eliminate the plot, by which that treacherous clique wanted to smash the party and the revolution and to eliminate all the achievements of our Yemeni people to satisfy their sick moods and ambitions in monopolizing authority, disgracing the party and constitutional legitimacy, and establishing an individualistic system linked with the imperialist and reactionary circles and completely destroying what our people have achieved through hard work and blood during the past stage.

O masses of our people, the YSP organization in Aden Governorate was surprised by that black and terrorist plot. Many of its experienced cadres loyal to the cause of the party and revolution and collective leadership were subjected to collective assassination and wide arrests. Despite the bleeding wounds its honest strugglers participated side by side with our Armed Forces, the

people's police, and the state security in the confronting and foiling of the plot and in the heroic defense of the party course and its political and ideological options, which are based on the principles of scientific socialism and the internationalistic proletariat. While it condemns and denounces that perfidious coupist plot carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist clique, the YSP organization in Aden Governorate calls on all the strugglers of our party and the masses of our people to rally around their leading party, the YSP, which is the brain, honor, and conscience of our people, and around its correct class course which genuinely materializes the ambitions and aspirations of the masses of our people in a life that is free of oppression, exploitation, and slavery, and to work to respect and consolidate the principles of the party and constitutional legitimacy in the country.

That incredibly atrocious plot is merely one of the links of the imperialist and reactionary plots, to which our revolution, our Yemeni people, and the national progressive system in the southern part of the homeland was subjected. It will only cause further determination by the strugglers of our party and the masses of our people to continue the struggle for achieving our noble and great objectives included in the basic documents and literature of our party. No reactionary forces, however rancorous, fierce, and bloody, can weaken us. On the contrary, they will consolidate our will and strengthen our conscious conviction in the correctness of our class, political, and ideological options.

The next days require us to exert a lot of effort and unstinting action. It requires us to raise the standard of revolutionary alertness to defend the dignity and the freedom of our homeland in addition to the attained progressive achievements of our regime. It also entails that all our party members in the party organization, the masses and creative organizations, and all the masses be ready for the reconstruction of what was destroyed by the conspiring and rancorous clique and to normalize life in the areas of work and production. This entails that we direct joint efforts and capabilities toward the process of construction and productive work. This is our responsibility toward our people, party, revolution, and our glorious martyrs who died for the sake of the glory, honor, and social progress of the Yemeni people. The YSP organization committee in Aden Governorate highly appreciates the audacious, vigilant, and aware position of our party's Political Bureau — such a position that succeeded in confronting and crushing the coupist plot. The YSP party organization absolutely supports all the steps and measures undertaken by it [the YSP Political Bureau] to normalize life. It also fully supports all the resolutions and the measures adopted by the YSP Central Committee during its extraordinary session which convened on 24 January 1986.

The YSP organization also lauds the heroic role played by our defensive and security institutions, the popular militia, our party members, and all the noble strugglers. This had a decisive effect in crushing the bloody coup plot and the attainment of victory for the issue of our party and for its correct options. The YSP organization in the heroic capital also expresses its warm greetings to all the masses of our peoples, namely the laborers, peasants, soldiers, and the revolutionary intellectuals. The organization has firm confidence that they are capable of confronting and surmounting this ordeal with the spirit of heroism and of



sacrifice, in addition to optimism for the future and in the good and honorable life for whose attainment the struggle should continue determinedly. The governorate committee has confidence that all the members and the candidate members in our party in the base organizations will set an ideal example in the knowledgeable cohesion to work and for the creative implementation of the collective resolutions and of instructions of our party and in the knowledgeable implementation of the great slogan of our party. Let us struggle in defense of the Yemeni revolution and in implementation of the 5-year plan and to accomplish Yemeni unity. All glory be to the YSP and to its collective leadership. All glory to the party martyrs and our Yemeni people.

[Signed] Aden YSP Organization.

#### **Salim Salih Muhammad Receives DFLP Representative**

GF271546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
230 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee member, today received brother Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in Aden. Salim Salih Muhammad explained the facts and repercussions of the bloody plot against the YSP by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist cliques, and referred to the heroic resistance by party members, the masses of the people, and the heroes of the military institutions in confronting and foiling the plot and in defending the power of the toilers in the PDY.

Brother Abu Firas affirmed the DFLP's solidarity with the YSP and its collective leadership, and emphasized the DFLP's determination to continue strengthening and developing the historic relations of struggle that link the DFLP with the YSP — relations founded on the unity of common goals and principles.

#### **YSP Officials Meet Hadramawt Officials**

GF271833 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpts] Brother Salih 'Umar al-Tmudi and Hadi Salih Kraschin, members of the Secretariat of the party organization committee in the Governorate of Hadramawt, met yesterday with the political deputies at the schools of the city of al-Mukalla. They inspected the progress of study and the political activity in the schools and means to activate the political action in the schools. The political deputies were informed on the results of the abortive coupist attempt engineered by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his criminal clique, which was aimed at undermining the role of the party as a leading and effective power within the society, monopolizing the power, and undermining the noble principles and goals of the party.

Meanwhile brother Hadi Salih Kraschin, member of the Secretariat of the party organization committee in the Governorate of Hadramawt, met this morning with cadres of information organs in the governorate. He talked with them about the events witnessed by our country and the abortive coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir and his adventurous gang. He gave a detailed explanation, adding that this conspiracy was planned by bloody elements with the aim of monopolizing power and throwing themselves into lap of the reactionaryism and imperialism. He stated that counterpropaganda has distorted the facts and called for the importance of confronting them.

#### **YSP Hails 14th Brigade's Role in Abyan**

GF281307 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Message from the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau to "the command, staff, officers, NCOS, and soldiers of the 14th brigade in the Governorate of Abyan" — read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrades, the command, staff, officers, NCOS, and soldiers of the 14th Brigade in the Governorate of Abyan. The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau is pleased to extend to you the warmest greetings of struggle for the great and prominent role carried out by the soldiers and officers of the 14th Brigade in Mukayrat in implementing the party's directives and for your heroic and magnificent steadfastness in defending the positions of honor and heroism and in liquidating all the remaining pockets mobilized and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique supported by the forces of counter-revolution. The victories scored by the 14th Brigade, together with the victories scored by the party organizations, military and security establishments, and honorable citizens in Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramawt, Al-Mahrah, and Mukayrat had a great effect in fully defeating the last of the conspiratorial pockets and establishing security and stability in all the districts of the Governorate of Abyan and consolidating the authority of the party and its collective leadership, the authority of toilers, and the authority of workers, peasants, and soldiers.

While we are greatly proud of the role carried out by the 14th Brigade in the Mukayrat sector and of the role of the other military and security establishments in the various governorates, we affirm to you that the leadership of the party and the state will continue to extend all assistance and care to enable our Armed Forces to carry out the national tasks with which they are charged in defending our national sovereignty and the safety of the homeland and the people, and in protecting the revolution's achievements so that the revolution will forge ahead along the YSP path, the path of the interests of the revolution and the toiling masses.

**Aden Radio Urges No Aid for 'Ali Nasir**

*GF271713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT  
27 Jan 86*

[Unattributed "political commentary" read by announcer — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 and 1188 with poor reception]

[Text] The conspirators have failed. Their conspirator apostate leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has also fallen from the ranks of the revolution. All of them have failed. They have chosen to remain at the location of the anti-revolutionary powers, but the party has remained as has the firm revolutionary experience in the PDY. It is the light which illuminates the core of the darkest Arab sky.

The downfall of the conspirators led to the failure of their black ideas, which they hid under the umbrella of scientific socialism and revolutionary slogans. However, the people have begun to comprehend the reality of this criminal conspiracy. The people have come to know those who executed the honest revolutionaries of the YSP Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, the cadres of the party and state, and those behind the killing and the wounding of thousands of sons of the people, soldiers of the Armed Forces, civilians at the civilian institutions, and the innocents.

In spite of the gravity of the bloody conspiracy and the great damages inflicted upon the party and the people, the YSP leadership has managed to contain the coupist conspiracy, to nip it in the bud, and to liquidate and chase away its figures from within the ranks of the revolution. It has been revealed to the masses that the conspirator apostate 'Ali Nasir Muhammad did not consider the grave losses that would affect the country. Instead he thought of how to monopolize power. He did not respect the responsibility given to him by the party Secretariat and the Presidium, and as would any cowardly conspirator, he toyed with the fate of the state and the country. He was fooled by his cowardly and perfidious conspiracy. As he said to his supporters, he believed that he would determine the situation within a few hours. But the situation was decided in favor of the party and the cause of the revolution. Eventually he fled to his natural hideout, the [word indistinct] and the anti-revolutionary powers.

The situation has been decided thanks to the power of the party, its unity, and the unity of the Armed Forces, which fought under the following splendid slogan: There is no voice to top the voice of the party; and under its military slogan: Wherever the party directs us, we move. Otherwise we are not worthy of a homeland that we do not defend.

However, the failure of the coupist conspiracy did not teach the conspirator 'Ali Nasir a lesson. That is why he rudely and insolently began to issue statements, to send his envoys to some countries to confirm his legitimate leadership, to ask for aid and support to regain his influence, and to appeal from outside to the people — to whom he brought destruction and killing — to rally around the legitimacy he represented. He has coordinated with the hostile circles and the anti-revolutionary powers for support to help push him on our party, our people, and our revolution after

he has been ousted for good and without regret.

Through an exposed attempt to mislead public opinion outside the country, he called for a meeting of the YSP Central Committee, forgetting that the YSP Central Committee held its extraordinary second session 2 days ago. All the members attended the meeting, with the exception of his clique, which he took with him prior to his coupist attempt on 13 January 1986. During the meeting, the YSP Central Committee adopted a decision expelling him from the party and stripping him from all his party and official ranks pending his trial. His supporters were also stripped of their party and official ranks. Measures were adopted to regain security and stability in all parts of the country.

However, the party's grasp of the situation has not aroused the admiration of the imperialist and reactionary powers which directed their media organs in favor of 'Ali Nasir. They affirmed that he is leading the moderate trend inside the party which is working to improve relations with the West. They are currently trying to exploit the situation created by the conspiracy for raising tension in the region. But our country has warned and still warns of the consequences of increasing tension in the region. It praised the responsible stance of brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, toward the development of the events resulting from the conspiracy of 13 January. His stance is directed at stopping Yemeni bloodshed.

It is important that all parties in the region should understand the importance of achieving security, stability, respect of the national sovereignty of all the countries of the region, rejection of the principle of interference in internal affairs, and the development of friendly and cooperative relations. In this regard, no assistance should be given to the gang of killers, conspiracy, and crimes so they may continue their acts of destruction and killing which they plan to carry out from outside. This gang should not be allowed to make use of the territories of neighbouring countries in conducting their destructive activity. The PDY will remain steadfast in directing its policy to achieve the security and stability of the region, and will work for protecting its national sovereignty through the power of its people and its national Army, and with the firm alliance of friends.

**Lahij Governorate, Organizations Condemn 'Ali Nasir**

*GF271858 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT  
27 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP Political Bureau has received more messages denouncing and condemning the unsuccessful coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody cliques. The messages sent by the popular troops in Yafi', Al-Dali', Radfan, and Tuban Districts in Lahij Governorate and the party organization at 'Umar 'Ali School for People's Militia expressed complete condemnation of this vile attempt which was designed to violate the party and constitutional legitimacy and to liquidate the most distinguished and honest elements at the Political Bureau.

The messages affirmed complete and firm support for the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau and a renewed pledge to back the party and its collective leadership and to consolidate its leading role in society for surmounting the effects of the ominous events of 13 January, healing the wounds, consolidating the will, and raising high the banner of scientific socialism in our country.

In a cable to this effect, the YSP primary organization, struggling groups, cadres, and employees at the Ministry of Labor and Civil Service have denounced this vile conspiracy which aimed to physically liquidate the historical leaders of the 14 October revolution and the experienced party cadres. They expressed full support for the measures the YSP Political Bureau has taken in order to foil this conspiracy and eliminate its effects. They expressed readiness to work indefatigably and without hesitation in order to overcome this appalling disaster and to implement the plans and programs of the party and state in accordance with social and economic development plans.

**Two Soviet Supply Planes Land at Aden Airport**  
*GF271534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1514 GMT*  
 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and with unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The first two Soviet planes arrived at Aden International Airport today. The two planes were carrying 49 tons of medical and food supplies and other material, as initial aid from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to the Yemeni people and as a first step to rebuild what was destroyed by the fascist and conspiratorial clique of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Such aid reaffirms the honest and firm principled stands of the Soviet party, government, and people toward our people in accordance with the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between our two countries, which is now being demonstrated clearly as our people are experiencing one of their most difficult stages in history as a result of the fascist crimes perpetrated by the conspiratorial clique of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

On this occasion Comrade Vladislav (Petisvin), the regional manager of the Soviet airlines in Africa and Aden, said that the two planes were the first planes to land at Aden International Airport since the airport was closed on 13 January. He said that the Yemeni Civil Aviation Authority and the PDRY airline Yamda had insured normal working conditions to receive international flights at Aden International Airport, and also sought to restore regular passenger flights between Aden and Moscow and other countries.

**Isma'il Reportedly Being Treated On Soviet Ship**  
*JN280810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jan (INA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* cites its informed sources as saying that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was seriously wounded and is now being treated on board a Soviet ship anchored at Aden harbor. In this regard

the paper alluded to a statement by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who has been appointed temporary president of the PDRY, that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is alive and well and is currently in northern Yemen.

**Aden Radio Cited on Denial of YSP 24 Jan Meeting**  
*GF272013 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 27 Jan (WAKH) — A number of YSP Central Committee members denied that the party's Central Committee held a meeting on the 24th of this month. In statements carried by Aden Radio loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the members affirmed that they did not receive any invitations to attend such an alleged meeting.

These members are: 'Abdallah Ghanim, minister of state for cabinet affairs; 'Abdallah 'Ilaywah, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Armed Forces; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, minister of energy and minerals; 'Abd 'Ali al-Rahman, PDRY ambassador to Syria; Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; 'Abd al-Jalil al-Sururi, PDRY ambassador to the GDR; and Ahmad Salih 'Ubayd, PDRY ambassador to Ethiopia.

The members said that the YSP Central Committee held only one meeting immediately after the conclusion of the Third YSP Congress and this meeting unanimously elected Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as secretary general without objections.

Aden Radio, loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, quoted them as saying that in view of the current circumstances the country is going through as a result of the coup attempt, it is not possible to hold an expanded YSP Central Committee meeting even in accordance with the internal legal charter due to various reasons, one of which is the death of a number of YSP Central Committee members and the absence of others who are overseas and the dispersion of the majority of the members in the battle locations in various governorates.

The members condemned the statement issued by the so-called YSP Central Committee, which claimed that it convened last Friday [20 January]. They expressed their denunciation of that statement issued by a small group of YSP Central Committee members loyal to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, which represents a conspicuous violation of the internal system of the party and the instructions of the YSP Central Committee. They called on the cadres and party members to assemble around legitimacy and the Constitution represented in the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

They expressed support for the statement of the Political Bureau of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which was issued yesterday, and welcomed his appeal to hold a YSP Central Committee meeting to review the country's situation in a democratic atmosphere.



**Sources Say No USSR Mediation in PDRY At Present**

GF271448 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[Dispatch by Ani Dayyub]

[Excerpts] Sanaa-Soviet diplomatic sources in Sanaa stated to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday that at present there is no Soviet mediation between the two feuding sides in Aden. The sources asserted that Moscow continues to maintain the same stand it had repeatedly reiterated, namely that the events in Aden are a purely internal matter that have nothing to do with any external party and that no one has any right to interfere.

The sources declined to answer a question on whether Moscow believes that the events in Aden are over. They also declined to give any information on the purpose of the current visit to Moscow by YAR Deputy Prime Minister Al-'Attas, and merely said that Al-'Attas will discuss bilateral relations and during his stay in Moscow will chair the first meeting of the committee for joint bilateral cooperation.

Some sources close to the Yemeni Government believe that the governments of Sanaa, Tripoli, and Addis Ababa, which had declared their support for Chairman 'Ali Nasir a few days ago, had begun to review their stand following repeated Soviet warnings on the need not to interfere in the PDRY's internal affairs. The signal that came from Moscow — represented by the return of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Aden — has been construed as an expression of Soviet satisfaction with the new situation in the PDRY, or at least an indication that Moscow is not worried by the new leadership that has assumed power in Aden.

The pro-'Ali Nasir Aden Radio, which began transmission on the day before yesterday, has broadcast a statement it said was issued by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau asserting that YSP Secretary General 'Ali Nasir is currently preparing for a meeting of the YSP Central Committee. The statement did not fix a date for the meeting.

'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, YSP Central Committee member and minister of state for cabinet affairs, declared that the YSP Central Committee has not held any meetings during the current events in Aden and that reports on such a meeting being held on 24 January are incorrect. In a statement to the pro-'Ali Nasir Aden Radio he asserted that the decisions made by "the separatist clique" — and he means the group of the YSP Political Bureau — are illegal decisions. He said that the majority of YSP Central Committee and YSP Political Bureau members have rallied around the leadership of the YSP secretary general and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

He said that the alleged decisions of the YSP Central Committee are a violation of its bylaws. He noted that several members of the YSP Central Committee have been killed, others are abroad, and the majority are scattered along the battlefronts in various areas. Ghanim asserted that urgent consultations are being held to prepare for the second session of the YSP Central Committee at the invitation of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general. He expressed optimism that the party leader-

ship will restore normalcy to the country.

Observers in Sanaa believe that the PDRY crisis will take one of three turns: First, Chairman 'Ali Nasir will give up his intention to launch a counterattack to regain power which he had lost by force of arms, having become certain that he is not able to militarily confront his opponents, particularly if the states that have so far declared their support for legitimacy, including the YAR, should refrain from providing him with effective military support. However, the signs given by 'Ali Nasir so far do not support such a turn: The most important sign is that 'Ali Nasir is continuing to muster support for himself on the military, party, popular, and international levels. For this purpose he has set up a radio station that is clearly heard in the PDRY-YAR border area as well as in Sanaa, and he has declared on the air the invalidity of the decisions made by the YSP Political Bureau group on 24 January.

Second, the present situation leads to the existence and consolidation of confrontation lines similar to what happened in Lebanon and which will in a later stage lead to a geographical war, with each side fighting from its own positions, and ultimately will lead to total partition and possibly the emergence of a third Yemeni state. Thus there will be three Yemens: in the north, the south, and the west. Talk about partition is already being heard among those following the Yemeni crisis, and they do not disguise their great anxiety about such a possibility happening. They say sarcastically: Instead of having unity there is going to be a further partition. At the same time they ask could Yemen bear such a thing?

Third, Chairman 'Ali Nasir will decide to go ahead in militarily confronting his opponents who have proved their military prowess in the field.

Observers believe that 'Ali Nasir's opponents are capable of inflicting on him a new military defeat, even if one was to take into account the limited and indirect military support 'Ali Nasir may receive from neighboring countries. Observers and diplomats point to the PDRY Army's good training and arming.

**Al-'Attas Speaks on Aden Television 26 Jan**

JN271018 *Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a speech carried by Aden television last night in which he affirmed his government's determination to preserve relations of friendship and cooperation between Aden and Moscow and to maintain a strategic alliance between them.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas met with the USSR ambassador in the PDRY. Following the meeting, Al-'Attas said that PDRY-USSR relations will continue within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in October 1979. He also thanked the USSR for its efforts to stabilize the situation in the PDRY.



**Two Radios Continue to Transmit as Aden Radio**  
*JN271858 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
 1750 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Latest reports from Djibouti mention that two radio stations continue to transmit as Aden Radio. The first is the organ of the collective leadership under Haydar al-'Attas and the second is the organ of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. According to the two radio stations, two Councils of Ministers convened yesterday, one in Aden under Haydar al-'Attas and the other in Abyan, north of Aden, under 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Abyan radio station has called on Aden inhabitants to leave the city in preparation for the expected battles. Unconfirmed reports from Djibouti sources say around 50,000 armed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad supporters have regrouped near the capital and are waiting for the green light for a counteroffensive to recapture Aden. The same sources also say that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began contacts with the purpose of establishing an alliance with Yemeni opposition forces which oppose Marxism and which are led in Cairo by 'Abd al-Qawiyy Makkawi in collaboration with Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, one of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters.

**French Envoy Gives Eye-Witness Account of Conflict**  
*LD271403 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT*  
 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In South Yemen the enemies of the government seem to be gaining the upper hand after 2 weeks of fierce fighting. We now have an eye-witness account for you to hear, the first from someone who saw the events. It is Pierre Audebert, the French Ambassador in South Yemen, who arrived in Paris this morning. Here is his interview with Pierre Barigny.

[Begin recording] [Audebert] We witnessed tank battles practically in front of our building. From time to time shells fell 10 to 15 meters away. My office was hit but fortunately I was 3 meters away in the adjoining room.

Apparently 18 Russians died. One Algerian died, an assistant in the Chancellery. Three French people were wounded, one seriously and the two others slightly. The seriously injured man was operated on in Djibouti. We saw him, he was in excellent condition and quite out of danger. There were summary executions, but it was others among my colleagues who witnessed them.

[Question] Do you think Aden can tear itself apart for a long time like that?

[Audebert] Well, I am rather afraid so because there is already talk of troops and the tribes regrouping in the Bayhan region. That is not so far from Aden and it could start all over again.

[Question] All the same Aden remains a very important strategic point on the map; can it just be left like that without a European presence?

[Audebert] Well, I can tell you one thing. I made direct contact with the man who seems to me the man of the moment, the strongman, (Muhsin) [not further identified] who was at the

Soviet Embassy with the joint committee. There was a joint committee made up of two members of the parties to the conflict. I realized straightaway that the rebels were winning because they sounded high and mighty both (Muhsin) and (Ibn Husayn). So when I saw Muhsin, I told him I am going provisionally. I shall come back as soon as calm returns. [end recording]

Ambassador Audebert also confirmed that all French people were evacuated. But there is one thing which intrigues him, however. The Russians unloaded a large number of crates in Aden, stating they were crates of medical supplies. I doubt it, the French ambassador simply said.

**Telecommunications Workers Express Support for YSP**  
*GF241524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1428 GMT*  
 24 Jan 86

[Message from the base party organizations and workers of the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority; read by announcer — monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau. The base party organization, the struggle formations, and the male and female workers of the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority strongly condemn the abortive bloody coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his traitorous clique — an attempt that caused bloodshed and was intended to physically liquidate the mature and sincere leaders of the YSP Political Bureau and party cadres.

The details of the plot revealed by the confessions of the principal participants and planners of the vile attempt is tangible proof that the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his traitorous coupist clique have sold their conscience and disavowed party and constitutional legality to monopolize power for themselves and use it for personal, clan, and tribal interests.

The conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in his coupist conspiracy on 13 January 1986, has given a great service to imperialist and reactionary forces to obstruct the victorious march of the revolution and to halt the development of the revolutionary process in our country. However, the experienced and sincere leaders of our party, supported by all the masses of the people, were lying in wait to foil such traitorous attempts.

We are confident that our YSP is now capable, as it has proven in the past, of leading the revolution from victory to victory.

We in the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority pledge to you and to our people that we will work tirelessly to eliminate all the effects precipitated by the abortive coup attempt of 13 January. We are always prepared to carry out the sound and creative directives of the YSP Political Bureau. Glory, all glory to the Yemeni Socialist Party.

**Reports of USSR Warnings to Sanaa Unconfirmed**  
*GF280950 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0930 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa — A government source in the YAR leadership has stated that the events in the PDRY are not yet clear and that the next week will witness unexpected developments. In a statement published in *AL-KHALIJ* today, the source — who declined to disclose his name — refused to deny or confirm reports that the Soviet Union has issued a warning to Sanaa to remain outside the conflict in Aden. The source merely said that the Soviets continue to maintain their declared stand that calls for noninterference by any outside party in the Aden events.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Ahmad Sulayman, a YSP Central Committee member and PDRY deputy transport minister, has said that the situation in all the PDRY governorates, including Abyan and Shabwah, is stable and calm. He asserted that there have been no exchanges of fire for 4 days and that although losses have been enormous, estimates of 12,000 dead are not precise.

**Reinforcements Said on Way To Back PDRY's Al-'Attas**  
*JN271318 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Aden — Press reports from the Arab Gulf say that military reinforcements are heading toward Aden, to back Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who was appointed interim head of state by the Yemeni Political Bureau [as heard]. Citing eyewitnesses, these reports add that the reinforcements include planes, tanks, and heavy weapons.

In the meantime, other reports say that thousands of regular army troops, militiamen, and tribes are massing in the town of Abyan, stronghold of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in preparation for regaining the capital, Aden, and other major districts.

Following the reopening of Aden port, a statement was broadcast appealing to all ships that had left the port carrying goods for South Yemen, to return and unload their cargo.

## SAUDI ARABIA

**Libya's al-Humaydi Arrives 25 Jan**  
*LD252032 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Revolutionary Command Council member Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Riyadh this evening on a visit to the Kingdom. He was met by Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir and by a number of officials at King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport.

**Meets With Saudi Official**  
*GF261426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT*  
 26 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh, met this afternoon with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Revolutionary Command Council, who is currently visiting the kingdom.

The meeting was attended by the Libyan charge d'affaires to the kingdom.

**Foreign Minister Receives Official**  
*GF251307 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT*  
 25 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jan (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at his office this morning Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of Arab and African countries at the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Mu'minah, chairman of the Asian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iranian charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

**Saudi Cabinet Discusses Regional Developments**  
*GF271750 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 27 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session held this evening. After the session, the information minister told SPA that the cabinet listened to a report from his majesty on the political and security developments in the Arab region. The report included a review of the international stand on current events and an accurate analysis of the circumstances the region is passing through. His Majesty the king expressed optimism over the continued efforts being made on all levels for a meeting of Arab leaders on the same goal of discarding differences and to achieve an effective Arab solidarity that will preserve the dignity of this nation and ensure good life for it in peace and security.

## YAR

**Al-Iryani on Possible Israeli Attack, Yemeni Jews**  
*PM241447 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic*  
 22-28 Jan 86 p 9

[Interview with YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by Muhammad Wahib Ghurab in Fes "during the Islamic foreign ministers meeting"]

[Excerpts] Question: How did the YAR react to reports that Israel was about to launch a retaliatory raid on your territory and to strike at Palestinian positions there?

Answer: I would like to make clear that we have received information from an Arab party warning us of such aggression. We are always prepared to deal with any emergency. Nothing has penetrated our airspace in the past few days, yet we are in a state of constant vigilance and preparedness whether there are signs of Israeli aggression or not.

Question: Was this the first time that you received warnings of imminent Israeli aggression?

Answer: Yes, this was the first time that we received such information, but, as I said, nothing appeared in our airspace.

Question: Who warned you of an imminent Israeli aggression?

Answer: It was sisterly Iraq that drew our attention to a possible Israeli aggression.

Question: What precautions did you take to deal with such a possibility?

Answer: Yemen is always ready to repel any external aggression. Therefore, we did not take any exceptional measures because we believe that measures taken by any watchful state should be adequate to repel any aggression. We are prepared for any emergency today just as we will be prepared for it tomorrow.

Question: Did you hold contacts with the Arab countries with a view to confronting the potential Israeli aggression?

Answer: Yes, we are in constant contact with the sisterly Arab states and the possibilities of Israeli aggression against any Arab States are likely.

Question: Did you expect a raid on Palestinian positions in Yemen following the Rome and Vienna airport incidents?

Answer: We and every Arab country expect Israel to commit aggression against it any day and at any time. For our part, we are alert whether there are such threats or not. We must expect Israeli aggression against all the Arab states. We should not wake up when we hear threats and then go to sleep when they are over.

Question: Have the possibilities of air raids on Palestinian positions in Yemen affected your relationship with the PLO?

Answer: When we host PLO organs on Yemeni territory we are well aware that the enemy of the PLO is our enemy. We reject the idea that removing PLO positions from our territory or the territory of any Arab country would spare us the danger of Israeli aggression. Israel is the enemy of all the Arabs and there is not a single Arab country that believes that keeping its territory free of PLO bases would protect it from Israeli aggression. Some Arab newspapers may believe this but it is not so with the Arab countries that consider Israel an enemy, just as Israel harbors the same hostile feeling toward them whether a PLO presence exists on their territories or not. We are all potential targets of Israeli aggression. Briefly, the talk about the existence of a link between Israeli aggression against us as Arabs and the existence of a PLO presence on our territory is groundless because Israel does not differentiate between the PLO and the YAR. Degrees of friendship between states often vary but the degree of hostility remains one and the same.

Question: If PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asked to set up his headquarters in Sanaa what would your answer be?

Answer: Mr 'Arafat is residing in Sanaa and he has a special

house in it which is open 24 hours. This has been the case since the PLO's departure from Beirut. Mr 'Arafat has an official headquarters in Sanaa, so how can you ask this?

Question: I meant a residence and not just a visit.

Answer: Mr 'Arafat is officially residing in Sanaa which is one of his places of residence. Mr 'Arafat has no one single place of residence because his country has been usurped. Therefore, he must have more than one place until he goes back to his country to reside in it permanently.

Question: The YAR has been the target of a joint Western-Zionist campaign regarding the treatment of Yemeni Jews. What is your explanation of this campaign?

Answer: All the rumors and allegations about the YAR by Zionism are only part of an aggressive Zionist plan against the Arab nation. We pay no attention to this, whether Israel and Zionists talk about Yemeni Jews or not. Aggression will continue in all forms. This media uproar is one form of this aggression.

Question: Do you not think that such campaigns are a prelude to an imminent aggression?

Answer: We are alert and everyone who knows he has an enemy should remain alert.

#### **Deputy Premier Makes Statement, Departs for USSR**

*GF251255 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
1200 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, today left Sanaa for Moscow on a visit to the Soviet Union to last several days. During his visit, Al-'Attar will convey a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the Soviet leaders concerning the developments on the Arab and international arenas. The message also concerns the ways and means of developing and bolstering the traditional ties between our country and the USSR.

In a predeparture statement to SABA, Brother Al-'Attar stated that during his visit he will head our country's delegation at the first meeting of the joint Yemeni-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation, which will begin its meetings in Moscow on Monday. Dr al-'Attar hoped that these meetings will produce results to strengthen and enhance the excellent relations between our country and the USSR.

The delegation includes the under secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Finance and representatives of a number of concerned government bodies and ministries.



**'Arafat Meets With YAR President**

*GF241659 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*  
1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today met his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. Abu 'Ammar briefed the YAR president on the results of the Jerusalem Committee's meetings held recently in Morocco. During the meeting, Abu 'Ammar and the YAR president discussed the latest situation in the region, especially the developments of the situation in the southern part of Yemen.

The meeting was attended by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Hani al-Hasan, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

**Departs Sanaa 25 Jan**

*GF251116 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa this morning after a short visit to our country. During this visit, he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the latest developments on the Arab and international arenas.

**Libyan Official Speaks on U.S. Threats, Departs**

*GF251906 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, left Sanaa this evening after a 2-day visit to our country. On his departure Maj Al-Khuwayldi made a statement to SABA news agency in which he said: I was honored to meet the brother leader president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, yesterday and today. Our meetings were good and fruitful with regard to the development of events in the PDY. He affirmed that the views were identical on this issue and that Libya supports the constitutional legitimacy. He expressed his concern over what has happened in the southern part of the homeland. He expressed the hope that stability will be restored and that fighting will be stopped.

Maj Al-Khuwayldi said: We have informed the leader president, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the Yemeni people of the U.S. challenges near the Libyan coasts where there are huge concentrations of U.S. planes and naval units to impose an economic and military siege on Libya. He hailed the position of our country represented by the president and the people in support of the Libyan people.

He was seen off by Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the standing committee; a number of officials; brother Hasan Bashir (Abu 'Ijaylah),

secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa; and a representative of the presidential protocol.

**Jordanian Court Minister Makes Statement, Departs**

*GF241254 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1030 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordanian court minister, left Sanaa this morning after a visit to our country. During this visit, he conveyed a message to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother King Husayn of Jordan. The message dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region.

In a predeparture statement, 'Awdah stated that he listened to a report from the brother leader on the overall Arab situation, particularly on the developments in the southern part of the homeland. He noted that he is carrying a reply message from the brother president to his brother the Jordanian monarch.



**Mubarak, Delegation Leave on European Tour**  
*NC280611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation left Cairo this morning to start a European tour that will include visits to France and the FRG. The president is scheduled to deliver a speech today before the European Parliament in Strasbourg. The address will deal with Egypt's positions on Arab and international issues.

**Israel's 'Ezer Weizman Leaves for Tel Aviv**  
*NC272125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — 'Ezer Weizman, Israeli minister without portfolio, left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, he had been received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. 'Ezer Weizman was seen off at the airport by Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

**AFP on Weizman Comments**  
*NC271926 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, Jan 27 (AFP) — The Israeli minister without portfolio, 'Ezer Weizman, was leaving here tonight, Egyptian sources said, after a secrecy-shrouded, 24-hour visit for talks with President Husni Mubarak.

Israeli and Egyptian sources declined to make any comment on the talks at the Al-'Urubah Palace yesterday, and Mr. Weizman, interviewed at his hotel, said: "I'm here just to get the feeling of the Egyptian side."

He would not comment on whether there might be a summit between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Mr. Weizman's visit coincides with two developments in the Middle East crisis.

Unconfirmed reports have spoken of a possible meeting next month between Mr. Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan. King Husayn and Mr. Peres have also been involved in recent U.S. shuttle diplomacy to try to break the deadlock on the Middle East by holding an international conference — an idea that Egypt itself has backed.

The other development concerns Tabah, the tiny enclave on the Gulf of Al-'Aqaba that is controlled by Israel and claimed by Egypt. Two weeks ago, the Israeli Government voted to resume efforts to end the dispute, provided that it was linked to a return to Tel Aviv of the Egyptian ambassador and a normalisation of bilateral ties.

**Minister Discusses Israeli Intelligence, Terrorism**  
*NC250947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has denied reports that Israel's Mossad is carrying out terrorist operations inside Egypt and said these rumors are tendentious and are aimed against Egypt's security.

In an interview to be published tomorrow, Saturday, by *AKH-BAR AL-YAWM*, the interior minister said that no Israeli journalists had entered Sulayman Khatir's room and that the Israeli Mossad had not penetrated Egyptian security. He added: If this is proven, then I will relinquish my post.

Asked why the perpetrator in the incident involving the Israeli diplomat has not yet been apprehended, Ahmad Rushdi replied: The case is under investigation. We have many leads but I cannot reveal them. He denied the existence of the so-called Organization of Egypt's Revolution.

The interior minister stressed that Egypt is still the target of terrorism from abroad. He said that information about various attempts is being investigated and they will be suppressed at the appropriate time. He added: We condemn terrorism 100 percent. There is not a single country in the world today that can say it is unaffected by such actions. We are anticipating more cooperation, integration, and information exchange with all nations to stop terrorist actions.

Ahmad Rushdi called for (serious) cooperation among countries to combat terrorism through the exchange of information, and for an international agreement on the extradition of terrorists. Under such an agreement, a country would extradite terrorists, even its own citizens. This would convince terrorists that they will not escape punishment.

Rushdi noted the possibility of forming an international force to combat terrorism, a force that would include technicians and specialists. He also mentioned the possibility of determining an international stand on the plans and means to combat terrorism and punish kidnappers.

**'Abd al-Majid Says Tabah Discussions To Be Resumed**  
*NC271632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egyptian and Israeli experts will resume talks on the international arbitration of the Tabah issue next week.

**AL-AHALI Critical of Israel's Tabah Offer**  
*PM270855 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 2*

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column:  
 "The Israeli Offer: A Total Reimposition of Camp David"]

[Text] Israel has made an offer regarding Tabah that, on the surface, accepts the principle of arbitration called for by Cairo;

however, it is actually an exploitation of the Tabah dispute in order to rekindle the Camp David spirit and to unconditionally commit Egypt to the treaty provisions.

The Israeli offer is a "complete package" that is indivisible. In return for accepting the principle of arbitration it calls for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv; agreement on a timetable for the implementation of all the agreements concluded between the two countries in the fields of tourism, transportation, civil aviation, culture, political dialogue; a ban on the presence and activities of "terrorists" in both countries — "terrorists," of course, here means the PLO and its legitimate leadership under Yasir 'Arafat — an undertaking by the two sides to ban propaganda against one another — which implicitly means depriving the opposition parties of the right to even adopt a critical attitude toward Israel — arrangements for Tabah that, even before it is returned to Egypt, will ensure total freedom for the Israelis entering it; the submission of a report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident; and compensation for the families of the victims.

Even the clause on arbitration has been watered down by the Israeli side's insistence that it should be preceded by efforts to resolve the dispute through conciliation, that is to carry out Israel's wishes, and with the provision that these efforts will last 8 months.

This means that the offer that the Egyptian foreign minister described as "positive" and "constructive" has fully reimposed the Camp David spirit and is seeking to normalize relations fully. It even goes further than Israel went at any time before, even during Al-Sadat's rule and during the period that immediately followed the conclusion of the treaty.

We wonder how the Egyptian decisionmaker cannot see something warranting a closer look in this offer. Was the only thing worthy of observation certain points "that will be the subject of study and discussion"? That is, does the Egyptian decisionmaker see only minor reservations in an offer that is generally acceptable in principle?

We wonder how this offer can be imposed on the Egyptian people when the frustration they feel because of the Israeli and U.S. actions has reached its peak? Even if we accept the government's logic regarding the question of Sulayman Khatir, can't deny that the state of frustration was the main reason for the masses' acceptance of the opposition view on this matter?

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, President Mubarak accused the opposition forces of fomenting trouble and incitement. He wondered: "For how long will Egypt be able to tolerate this nonsense? For how long will the government be able to tolerate it?"

We too wonder: Is it possible to contain the causes of frustration and prevent them from reaching a dangerous point without democracy? Is there an alternative to democracy in dealing with people's anger other than oppression that previously confronted Al-Sadat's regimes with the most violent crises?

## AL-SHA'B Criticizes Government Stand on Tabah

PM271633 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic

21 Jan 86 pp 3, 9

[Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb article: "Tabah and the Comprehensive Deal With Israel"]

[Excerpts] Following 4 years of tough discussions, the Israeli Government has finally accepted the Egyptian Government's call for arbitration over the occupied Egyptian area of Tabah. However, in doing so, Israel has not abandoned its trickery. It made arbitration on Tabah conditional on an assurance of a future Israeli presence in Tabah if the arbitrator gives it back to Egypt and on a number of important Egyptian concessions, from the establishment of special relations with Israel and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, to the expulsion of the Palestinians from Egypt and severance of all ties with the PLO.

The Israeli Inner Cabinet's decision included 14 points which, the Israeli Government said, should be included in the agreement to be signed with Egypt providing for arbitration. These points are Israeli conditions that the Egyptian Government must accept before Israel agrees to go to the arbitration table.

The Israeli statement, dramatically announced after the Israeli Inner Cabinet's 13-hour meeting, did not in fact contain anything new. Israel is still using Tabah to persuade Egypt to establish special relations with it, which is what it has been trying to do since 1981. Furthermore, and this is the more dangerous aspect of the matter, Israel wants to ensure Israeli economic, cultural, and political infiltration of Egypt, and it wants to obstruct restoration of Arab-Egyptian ties and prevent improvement of Egyptian-Palestinian relations. In brief, Israel wants to ensure continuation of the Camp David policies and to bind Egypt more and more to these policies.

What is new in all this is the Egyptian Government's reaction to the recent Israeli proposals on Tabah. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid has described the Israeli decision to opt for arbitration as a positive and constructive move, adding that some points are still open to discussion. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Basyuni said in press statements that, apart from the clause on arbitration, all the other points in the Israeli decision will be discussed in detail by Egyptian-Israeli technical committees at the negotiating table.

These official statements reflect a willingness to accept all or some of the Israeli conditions in return for Israel's mere acceptance of arbitration on Tabah. Official Egypt clearly welcomes the Israeli Cabinet's decision. There has been no condemnation of the Israeli conditions or at least some of them, although the Egyptian Government in the past has rejected them all. On the contrary, the Egyptian Government, whether through its foreign minister or its representative in Tel Aviv, has accepted that these conditions, which had been rejected in the past, are now negotiable with the Israeli side.

That is why the Egyptian official reaction to the Israeli conditions and demands calls for concern, particularly since the government press and official media have deliberately not published anything

about these conditions. They simply hailed Israel's acceptance of arbitration, which arouses suspicion.

The official Egyptian attitude is even more worrying if we recall some of the statements made by Israeli officials confirming Egyptian concessions — statements that have not been denied by the Egyptian Government.

The Egyptian Government has for the past few months been paving the way, through small concessions, for the silence it has maintained regarding the new Israeli demands and for agreement to negotiate a comprehensive deal with the Israeli Government. That is why the anxiety in nationalist circles is twice as great now, particularly bearing in mind that all these years the United States has not stopped putting pressure on Egypt to force it to accept the Israeli conditions. The latest pressure move was its threat to reduce financial aid to Egypt, which is why the ruling party's secretary general has rushed to Washington to ward off the danger.

#### **Egypt Cuts Daily Oil Production**

*NC272002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — MENA has learned that Egypt has decided to cut its production of crude oil by 200,000 barrels a day. This step is in response to the current crisis in the oil market, which has arisen during the second half of January. MENA has also learned that the cut in production will only affect exports; the local supply of oil products will remain unchanged.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Denies Egyptians Expelled from Jordan**

*NC272147 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt is in constant touch with the Government of Jordan regarding the conditions of Egyptian workers there. The foreign minister said that reports on the expulsion of Egyptians working in Jordan are untrue. Meanwhile, Ambassador Nabil Badr, director of the Arab affairs desk at the Foreign Ministry, has met with the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo. Their talks dealt with bilateral relations.

#### **AL-AHRAM Cited on Egyptian-Jordanian Summit in Feb**

*NC272117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2102 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In a dispatch from Amman, *AL-AHRAM* reports that the Jordanian-Egyptian summit will be held in Cairo in early February. The outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations will be discussed at the sum-

mit. In tomorrow's edition, *AL-AHRAM* adds that the results of the European tour that President Husni Mubarak will begin tomorrow will also be considered at the summit.

#### **Egyptian Paper on Relations With Arab States**

*NC280508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In a commentary scheduled to appear in its edition tomorrow, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* highlights President Husni Mubarak's statement to university students today to the effect that Egypt will not accept aggression against the sovereignty of any Arab state regardless of its stands, nor will it accept the interference of any foreign state in the affairs of any Arab country. The paper says: Egypt therefore reiterates its eternal support for Arab people regardless of differences with their governments.

In its commentary, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that this principle has actually guided Egypt's official and firm course ever since President Husni Mubarak assumed his powers under difficult circumstances. His appearance ended a stage characterized by a gloomy vision in which foreign forces had imagined that the feelings of the Egyptian people could be changed and that they would stand against the Arab people.

The paper affirms that Egypt rejects all kinds of terrorism, whether it is practiced by a superpower or by occupation forces against a helpless people. At the same time, Egypt supports the right of all people whose land has been occupied by force to defend their territory with all means including armed force.

*AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that terrorism, be it political or even economic, will never deter the Arab people. They are aware of their rights and abide by their historic stand. Arab differences, the paper adds, will not last forever and the current restrictions imposed on the movements of the Arab people will not continue. The paper asserts that regardless of Arab differences, Egypt will neither protect aggression nor will it cover up any violation of the sovereignty of any Arab state.

#### **Military Cooperation Discussed With Romania's Oprea**

*NC270948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, held a meeting in his office today with Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister. The Romanian ambassador in Cairo, Ion Cozma, was also present. The session included a discussion of ways to strengthen Egyptian-Romanian military cooperation. The Romanian official arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 4-day visit.



**President Husayn Receives William Clark***JN250952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0942 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received William Clark, former U.S. national security adviser. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary attended.

**Minister Refutes Iranian Claims on Oil Exports***JN281200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has refuted the Iranian rulers' false claims that the reduction of Iranian oil exports by half was meant to improve the situation on the world oil market. The minister told INA today the Iranian regime's lies are aimed at distracting attention from the devastating strike that the Iraqi Air Force dealt to the oil complex that feeds Khark Island in the Ganaveh area, rendering oil exporting from Khark impossible.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and Petroleum Minister Golam Aqazadeh made statements following Iraq's strike last Thursday in which they pointed out that the Iranian regime had intended to reduce its exports by half and for 10 days [as received] under the pretext of improving the world oil market situation. Al-'Uraybi wondered if these 10 days would be enough to tackle the crisis in the world market, as the Iranian regime claims. He asked the Iranian rulers to reduce their oil production until the situation in the world oil market has improved and not try to hide the destruction inflicted on their oil installations. The minister recalled the Iranian regime's acts of sabotage against the oil market in general, particularly against the OPEC states — acts which gravely harmed OPEC and the OPEC states and disrupted the market situation.

**Spokesman Denies Chemical Weapons Used in Iran***JN272123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi military spokesman in a statement to INA this evening denied Iranian claims that the Iraqi Air Force has struck the ('Ayn Kvosh) area with chemical weapons. The spokesman said that these claims are part of the lies the Iranian rulers have become accustomed to telling every time they experience difficulty on the battlefield and every time they prepare for a new aggression. These claims are also an attempt to divert attention from their raids against residential areas in Iraq. The spokesman added that this slander does not deceive anyone, whether in or out of Iran. We challenge the Iranian rulers to substantiate their claims by producing convincing evidence, and the ('Ayn Kvosh) area was not even struck with ordinary bombs on Monday.

The spokesman said that the Iranian rulers must stop deceiving the Iranian people by telling empty lies and show concern for their people by accepting peace instead of repeating stupid lies which cannot be accepted by any logic or reason.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying: We know exactly the real purport of these statements and the designs they

imply. The Iranian rulers try through their lies to pave the way for a foolhardy adventure. However, we strongly warn them in clear language that any such adventure will be nipped in the bud by Iraq and that it will result in certain catastrophe for them.

**Reportage on Continuing War With Iran****Iranian Planes 'Confronted'***JN271052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An authorized Iraqi military source said that two Iranian planes attempted to bomb residential areas in the 'Aqrah district, northern Iraq, at 1017 [071 / GMT] today. The source told INA that the Iraqi ground defences confronted the two planes and forced them to flee without realizing their objective.

**Communique No 2,096***JN261729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,096 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of men who believe in their sacred cause and defend the dignity and honor of their chaste land, the heroic Iraqis confront the remnants of savagery and aggression in all battlefronts with the determination to completely annihilate any enemy force that ventures to cross our impregnable border. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave eagles, who are known for their high competence and creative powers, continue to chase the enemy in the camps, battlefronts, and any other place from which it threatens the security and safety of our territories in order to damage and destroy enemy equipment and inflict death on its remnants. In implementation of this policy, our Air Force planes today carried out the following missions:

a. At 1500 [1200 GMT] today, the planes of our gigantic Air Force raided Banah camp, damaging and destroying enemy equipment and killing its personnel.

b. At the same time, our planes launched destructive raids on Khanah camp, scoring effective hits and inflicting losses in personnel and equipment.

c. Again at the same time, our planes circled over Musk camp and poured their bombs on enemy equipment and personnel, leaving the camp ablaze. Having performed their duty, our eagles returned to their bases safely in God's care.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units in the various operational sectors engaged enemy positions and weapons, inflicting the following losses:



a. One tank, one mortar, and two infantry positions were destroyed and one raft was damaged in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

b. One enemy excavator was damaged, one ammunition dump was set on fire, one infantry position and one 81-mm mortar were destroyed, and several enemy soldiers were killed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. Four enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. The forces of the criminal enemy shelled Mandali and Bay-yarah with long-range artillery.

4. A number of Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

5. Two enemy planes tried to cross our international border in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps. Our ground defenses confronted them and forced them to flee without achieving their objectives.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 January 1986

#### Communique No 2,097

*JN271824 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,097 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 January 1986]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Birds of prey, follow us to the battlefield. Our heroic Armed Forces continue to sow destruction among enemy remnants and on their material resources, promising our people and their great leader that they will ignite a big fire that will burn and destroy all the forces that the suspect Iranian rulers dispatch to the battlefield, and make these despot rulers face the dark future they deserve. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The devastating planes of our powerful Air Force launched a series of intensive raids on enemy remnants and the following camps, destroying enemy facilities, command centers, ammunition and weapons depots, killing enemy remnants, and leaving columns of smoke billowing from enemy targets:

a. At 1200 today, squadrons of our Air Force planes launched a devastating raid on the Robat camp.

b. At the same time, other squadrons were raiding and destroying the Sardahst camp.

c. At the same time, other squadrons were dropping their balls of fire on the Khomeyniites in the Marivan camp.

d. At the same time, other planes finished off the remnants and equipment in Jaldian camp.

e. At various times today, squadrons of our giant Air Force planes carried out many destructive raids against enemy remnants, positions, and military hardware in the areas opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors in 129 combat missions during which they sowed death and destruction among enemy ranks.

f. At 1640 today, our daring planes carried out a devastating raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring a direct and effective hit.

g. At the same time, other Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on the vessel used for laying pipes between the Ganaveh complex and Khark Island, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

After carrying out their missions, our splendid eagles, whose courage, skill, and determination are known to the whole world, returned carrying the good tidings of victory to their people and fulfilling their pledge before God and their leader. Blessed be God, our supporter at all times. Blessed be your hands, o heroic Air Force eagles. We tell the Iranian rulers: This is the way to carry out strikes and not by sending one or two frustrated planes to strike at an isolated and remote peasant village. Great men perform great deeds.

2. A heroic patrol belonging to our courageous formations in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's land, pounced on an enemy group and with rare courage during which the intrepidity of the Iraqi fighter was manifested, wiped out the enemy group, killing all its members, and captured two boats and several weapons and military hardware. Our patrol returned with its booty to its positions safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

3. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one antiaircraft gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. At 0200 [2300 GMT on 26 January] today, two enemy planes raided (Bladian) village in the Al-Siddiq district in the Irbil Governorate. As a result of this raid, 6 civilians were martyred, including 4 women, 1 child, and 1 man; 21 civilians were wounded, including 8 women and 9 children; 4 houses were demolished, and 12 houses were damaged.

The Iranian regime's continuing attacks against civilian areas will not go unpunished by Iraq. With these crimes, the Iranian rulers show their impotence in confronting Iraq on the battlefield and reveal through these vile acts the hatred and evil designs their sick minds harbor against our people. Iraq will continue to exercise its legitimate right of retaliation to protect its citizens, using its overwhelming superiority over Iran. The responsibility for tragedies that have taken place or are taking place in Iran will be shouldered by the Iranian rulers as a result of their foolhardy policies. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs, and we wish our wounded a speedy recovery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 January 1986

**Prime Minister, 'Arafat Lead Discussions on Peace***JN272017 Amman Television Service in English  
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Jordanian and Palestinian officials led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a 3-hour meeting at the Prime Ministry this evening. The two sides discussed peace efforts through an international peace conference devoted to solve the Middle East crisis and to be attended by the five permanent member states of the Security Council, and involving all parties to the conflict including the PLO. The two sides reviewed various dimensions and means to make the proposed conference a success.

**Round of Talks End***JN271926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT  
27 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman. — The Jordanian and Palestinian sides ended a round of talks at the prime minister's office this evening. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office this evening. Following the meeting, the two sides held an expanded meeting. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i headed the Jordanian side, which was made up of Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Occupied Territories Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an, and Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the general intelligence department. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat headed the Palestinian side, which was made up of Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, PLO Executive Committee Members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, Muhammad Milhim, and Eliya Khuri; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat and member of Fatah Central Committee.

**No 'Breakthrough' Reported***JN280920 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
28 Jan 85 pp 1, 4*

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpt] Amman — Talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued for the second day on Monday with no signs of a breakthrough that could push the Middle East peace process forward.

A statement issued by PETRA, the Jordanian News Agency, said a three-hour meeting by the Jordanian-Palestinian sides headed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Yasir 'Arafat respectively discussed efforts to convene an international conference on the Mideast attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. "The two sides reviewed the various dimensions of the (proposed) conference and the prerequisites for its success," PETRA said.

Jordanian officials indicated that there has been no decisive result from the talks between the two sides yet. They said the talks were expected to continue through Tuesday.

His Majesty King Husayn visited the Prime Ministry shortly before Mr. al-Rifa'i's talks with Mr. 'Arafat started, but PETRA, which reported the visit, did not say what was discussed between the king and the prime minister.

In other developments on Monday, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Mr. 'Arafat held separate talks with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Aleksandr Zinchuk, and the talks were expected to have focused on the current Mideast situation and the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian consultations.

Mr. 'Arafat and a high-powered PLO delegation held two rounds of talks with the king on Sunday after the PLO chairman's arrival here on Saturday.

In those two rounds of talks, according to the Jordanian officials, the king and Mr. 'Arafat discussed issues in general terms and did not go into specifics. In Monday's talks, however, specific points concerning the Middle East peace process were discussed at length, as the official statement indicated.

The two key issues that are holding up the convening of an international conference are the PLO's position on U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and Palestinian representation in the suggested conference and the form and function of the conference.

The U.S., which has agreed in principle to the idea of convening an international conference, insists that the PLO accept 242 and 338 before it is allowed to take part in the conference.

In the Amman talks the PLO appeared to be seeking a compromise agreement which could ensure the continuation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves activated by the Feb. 11 agreement to find a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

The "compromise formula" that the PLO was seeking, according to a senior PLO official, would incorporate Resolutions 242 and 338 with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the context of a confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state. The PLO official said the new formula "will not replace the Feb. 11 agreement but will be based on it."

The Feb. 11 accord stipulates that any peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem should be based on all U.N. resolutions pertinent to the Middle East conflict but does not single out 242 and 338.

The PLO refuses to accept the two key resolutions on their own as the basis for peace talks because of their failure to address the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood. The current position of the PLO, according to the senior PLO official, is that the organisation would accept 242 and 338 only in return for guarantees of U.S. and Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood within a confederation with Jordan and PLO participation in peace talks under the proposed international conference.

The PLO said on Monday that it will only accept an international peace conference with binding arbitration power.

"We do not want a peace conference with no binding arbitration powers and which will serve as a mere mediation forum," the PLO official said.

#### 'Arafat Chairs 'Expanded' Palestinian Meeting

JN270850 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[By Therese Haddad]

[Text] Amman — SAWT AL-SHA'B — Amman yesterday witnessed a series of intensive political contacts aimed at discussing current developments in the region, as well as the political move toward a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On the sidelines of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks headed by His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, 'Arafat chaired an expanded Palestinian meeting which discussed the current situation and the results of current contacts with the various sides involved in the region's crisis in order to crystalize a unified Palestinian position.

Well-informed sources have pointed out that discussions dealt with the stands of the United States and the Soviet Union toward the peace process in the Middle East, as well as aspects and prospects of the political situation.

The sources also indicated that the Jordanian-Palestinian contacts revolved around a number of ideas resulting from His Majesty King Husayn's recent contacts in London with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, and Murphy's assistant, who is currently in Amman.

The sources added that talks dealt with the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in light of the U.S. position toward a peaceful settlement and procedures preceding the convocation of an international conference for peace with the participation of all parties, including the PLO.

#### 'Unofficial' U.S.-Jordan-PLO 'Consultations'

JN271241 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian-Palestinian talks will continue in Amman today. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat are expected to preside over an expanded meeting of senior Jordanian and Palestinian officials this afternoon. The meeting will deal with various aspects of bilateral relations and the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves.

Yesterday, 'Arafat held a closed meeting with King Husayn

during which the king informed him of his talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in London last week.

Observers note that the Amman talks have assumed the nature of unofficial Jordanian-U.S.-Palestinian consultations because of the presence of two important U.S. envoys in the Jordanian capital: Roscoe Suddarth and Wat Cluverius.

Last October, Wat Cluverius was appointed special adviser to Richard Murphy for issues related to U.S. efforts to activate the Middle East peace process. Informed Palestinian circles do not rule out the possibility that Jordan might exert intensive efforts, which may be the last, to bring the views of the PLO and the U.S. Administration closer together.

#### Foreign Minister al-Masri Meets USSR Ambassador

JN271438 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1418 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 27 Jan (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received the USSR ambassador in Amman in his office at noon today. During the meeting they discussed several international issues, particularly the current developments in the region, in addition to bilateral relations.

#### Al-Lawzi Confers With USSR, GDR Ambassadors

JN261529 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT  
26 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 26 Jan (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk in his office at noon today. They reviewed the Soviet parliament's statement about the UN resolution on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. During the meeting the Senate president stressed Jordan's belief in a just, comprehensive peace that serves the causes of nations and peoples, and that achieves cooperation and contributes to the creation of progress and culture. He explained Jordan's policy under His Majesty King Husayn which is aimed at attaining peace in the Middle East and based on the need for the removal of the Israeli occupation and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost among them Arab Jerusalem, and including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan, and southern Lebanon; as well as stopping Israel's policy of settlements and putting an end to the inhuman Israeli practices. He called on the big powers, in accordance with their international responsibility, to exert practical efforts to achieve a peace that is based on guaranteeing the security, interests, and safety of all peace-loving peoples, particularly in the Middle East, considering the Palestine question the core of the conflict in international, cultural, and human terms.

Afterward, Al-Lawzi received (Wolfgang Grabowski), the GDR ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, and discussed with him all aspects of Jordanian-GDR relations and fields of bilateral cooperation.



**Former Presidents Meet Al-Jumayyil***NC271028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Former President Charles Hilu left for Zgharta at noon today for talks with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. This came in the wake of a meeting held this morning between President Amin al-Jumayyil and former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Hilu to discuss recent developments.

**Hilu Meets Franjiyah, Comments***NC271637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Following his meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta at noon today, former President Charles Hilu said that he had asked Franjiyah to use every means at his disposal to approach all the Lebanese parties and the fraternal Syrians. Such efforts, which will undoubtedly be fruitful, could lead to salvation.

Replying to a question, Hilu said: President Franjiyah was responsive and I expect tangible results from him. Hilu expressed his readiness to meet with Franjiyah in Zgharta, Smar Jubayl, and Al-Kaslik.

Regarding the Bkirki conference, Hilu said: The meeting was extremely positive. The conferees were favorably disposed to all the communities, to the Arab option, and, particularly, to cooperation with fraternal Syria.

Earlier, former President Hilu visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in B'abda Palace. Finance Minister Camille Sham'un was present at the meeting, at which the new developments, the tripartite agreement, and the statement issued by the Maronite conference in Bkirki were discussed.

After the meeting, Hilu called on everyone to put Lebanon's interests first. He expressed a certain optimism following last Saturday's Bkirki Maronite conference.

**Franjiyah Calls For Al-Jumayyil's Resignation***NC281223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] At a news conference today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah called upon the president of the Republic to submit his resignation immediately. He stressed that this resignation is the only way to achieve the salvation of Lebanon. If it is not forthcoming, all possible methods will be used to this end, he added.

Franjiyah noted that the achievement of this goal requires the cooperation of everyone. He said: We call upon all political, economic, social, and trade union officials to join us in the process of rescuing our homeland.

Franjiyah said that the Bkirki statement is a good basis for negotiations, except for article four. He noted that he consents

to former president Charles Hilu's wishes [that Franjiyah serve as a mediator with Damascus], but that he must first know just what issues former President Hilu and others want to negotiate with sisterly Syria.

Asked about the president's call for a Cabinet meeting [to discuss the Damascus accord], Franjiyah said: This is merely a delaying tactic, and, as such, is unconstitutional and illegal.

**Soviet Charge Silent on Support for Al-Jumayyil***NC281211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Beirut, visited Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, today. During their 45-minute meeting, the two reviewed Soviet-Lebanese relations in light of the talks held by Ambassador Al-Turk during his latest visit to the Soviet Union.

Afterward, Suslikov said only that they discussed Ambassador Al-Turk's visit to Moscow. Asked about the Soviet Government's stand on the situation in Lebanon, Suslikov said: "I think that this question is ambiguous and cannot be answered in a word or two." He also refrained from replying to a question about his country's support for President Al-Jumayyil, saying that this would be deemed direct intervention in Lebanese affairs.

**Amal Renews Call for Al-Jumayyil Resignation***NC271733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal movement Political Bureau, said today that no solution is possible unless the president of the Republic abdicates power. Many Lebanese people, including some politicians, believe the presidency to be the country's sole lawful authority. They view the president as an incarnation of the state's power and equate the survival of this power with the political survival of the president himself, Haydar added.

It must be understood, Haydar said, that the power of the state stems from the power of its institutions. It is a concept that takes into account the functions performed by policeman as well as the activities of the legislature, the judiciary, the executive branches, and the nongovernmental institutions that abide by the Constitution. According to this point of view, the lawful power of the state is now totally absent; we must establish it once again. This is why we have supported the tripartite agreement, Haydar affirmed. We had hoped that this agreement would restore the power of the state and promote peace, conciliation, and justice.

**Presidential Letter Asks Chamber Discuss Agreement***NC271549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Circles within the Presidential Palace have prepared the text of a letter in which President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil



has asked Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni to refer the tripartite agreement to the Chamber for discussion. The letter is to be delivered tomorrow.

Chamber Speaker al-Husayni explained today that he has not yet received anything from the president's office concerning the tripartite agreement. He affirmed that the Chamber would spare no effort to adopt the correct stand. He called on the parties concerned to concentrate on the positive aspects of the statement issued at the Bkirki conference and for action to implement the slogan: The homeland's interests are above all else.

The Chamber speaker affirmed that the principle of coexistence together with Lebanon's unity constitute the basis for any sound action.

**Clandestine: Al-Jumayyil To Withhold Letter**  
*NC280730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*  
 0545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Joseph Juraysati, director general of the Presidential Palace, is expected to inform Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today that President Amin al-Jumayyil would like to have the tripartite agreement discussed in the Chamber. This follows the decision by Prime Minister Karami and Ministers al-Huss, 'Usayran, Birri, Junblatt, and Skaf to boycott yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Their action led to the derailing of the extraordinary session that President al-Jumayyil had been seeking.

It was learned from sources at the Presidential Palace this morning that President al-Jumayyil has disregarded the decision to send a written invitation to the Chamber of Deputies after studying the legal and constitutional aspects of the issue. However, these sources emphasized that Judge Juraysati will inform Speaker al-Husayni of the president's wish to have the Chamber of Deputies meet and to have 10 of its members prepare and sign a proposal to discuss the accord.

**Defense Minister Comments on Tripartite Agreement**  
*NC271622 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today chaired a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee in the presence of Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, high-ranking military commanders, Syrian observers, and committee members. Following the meeting, the prime minister said that the military, political, economic, and social aspects of the current situation in the country had been discussed.

Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran expressed his belief that the present crisis can be resolved by one of two methods: Either resorting to reason or by relying on the fact that those who have escalated matters know how to restore things to normal.

Concerning his view on the future security and political phase in his capacity as defense minister, 'Adil 'Usayran said that the

Defense Ministry is prepared to preserve Lebanon's security both internally and externally.

Regarding the fate of the tripartite agreement, 'Adil 'Usayran stated: We must proceed and implement it. If it is not implemented, then the entire country will be in danger.

**Franjiyah Critical**  
*NC271900 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1715 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement that will appear in *AL-SAYYAD* magazine, former president Franjiyah affirmed that before the tripartite agreement can be supported, it must be referred to the Chamber of Deputies. Franjiyah added: We must give our blessing to any decision by the Chamber of Deputies and, likewise, we must reject whatever the Chamber rejects. If the Chamber rejects the agreement, this means that the Lebanese people also reject it. The Chamber, whether we like it or not, is the sole representative of the Lebanese people.

Former President Franjiyah went on to say that certain provisions in the agreement are damaging to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. It would appear that those who drew up these provisions are ignorant of Lebanese reality. One example of these shortcomings is the fact that the president of the Republic would not be entitled to vote in the Cabinet. He added that he also rejected other points, such as three-way power sharing. He said: Is it possible for me to forego my rights in this particular situation? Certainly not. The Maronites represent 30 percent of the deputies. Therefore, if we are to accept 41 percent of the Christian share, our representation in the Chamber becomes 20.5 percent. Others, Franjiyah said, had 19 percent of deputies, and now they are to have 41 percent. Why should they be preferred over us? Again, others had 25 percent, and now they are to have 41 percent. Why should they be preferred over us?

Franjiyah pointed out that the most important part of the agreement is that which deals with putting an end to the state of war. He expressed the view that the agreement might constitute a working document to be presented both to the Christians and to the Muslims at their conferences. When the two sides issue their statements it will become necessary to hold a national conference in Damascus. All those elements that the two sides might agree upon would immediately be enforced. Those points on which they might differ would be referred to Syrian President al-Asad for arbitration.

Franjiyah expressed his readiness to discuss the agreement with Syria on behalf of the Christians, if he should be so authorized by Bkirki.

Asked whether he will grasp the hand extended to him by the Lebanese Forces, Franjiyah said that if this hand is sincerely offered then we will respond, but, if they say one thing and do another this will leave several big question marks.

**Speaker al-Husayni Meets With Premier, Comments**

NC272109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his home this evening. They discussed the new political and security developments. After the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour, Speaker al-Husayni said: "Conditions are difficult, very difficult. We must step up our contacts and consultations. It is only natural that we should have frequent discussions with his excellency Prime Minister Karami."

On President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's decision to refer the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, Speaker al-Husayni said: "I have not been notified of anything."

He was asked: "If you received a written message asking you to refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, what would your position be?" The speaker replied: "Should the situation arise, we will react accordingly."

In response to a question on the fate of the tripartite agreement, the speaker said: "The tripartite agreement is a historic opportunity to rescue the country from its present situation. It is known that the tragic events that have taken place have affected the march. However, the tripartite agreement remains the way to salvation. It is the only prospect open to us."

**Chamber's Term of Office Extended to 1988**

NC281247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies held a session under the chairmanship of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today. A total of 50 deputies attended the session, in addition to Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, and Minister Victor Qasir.

The Chamber approved 11 ordinary issues and bills on the agenda. In addition, it approved a high priority bill signed by 42 deputies calling for the extension of its term of office to 31 December 1988. It also approved a high priority bill empowering the prime minister, the minister of labor, and the minister of finance to raise salaries and wages for both the public and private sectors. Finally, it approved a high priority bill extending the employment of temporary employees in the Ministry of Information.

**'Extraordinary' House Session To Open 1 February**

NC271045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Ihsan Abu Khalil, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies, received Decree 2,972 today regarding the convening of an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies from 1 February to 17 March 1986, inclusive. The following agenda has been set for the session:

The 1986 draft budget; bills that have been referred to the Chamber of Deputies and those that will be; and other bills, proposals, and texts that the Chamber of Deputies Bureau will decide to submit to the House after study by the appropriate parliamentary committees.

**Phalangists Welcome Bkirki Conference Statement**

NC271652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1615 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and Central Council have welcomed the statement that was issued by the Maronite conference in Bkirki. They expressed the hope that this statement would represent the first step along the road of unifying Lebanese stands and ranks.

**Ja'ja' on Reason for 15 Jan Incidents**

NC241350 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1145 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In an interview with *AL-MASIRAH* magazine, Dr Samir Ja'ja' declared: "We were compelled to carry out the 15 January operation in order to return to the aims of the 12 April movement. He said: "We carried out the uprising to unite the Christians, reinstate their freedom of decision, and draw up a strategy to end their sufferings. The result was that our travelling companion [Elie Hubayqah] divided the Christians further, removed their freedom of decision, and confused the security situation with the slogan: 'The Christian community's security comes before every other consideration.'"

Dr Ja'ja' went on: "In the event, our partner [Hubayqah] caused a division in the Lebanese Forces by insisting on building a second military force, which would be under his control."

Responding to a question, Dr Ja'ja' said: "The unification of our military forces is not a mere possibility. It has become an established fact. It is natural that every citizen should possess arms in a country living in our conditions. What is important is that the use of these arms should be controlled. We have started to do this by setting up a large military force consisting of one battalion. Patrols of this force have begun to deploy in all areas."

Dr Ja'ja' added: "Those whom this puts at a disadvantage began trying to obstruct this march. They committed the Furn al-Shubbak crime, where they detonated a booby-trapped car to kill innocent people. Those who want a confrontation should leave innocent citizens alone and challenge those concerned directly and face to face. They are cowards, otherwise they would have not put the car in a place crowded with defenseless citizens."

**To Make Efforts With Syria**

NC261327 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1145 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with foreign journalists today, Dr Samir Ja'ja' said: "We will make every effort for peace with the Syrians and all the Lebanese parties. However, the viewpoints of

each party must be taken into consideration. Otherwise, there will not be peace, but the hegemony of one party.

Ja'ja' expressed the conviction that the Syrian Army will not attack the Christian areas in the north, the upper Al-Matn, or elsewhere. He indicated that relations with Syria are not as bad as portrayed or imagined by some people.

Dr Ja'ja' stressed that he does not oppose the current activities of Elie Hubayqah if they remain strictly political. Everyone is free to hold meetings.

On the tripartite agreement, Dr Ja'ja' said: The amendments that must be introduced need a lot of work. In addition, there must be new consultations to reach areas of agreement. He indicated that several major points in the accord need to be discussed.

Dr Ja'ja' expressed the belief that Syria is not trying to impose a specific leader on the Maronites by force. To do so would be impossible.

Asked whether Syria will agree to initiate a dialogue with the Lebanese Forces' current leadership, he replied: Why not?

Dr Ja'ja' stressed that the Lebanese Forces is not trying to monopolize the leadership of the Christian community. They are just a branch of this leadership. We are trying to establish a kind of political balance among the various Christian factions.

Dr Ja'ja' said that a committee representing all the Christian establishments would be qualified to start a dialogue with Syria. He pointed out that all neighboring states have special relations, and named France and Belgium as an example.

Answering a question on whether the Lebanese Forces will begin contacts with the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party, Dr Ja'ja' said: Certainly, we will take all the necessary steps to reach peace based on mutual understanding.

**Prime Minister on Cost of Living, Price Control**  
*NC271450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the weekly meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 27 January — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee discussed the military, political, economic, and social aspects of our national situation on the grounds that what is currently happening to our people is the primary concern of all officials and the public. For this reason, everyone is interested in what is going on, and they are looking for useful solutions that will save us as soon as possible. Time is no longer a contributing factor in the search for a settlement. We must be ready to implement such solutions with the necessary speed. All of us feel the effects of the high cost of living, which is rising on a daily basis, and the inability to exercise responsibility, which would lead to the application of controls and

a stop to this aggravating spiral. Thus, we decided to form a group, which will include the members of the Security Committee, in order to combat fraud, fight the rise in prices, and protect the consumer. The committee will bear primary responsibility for this task. Therefore, we will ask all concerned to do this job.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you took a stand after President al-Jumayyil's call yesterday for a Cabinet meeting. Now that you have boycotted, or rather rejected this appeal, what is your view of our political future?

[Karami] I do not wish to comment on such subjects. However, we will define our position as things develop. I expressed my position yesterday and I repeat it again today. Thank you.

**UN's Urquhart, Aime Arrive in Tyre, Meet Officials**  
*NC251233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrived in Tyre at 1000 today accompanied by his assistant, Jean-Claude Aime. They were received by Tyre District Officer Ghassan Haydar; Dawud Dawud, Amal movement's official in the south; 'Abd al-Majid Salih, Amal movement's Political Bureau member; and Major 'Ali Bahsun, gendarmerie commander in Tyre. Urquhart and his delegation toured Tyre's archeological sites. They then held a meeting with Tyre functionaries.

During the meeting, Dawud Dawud spoke. He welcomed Urquhart in the great city of Tyre and expressed hope that the United Nations, represented by Urquhart, will enforce Resolution 425.

**Organization Refuses To Negotiate Release of Jews**  
*NC240954 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 23 Jan 86 p 5*

[Text] Beate Klarsfeld, the German woman who came to Lebanon seeking the release of five Jewish kidnappers, has responded to the report in yesterday's *AL-NAHAR* on the anonymous caller who telephoned, claiming to represent "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth."

Klarsfeld said that she is asking the organization to give the Lebanese media more information about the hostages to enable her to follow up the matter of the eight persons abducted in Kafr Hunah.

Meanwhile, "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth" sent the following statement to *AL-NAHAR* last night: "In the name of Almighty God. To adopt a stand is to take up arms; to negotiate is to recognize.

"The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth assures its people that it will painstakingly seek to release all the strugglers held by the Israeli enemy and its traitorous agents. We shall also seek to discover the fate of every struggler, man or woman, abducted by the enemy and its agents. We regard this as our sacred responsibility.

"The organization also categorically denies the reports concerning it in the 22 January papers. The organization affirms that it will not negotiate with Beate Klarsfeld and that any attempt to free the imprisoned Jewish spies before the release of all the strugglers held in Al-Khiyam prison will be futile. We hold the terrorist league known as the Israeli Government responsible for the fate of the strugglers and confirm that the spies will be executed in public if the enemy procrastinates in releasing our strugglers and continues the barbaric shelling of our struggling villages. Forewarned is forearmed.

"[Signed] The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth."

#### **Al-Jumayyil Allegedly Wounded During Operations**

*NC241416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Western diplomatic sources in Beirut have confirmed to the Voice of the Mountain radio that the Bikfayya Somoza was wounded in the hand on 16 January. He was supervising his army's attacks in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah at the time, and gave instructions to shell the nationalist positions and lines in the Duhur Shuwayr area.

#### **Mountain, Al-Matn Fronts Reported 'Calm'**

*NC241518 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The security situation on the mountain combat lines has been calm since a cease-fire arranged by the Security Committee took effect at 1425 today. No significant security developments were reported on the northern Al-Matn front this afternoon.

#### **Al-Matn Villagers Seek Withdrawal of Gunmen**

*NC241759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] There was a new development today in upper Al-Matn. A number of officials and prominent citizens from the villages of

Al-Khinsharah, Bulynya, Duhur al-Shuwayr, Al-Muruj, and its outlying areas met today with Brigadier General Hashim, the commander of the Syrian forces. They demanded the withdrawal of the leftist parties' alien (al-ghuraba') gunmen, and also asked that they remove their artillery from residential areas. They told the general about the inhuman practices of these gunmen, and demanded firmness in restoring sole responsibility for security to the Syrians.

#### **Lebanese Planes Fly Over 'Nationalist' Positions**

*NC241812 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] A guarded calm, marred by occasional machinegun fire, again prevails along the mountain combat lines. This followed acts of aggression by the Army against the nationalist areas. At 1720, the factional Army violated a cease-fire agreement reached at 1400 today. It fired heavy machineguns at Ra's al-Jabal, Shwit, and Al-Zahhar from positions in Al-Khazzanat and 'Arayya. Warplanes belonging to the Bikfayya Somoza flew over nationalist areas in Dahr al-Wahsh.

#### **Army Repulses 'Leftist' Advance in Al-Matn**

*NC241930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] At around 2055 today, leftist gunmen attempted to advance toward Tamraz Hill in the upper Al-Matn. They paved the way for this with an artillery barrage directed at Bikfayya, Al-Dawwar, and the surrounding areas. The Lebanese Army repulsed the assault and scored hits among the ranks of the attackers.



**U.S. Maneuvers Off Libya Termed 'Rude Warning'**

JN241312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has escalated its military threats against the Libyan Jamahiriya by announcing the beginning of naval military maneuvers off the Libyan coast which will continue until the end of this month. Some 15 ships will take part in these maneuvers, including the two aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga*. The announcement of these maneuvers was coupled with a rude warning to the Mediterranean states. The U.S. spokesman said: We want to remind them that we are here. He was alluding to Libya and its progressive, patriotic regime.

The new U.S. show of force in the Mediterranean follows U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead's failure to force the Western European states to take collective measures against the Jamahiriya. This failure promoted the U.S. official to issue the cries of war from Brussels by announcing that the United States will take military measures against what he called terrorism in the Middle East. At the same time, U.S. Vice President George Bush issued hysterical threats against the Jamahiriya, using rude, illogical phrases that will only contribute to escalating U.S. terrorism against the Arab nation. These threats gave the green light to military provocations in the form of naval maneuvers, indicating that an act of military aggression is being implemented.

By escalating tension in the region and by pushing the situation to the point of explosion, the United States is flouting world public opinion and holding in contempt its denunciation of the U.S. policy of aggression. Even the U.S. European allies were not satisfied with their failure to participate in the premeditated U.S. aggression, but have in one form or another criticized the U.S. measures, considering them impractical, representing a form of state terrorism that is being carried out under the pretext of fighting terrorism. This means that the United States, which is engaged in preparing for aggression, was not prepared to heed the voice of reason. The United States is lending a deaf ear to all the voices that demand a halt to the sabre-rattling and the beating of the drums of war because a halt would harm the spirit of the U.S. policy, which is based on aggression, on engaging in terrorism, and on attempts to impose hegemony over peoples and strike at the struggles of the freedom movements.

However, the U.S. Administration, while going ahead in imposing its premeditated aggression in coordination with Israel, is ignoring a basic fact: that any aggression against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces will not be an excursion. The results of this aggression will be harmful to forces that kindle the flames of war because the effects of this aggression will reach U.S. interests in the region. The Arab nation and masses have enough revolutionary firmness and struggle experience to remain steadfast in the face of any imperialist-Zionist aggression, to deter this aggression, and to turn the tables on the forces that plan and implement this aggression. In doing so, the Arab nation and masses will depend on their own power and on support and assistance from the forces of freedom, progress, and socialism in the world.

**AL-BATH Commentary**

JN270718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0445 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Text] Gentlemen, under the headline "The United States, Europe, and the Arabs," the newspaper *AL-BATH* says: Even the United States' allies have begun to feel that U.S. military escalation in the Middle East constitutes a real danger to world peace and European interests in particular. It seems that during his European tour, U.S. presidential envoy Whitehead heard talk that the Reagan administration did not like. However, the Europeans had no choice but to express their concern over the new U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Whitehead exerted his utmost to gain any West European support for current U.S. policy represented by the flexing of muscles in Mediterranean waters. However, it is known that the Europeans have their calculations as well, regardless of the alliance between Washington and these states. The Europeans have had bitter experiences in the past with U.S. administrations.

The newspaper adds: The latest of these bitter experiences was the experience of the multinational forces in Lebanon. We do not need to mention what this experience produced for both Europeans and Americans. Now, under various pretexts, the Reagan administration is seeking to push Europeans to get involved in a new unenviable position. Washington said that its concentrations and military maneuvers off the Libyan coast are a reply to the Rome and Vienna operations. The U.S. Administration insists on this position although West European allies are not convinced.

*AL-BATH* adds: Thus, the new aggressive U.S. policy toward our Arab region is not because of the Rome and Vienna operations as Washington claims. In fact, the object of this U.S. military assembly in the Mediterranean is the entire Arab region, and not just the Jamahiriya. Proof of this is the Washington-sponsored intensive diplomatic move represented by the meetings and contacts witnessed by our region and West Europe.

*AL-BATH* points out: The United States, as is known by the entire world, does not hesitate to use any means, including military power, to achieve its objectives. If we link U.S. military escalation in the Mediterranean to the diplomatic move aimed at pushing certain Arab sides to embark on direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy for a separate settlement, that is, the termination of the Palestine question, we would then be convinced that what Washington, Israel, and other sides are preparing for is very serious and far more dangerous than some imagine in our Arab homeland.

It has become clear that the U.S. Administration is determined, as its officials said the day before yesterday, to implement the Reagan plan announced in the summer of 1982. This means that there is a trend to formulate a new deal which is far more dangerous than the Camp David accords.

*AL-BATH* adds: Actually, enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' optimism over the start of direct negotiations with certain sides urges us to reaffirm that the U.S. concentrations and military maneuvers and the repeated Israeli threats against Syria

as well are aimed at the imposition of the U.S.-Israeli solution and, consequently, the imposition of the fait accompli policy on the entire region. Vis-a-vis that we say: There should be a unified Arab position to confront the U.S.-Israeli course. We hope that this position will be achieved before it is too late.

#### **U.S. 'Harassment' in Region Doomed To Failure**

*JN271457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] He who believes that the events taking place in different parts of the Middle East are unplanned and unprogrammed isolated incidents is mistaken. This is because all these events are interlinked and interacting and stem from certain specific plans and strategic objectives and the resistance to these plans and strategic objectives. Regardless of the geographical distances separating these events, the strings pulling these events together are visible, not hidden, and end up in the vaults of the schemers of movements, maneuvers, plots, and wars in Washington and Tel Aviv. They are part of the calculations of these schemers on the basis that what exists between Israel and the United States makes Israel a U.S. tool that is directed against national liberation movements in the region, and also makes U.S. foreign policy a tool for implementing Israeli policy which, in turn, is geared toward serving the general U.S. world strategy against socialism and progressive national liberation movements in the world.

The United States' provocative muscle-flexing off Libya's shores and territorial waters is not isolated from the hostile U.S. moves against national accord and the national peaceful solution in Lebanon, or the attempts to exploit the regrettable incidents in the PDRY which controls the gateway to the red Sea, or the attempts to persuade certain Arab sides to enter into submissive direct talks with Israel, or the desperate U.S.-Israeli attempts to put pressure on those Arab forces that reject capitulation and firmly defend the Arab right to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to regain the usurped Arab rights.

All that is taking place in the Middle East today falls within the context of U.S. insistence on dominating the entire region and forcing Arab surrender to Israel. Despite all the setbacks and defeats sustained by U.S. policy in the region, the U.S. rulers have not learned their lessons and have not relented in pursuit of their objectives by every means, including pressure, threats, intervention, plotting, maneuvering, and the threat to use force. Here are Richard Murphy's statements to the press revealing the dreams still entertained by the U.S. rulers. Murphy speaks about many changes which, he says, will take place and rearrange conditions in the region. Among other things, he expects Syria to face serious economic problems. He also referred to what he termed the eruptions in Lebanon that surprised Syria, upset its calculations, and weakened its position. The U.S. rulers entertained such dreams on many occasions in the past, but they were no more than mere dreams and hopes that had nothing to do with reality. The United States used all kinds of means in order to achieve them, but to no avail.

Indeed, the region is ready for changes. But these changes will definitely not be the ones expected by the United States. It will be exactly like when Washington dispatched its fleet and forces and the Israeli forces to Lebanon, believing that it could make the changes it hoped for. If the United States thinks that it can harass Syria by putting pressure on it in Lebanon, in the economic field, and through U.S. activities in the region, then it is mistaken and places itself on the path of certain failure. Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is not the country that submits to threats or ultimatums, retreats before muscle-flexing, succumbs when the enemy advances, or fails to make the sacrifices needed for the defense of national and pan-Arab interests. Syria is capable of facing all possibilities competently. It is fully aware of the regional and international balances of power, has confidence in the future, and knows that U.S. imperialism will lose the battle in the region no matter what it does. The Syrian people are ready for all sacrifices. They will not submit to imperialism and Zionism and will not be intimidated by military, political, or economic pressure. As is their custom, the Syrian people will fight the plots and the plotters, foil their actions and moves, and turn the tables against them. Those who dream of changes hostile to the Arabs in the region will find themselves losers in Lebanon, Libya, The PDRY, and everywhere in the region.

#### **Press on Dangers of Israel-Egypt 'Package Deal'**

*JN280823 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0445 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Package Deal and Camp David," *AL-BATH* says: All indications are that something big and serious is about to crystallize in the Israeli-Egyptian relations; that the so-called the political package deal, which was reached by the Egyptian and Zionist regimes and most of whose details have so far remained hidden, has been revealed as an advanced stage of the Camp David agreements by which the Egyptian regime will end its heistation in front of the Egyptian masses and Arab people and completely side with the Zionist enemy as an ally and partner in the various battles which Tel Aviv is experiencing in the region.

The paper adds: Reports are currently circulating about a forthcoming summit between Zionist enemy prime minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian ruler Mubarak, perhaps in a European capital where Peres is making a political tour which observers link with new and fast developing events in the Middle East. This summit will declare the implementation of the package deal that will result in unprecedented Egyptian-Zionist cohesion.

Concluding, the paper says: Realizing such a concept is not the easy task its promoters in Cairo, Tel Aviv, and Washington think it is. It might even be impossible simply because we will resist it, given Syria's stand and its representation of the Arab struggle in the various arenas and among our broad masses in the great Arab homeland. We will resist and foil it because not only does it harm Egypt's security and future, and the security of this or that Arab side in isolation from all the Arabs, but it is also a means of tampering with the future of the entire nation. The future of the

nation cannot be determined by tyrants and traitors but is drawn up by the Arab masses, through their blood, struggle, and martyrs.

On the same subject, *AL-THAWRAH* says: From the beginning, the Egyptian regime has been staking its existence on the Camp David agreements. Its role in the region is within this framework. This regime offers concessions to Israel because it is deeply convinced that its connection with the imperialist-Zionist schemes is indisputable. When this regime tries to infiltrate the Arab arena, it aims at expanding the Camp David circle and marketing the capitulation solutions, which have only one title; namely, liquidating the Palestinian cause.

Concluding, the paper says: It is certain that the great impasse facing the Camp David agreements will prompt the Egyptian people to intensify their national and pan-Arab struggle to get rid of the U.S. and Zionist chains and return Arab Egypt to its correct position of struggle so it will be able to play its responsible role in confronting the comprehensive Zionist threat against the Arab homeland.

#### **Transport Minister Returns From Tunis Meeting**

*JN271311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1215 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — On returning from Tunis, Transport Minister Engineer Yusuf al-Ahmad affirmed that Syria played a key role in meetings of the Council of Arab Transport Ministers within the framework of supporting the Libyan Jamahiriyyah in confronting the imperialist U.S. aggressive onslaught.

In a press statement, the minister said that the work at the conference of Arab transport ministers centered on supporting Libya in confronting aggressive U.S. threats.

The minister led the Syrian delegation to meetings of the Executive Bureau for the Arab transport ministers and to the first session of meetings of the ministerial council which were held in Tunis.

## Further Reportage on Weizman Trip to Egypt, Reaction

### Weizman Presents Draft on Tabah

TA270528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman will meet Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo this morning. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that in the talks various possibilities for a meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president will be examined.

Our political correspondent notes that U.S. sources have recently reported that the internal situation in Egypt is complicated, and therefore President Mubarak cannot publicly meet with Mr Peres at present. The U.S. sources warned Israeli officials not to pressure the Egyptian president.

Our political correspondent has also learned that while in Cairo, 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir presented a draft copy of the arbitral compromise on Tabah. This draft copy was prepared by the legal adviser of one of the ministries who came to London during Mr Peres' stay there in order to consolidate it.

### Weizman, Mubarak Discuss Tabah

TA271301 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT  
27 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak this morning met for a private talk on bilateral relations and peace efforts in the Middle East. Egyptian officials reported that the two extensively discussed the 14-point agreement on the transfer of the Tabah conflict to arbitration. Weizman and Mubarak also discussed the results of Murphy's mission to Europe last week.

### Weizman Reports To Peres

TA272015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] This evening, Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported from Cairo to the prime minister in Bonn on his talks in Egypt. Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that according to the report there was progress in the talks on everything involving relations between Israel and Egypt and the peace process. Minister Weizman is scheduled to return to Israel tonight. Tomorrow morning he will give a detailed report to the prime minister and after that, to the Cabinet.

### Weizman Calls Visit 'Fruitful'

HK280320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Jan 28 (AFP) — Israeli Minister without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman returned late on Monday from a 24-hour official Cairo visit which he described as "fruitful without being decisive".

Questioned by reporters at the airport, he said: "We have set neither a date nor a place for a Mubarak-Peres summit, but I am convinced that it will take place."

He said that in two 90-minute conversations, he and President Husni Mubarak had "clarified some problems" and agreed on the need to get on with international arbitration to settle their dispute over Tabah — a pocket-sized enclave on the Sinai Coast, occupied by Israel but claimed by Egypt.

Mr Weizman, whose visit was totally ignored in Tuesday's Egyptian press, said he had stressed to Mr. Mubarak the "bad effect" on Israeli public opinion of the killing last October by an Egyptian soldier of seven Israeli tourists, including four children, at Ra's al-Burqa' in the Sinai.

Mr. Weizman said he told Mr. Mubarak that Jerusalem attached the utmost importance to receiving a full report on the Egyptian enquiry into the shooting.

Last week, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammed Bassiouni said the report would not be given to Israel because such procedure was "contrary to international law".

Mr. Weizman was to discuss his trip to Cairo Tuesday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

He was expected to ask Mr. Shamir to recommend that Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson accept, in place of the enquiry report, the court judgement on Khatir Suleyman, the man responsible for shooting the Israelis, who was later found dead in his prison cell.

Mr. Weizman's visit to Cairo was treated with maximum discretion by the authorities and the press.

There was not a line about the visit in Cairo papers Tuesday morning. The only allusion to Egyptian-Israeli relations was in an article published by the semi-official daily *AL-AHRAM* on the proposed arbitration on Tabah.

The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA) on Monday reported Mr. Weizman's departure after meeting Mr. Mubarak in a four-line dispatch. The agency also announced the resumption "next week" of negotiations on Tabah.

### Weizman Returns; No Summit Set

TA280530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cabinet Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned home from Cairo late last night without a firm date for a summit meeting between Egyptian President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. At Ben-Gurion Airport, Weizman told reporters he had explained the importance of a summit in his meetings with Mubarak.

Weizman also discussed the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident in which seven Israeli tourists were killed in the Sinai desert. Weizman said the verdict in the trial of the soldier who did the



shooting runs 23 pages long, and he will recommend that Israel's ambassador receive the document. Only if it is not sufficient, said Weizman, should Israel ask for a fuller report.

Weizman said he did not cover the terms of reference for arbitration of the Tabah border dispute in his talks in Cairo. This is to be discussed next week when the delegation of directors general meets with Egyptian officials.

#### Morning Press Comments

TA280727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0430 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that relations between Israel and Egypt are at a dangerous crossroads, and urgent action is needed to prevent a deterioration. That means a summit meeting between Premier Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak soon. A summit will not by itself magically remove the differences that currently beset Egypt and Israel. But if it is delayed, the differences may widen into an unbridgeable gulf.

*HA'ARETZ* writes that people in Cairo know full well that the 13 January Inner Cabinet resolution is binding on Minister Weizman as well. The Egyptians, presumably, realistically believe that he has no chance of obtaining the Inner Cabinet's support for arrangements that will give Israel less than what the Inner Cabinet resolution outlined as conditions for Israeli consent to arbitration over Tabah. Mr Weizman may think that Israel has missed some chance to warm up the cold peace, but since his own power and that of the Alignment were insufficient to take advantage of the opportunities because the voters forced them into a coalition with the Likud, there is presently no alternative but to pursue the course which led to the Inner Cabinet decision 2 weeks ago. Thus, a summit between the leaders is desirable, but it will not shorten the way to a full and precise arbitral compromise.

*HATZOFÉ* says that some of the ministers operated on the basis of the information they received from Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, which was soon discovered to be far from reality. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Shamir consented to allow Mr Weizman and Mr Tamir to make their trips, assuming that if Weizman should succeed, Shamir himself would be crowned with success, while if Weizman should fail, this would be regarded as his own fault. It is doubtful whether what the paper calls Mr Weizman's naughty behavior, which sometimes broke all restrictions and boundaries during Al-Sadat's era, could also lead to positive results in the age of Mubarak, as circumstances have changed.

*'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that the mission of extricating Mr Peres from his catch-22 situation will not be achieved by foreigners: the Egyptians, the West Europeans, or the Americans. It would be a mistake to wait for Mubarak, Husayn, Reagan, or anyone else to make decisions, apply pressure that will work to the benefit of the Labor Party and to the Likud's unbearable detriment, and at the same time satisfy the majority of the Israeli

public. Salvation will not come from summit meetings; it can only come from courageous decisions by the prime minister.

#### Midday Press Questions Trip

TA280919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Both papers deal with 'Ezer Weizman's controversial trip to Cairo. *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* says that the trip to Cairo, which has already been dubbed the salvation trip, raises some questions. First, why is a minister without portfolio, rather than the prime minister or the vice prime minister who is also the foreign minister, the savior of the country? Second, why the surprising exclusion of the Likud ministers from the dangerous game? Third, if it turns out that the mission failed, how will it be possible to call ministers to task for actions which they learned about only from the press?

*MA'ARIV* says that the gist of the problem is not necessarily a meeting between Peres and Mubarak, but rather the implementation of peace. Once negotiations born of goodwill are underway, a solution to most of the difficulties will be found.

#### Shamir on Reason for Trip

TA280539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0505 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Address by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Herut activists in Nes Ziyvona "a few hours before Minister 'Ezer Weizman's aircraft landed" back in Israel on 27 January — recorded]

[Text] The Egyptians said: Let us strike a package deal [last two words in English]: You will pursue the course of arbitration over Tabah, while we will effect complete normalization of relations in the fields of trade, tourism, and culture, and a clampdown on hostile propaganda — everything. This is nothing new, and it stems directly from the peace treaty which the Egyptians are in any case obligated to comply with. But everything has come to a halt due to Tabah.

We received all sorts of written promises and commitments from Egypt, such as: Conciliation will precede arbitration, and all the outstanding issues in our bilateral ties will be settled. But what happened? The impression is that all these things which have happened over the past 12 months were done solely in order to obtain this Israeli decision [the Inner Cabinet resolution on Tabah] without the various additions. And once this was achieved, what did we find out? That this is not a problem between the Alignment and the Likud. 'Ezer Weizman wanted to go to Egypt so that, through his personal charm and magic and thanks to his good ties there, he would be able to make headway and improve relations. I told him: Go ahead. The problem of peace between us and the Arab countries is not a domestic Israeli problem. Anyone who wishes to turn it into an internal matter is being misleading. It is a problem involving us and the Arabs.

**On Territory for Peace**

*TA270544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night addressed the 65th annual convention of WIZO [Women's International Zionist Organization — FBIS] in Tel Aviv. Shamir said that territory in exchange for peace is not a workable formula in the Middle East, and that Egypt bears the burden of responsibility for the entire peace process in the region. Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] In his speech, Mr Shamir outlined a number of the foreign policy guidelines in the coalition agreement: that peace efforts based on the Camp David accords will be sustained; that first priority will be given to expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt; and that Israel seeks an agreement with Jordan and a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs. But he said when dealing with a neighboring country which has been at war with Israel, it is necessary to insure that its commitment to peace be clear-cut and serious.

[Shamir] We have already seen that territory in exchange for peace is not a workable formula. A sincere desire for peace must be shared by both sides, and such a desire can be explored and manifested only through direct and unfettered negotiations.

[Gadot] Israel therefore cannot accept an international peace conference in which the majority of the participants will be enemies of Israel or political adversaries.

[Shamir] Egypt now bears a heavy burden of responsibility for the entire peace process in the region. If the treaty between us and Egypt is a success, it will increase the prospects of extending the peace process to other Arab countries.

[Gadot] On other matters, Shamir said that before long, Israel may have news from Africa, following the renewal of relations with the Ivory Coast. And in conclusion, said that Israel has no evidence that the Soviet Union intends to restore relations with Israel. [end recording]

**Rabin on Importance of Trip**

*TA280731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT  
28 Jan 86*

[Text] Last night, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed Mr Weizman's trip to Egypt and told the participants of the Women's International Zionist Organization, who conferred for their 19th conference, that the question of whether or not Weizman managed to arrange a summit is not the truly important issue:

[Begin Rabin recording — in English] Strengthening of the peace with Egypt should be the first and the foremost priority. If Weizman succeeded to bring about a meeting between Mubarak and Peres is of not great importance. The basic question is to what extent Israel and Egypt will succeed to overcome the stalemate in... [fading into superimposed Hebrew translation] [end recording]

Strengthening peace with Egypt should be the first priority. It is immaterial whether or not Weizman succeeded in bringing about a summit, Minister Rabin said. The question is to what extent Egypt and Israel will succeed in overcoming the stalemate in their relations, and how successful they are in reaching a package deal on the border demarcation, on Tabah, and on the normalization of relations. These are the really important questions.

Minister Rabin also addressed the growing military strength of Syria, and said that it still poses a potential threat of war with Israel. Although its military power cannot compare with ours, its logic is not ours, either.

**Military Source on Syrian Army Training, Missiles**

*TA271519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] A senior military source in the north has reported that over the past year the Syrians have trained their army in a different way than during the previous 4 years. The source told our military correspondent, Shmuel Tal, that the question of whether Syria will reintroduce missiles into Lebanese territory is not important because the most serious threat actually comes from the SAM-2'S, which are positioned on Syrian soil. He said it is clear to the Syrians that Israel can destroy the missiles, but such a destruction would carry a potential for a deterioration. However, in the future situations such as increased terrorist activity from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' will be examined, situations which would require Israel to act and then also be forced to attack the missiles.

**'Source' Warns of Jordanian-Syrian Military Pact**

*TA280912 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 28 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Excerpt] "The rapprochement between Jordan and Syria might end in a military pact," according to a senior military source in the north. He added that the development of relations between Jordan and Syria depends on the political process between Jordan and Israel. However, the Jordanian-Syrian border currently calmer than it was in the past.

**Argentine, Uruguayan Presidents To Visit 'This Year'**

*TA261415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin And Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti will visit Israel this year. This was announced by the head of the Latin America desk at the Foreign Ministry in a meeting with foreign correspondents in Jerusalem.

The Uruguayan president will arrive in Israel in 4 months while the Argentine president will come at a later date this year. It was also announced that the Uruguayan vice president and foreign minister will arrive in Israel as early as next week. This will be the first visit in 10 years of Uruguayan officials at that level.

**Government Asked To Approve Spanish Envoy**  
*TA241735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Spanish Government has announced that it had asked the Israeli Government to approve the appointment of Pedro Lopez Aguirre-bengoa for the post of ambassador. This was reported by a spokesman for the Spanish Government today.

Aguirre-bengoa is 49 years old, and recently served as Spain's ambassador to Greece, and before that was the director of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Middle East and North Africa Division.

**Cabinet Hears Shamir Report, Approves Hadas**  
*TA261058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT*  
 26 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today reported to the Cabinet on Shim'on Peres' talks in Europe. He said that agreement was reached with the Spanish prime minister on bilateral economic cooperation, and pointed out that the Netherlands prime minister promised to continue his efforts on the matter of Soviet Jewry.

The Cabinet today approved the appointment of Shmu'el Hadas as Israel's ambassador to Spain.

The Cabinet also decided that the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs will discuss the fate of Israel shipyards again on Tuesday.

**Fernandez-Ordonez Congratulates Shamir on Ties**  
*TA271014 Tel Aviv HATZOFI in Hebrew 27 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report from Jerusalem by the political affairs correspondent]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez yesterday sent a message to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir congratulating him on the establishment of relations between the two countries.

The message reads: "On the advent of the establishment of relations between our countries, allow me to express my satisfaction, and wish Mr Shamir that the relations will develop and contribute to peace all over the world, and particularly in the Middle East."

In his message, he announced his acceptance of the appointment of Mr Mordekhay 'Amihay as charge d'affaires of the Israeli Embassy in Madrid and his appointment of Juan-Lopez de (Chicheri) as charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Spanish diplomat has served as the head of the Spanish UN representation in Geneva, while his Israeli counterpart has served as Mr Hadas' deputy in the Israeli mission to the International Tourism Organization in Madrid.

Yesterday, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Shmu'el Hadas as ambassador to Spain, and this appointment was approved by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. It has been agreed that at first a charge d'affaires will be appointed to the Spanish Embassy, and that he will activate it until the ambassador arrives. The Israeli charge will activate the Israeli Embassy in Spain until the permanent ambassador arrives there.

**Minister Perceives 'Cold Wind' From Jordan, Egypt**  
*TA241836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 1800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Labor's Health Minister, Mordekhay Gur, has said that he does not expect any progress in the near future on talks between Israel and Jordan, notwithstanding the meetings held by Prime Minister Peres in London and elsewhere.

Gur told Israel radio that following meetings over the past few days with leading personalities in the territories, some of whom had returned from Jordan and Egypt, he had gained the impression that a cold wind was blowing from these quarters. The health minister said that it was becoming apparent that Jordan had forged stronger links with Syria than had been expected, and that Egypt was finding it difficult to promote the peace process with Israel because of her own domestic difficulties. Minister Gur concluded that the Israel Government should now, therefore, concentrate on Israel's internal affairs, particularly in the economic sphere.

**Palestinians Said Returning to Sidon, Iran Involved**  
*TA271543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A senior source has said that many Palestinians have recently returned to Sidon and are infiltrating the security strip from there. One can say that the town of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the neighboring refugee camp are controlled by Palestinians who are supporters of 'Arafat. The source pointed out to our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that there is a noticeably greater involvement of Iranian elements, who are providing the local population with economic aid, and this is aimed at gaining a foothold among them. It seems that the message involved in the fleeing of hundreds of inhabitants of the village of Kunin after the attack against the army of southern Lebanon was well taken by the Amal organization.

**Contacts Increase To Appoint New W. Bank Arab Mayor**  
*TA261059 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew*  
 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that contacts for appointing mayors to Ramallah and Al-Birah in the near future have entered high gear.

It has been decided to reject the candidacy of PLO supporters and to appoint pro-Jordanian notables. The prime candidate for

the municipality of Ramallah is Nadim Zarru, who was mayor during the beginning of Israeli occupation but who was later expelled to Jordan, where he was appointed a minister. The difficulty is that Nadim Zarru spends a lot of time out of Ramallah, and now also he is not in the city. It has been decided to check with him to see whether he is willing to take the job.

The main candidate for the municipality of Al-Birah is Ibrahim (al-Far), head of the local Chamber of Commerce, who has already petitioned among local residents for his election. The Chamber of Commerce has also appealed to Jordan to receive its blessing, but was told to wait.

As for the municipality of Hebron, it has been decided not to act at this point and to give precedence to Ramallah and Al-Birah. One of the main reasons for this is fear of the settler's reactions.

#### **IDF Detains Two, Erects Roadblocks After Stoning**

*TA271100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1032 GMT*

*27 Jan 86*

[Text] An IDF vehicle was stoned in the Qalandiyah refugee camp a short time ago. The windshield of the vehicle was smashed and consequently the driver swerved from his course and hit a local woman who was walking by the side of the road. Following the incident, local inhabitants gathered at the site of the accident and reinforcements were alerted to the place to disperse the gathering. Two local inhabitants were detained and another fled in the direction of 'Atarot. Roadblocks were erected in the area.



## ALGERIA

**Chadli Bendjedid Receives Al-Qadhdhafi**  
*LD281223 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi arrived at Ain Amenes at 1130 today. He was welcomed by FLN Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjedid, who this morning continued the tour he began yesterday to the southern parts of the country.

**President Bendjedid Receives Foreign Dignitaries**  
*LD270442 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Today brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, secretary general of the party, received at the presidency a delegation from the YSP led by Mr Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Politburo. The meeting was attended by brother Abdelkader Ben Kasi, director of international affairs and cooperation at the presidency, and the PDRY ambassador to Algeria.

Brother Chadli Bendjedid also received a delegation from the Egyptian Committee for Friendship and Cooperation headed by Mr Ahmad Hamrsh. The meeting was attended by brothers Abdelkader Ben Kasi, director of international affairs and cooperation at the presidency, and Mohamed Yazid, member of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee charged with friendship and solidarity with the people.

In addition, the brother president received today Mr Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations, who conveyed a message to the president of the republic from the Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. This meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of both countries.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on U.S. Threat, Retaliation**  
*LD281224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic*  
 2140 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Speech delivered by Libyan Leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at 27 January International Communities Congress in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: I have come to this encounter to greet this international gathering which brings together the communities present on Libyan territory from all parts of the world — men, women, even children, young people, and old men from all peoples and from all continents. This internationalist manifestation in the city of Tripoli crowns a series of internationalist manifestations held in other towns in the Jamahiriyah which the world has seen over recent days and weeks. It is [loud indistinct chants interrupt al-Qadhdhafi] it is an international

gathering proof of which can be seen by observers and reporters. Fortunately, groups of U.S. reporters are present here to report to the U.S. people and to report to the governments of Western Europe and to the U.S. White House [indistinct chants] this international message, an international message that will be reported by the world press present here to the U.S. President, to the U.S. Congress, to the CIA, and to the U.S. Pentagon.

The world press reports that all peoples from all continents support Libya and are against the United States. [indistinct chants] We, the sons of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the sons of the Arab nation are quite content with this international support. We do not need to write or hold daily news conferences as the U.S. White House and the U.S. State Department do. We do not need to write tons of papers. We do not need to send envoys out to persuade the world. We are quite content with the world press reporting these events, these gatherings of the sons of people from all over the world — from all parts of the world, and from all continents. The world press is reporting this international gathering to them, this international support, this international consensus against the United States; that is with the Libyan people, with the palestinian people, and with the Arab nation.

We are quite content — brothers and sisters from all parts of the world, from all the continents of the world — we are quite content with this gathering. We are quite content with these internationalist manifestations which have underlined to the world that Libya, which so far has been the land of the Arabs, is from now on the Jamahiriyah of all people, of all the masses. [indistinct slogans and chanting]

Libya is the state of all the masses. Libya is the Mecca of all free men in the world. Libya is the world fortress of freedom; it is the world pillar for all the strugglers for freedom. This means the peoples of Africa, the peoples of the United States, Australia, and even the islands dispersed in the oceans are represented in this international gathering. This gathering gets its strength, its importance, and its influence from the fact that it is not a gathering of government representatives. The strength of this gathering stems from the fact that it represents the masses. These people support the Libyan people; these masses from the continents of the world support the Libyan people. This is the cry of the peoples all over the world against Reagan, against the United States, against imperialism, and against Zionism. [indistinct slogans and chants]

If the United States [indistinct slogans and chants interrupt al-Qadhdhafi] is currently massing dozens of ships of its naval forces to confront the Libyan people, and massing aircraft carriers, bringing them from other oceans to mass them off the shores of the Libyan people, here and in random order, the peoples of the earth are gathering in the Libyan land to declare that they are confronting the United States. I believe that this gathering is the strongest of historic gatherings; it is the strongest gathering of all time.

The forces of the peoples of the earth who cherish freedom, cherish peace and support the Libyan and Palestinian people and who support the Arab nation, are stronger than the U.S. concentrations, stronger than the U.S. 6th Fleet and stronger than the U.S. 7th Fleet which sent a number of its units to join the U.S.

6th Fleet confronting the Libyan people. These concentrations of the masses, these popular concentrations, these international concentrations are stronger than the U.S. concentrations. The U.S. concentrations will evaporate, will be destroyed; this empire will vanish just at the fascist, Nazi invading and racist empires vanished before them throughout history. Only peoples will remain. Immortality is for the peoples; power is for the peoples. These peoples now on Libyan soil are putting Reagan to shame, challenging imperialism and challenging Zionism [chanting] challenging aggression. Does imperialism not learn its lessons?

Are the imperialists and the racists not ashamed of the cries of the peoples who challenge them and despise them and stand against them? Is the U.S. President not ashamed and embarrassed when he is confronted with the cry of the peoples on Libyan territory, in front of the international gatherings on Libyan soil? Do the imperialists not learn their lesson? Do they not hear the cries of the people from all over the world as they shame them, as they support the Palestinian people, and call for the liberation of Palestine? As they support the Libyan people and challenge the U.S. fleet and challenge the U.S. maneuvers? Brothers, here we are stronger than the United Nations, stronger than the UN General Assembly, stronger than the Security Council. Here are the peoples, here are the masses from all over the world, without representation, without deceit, without mediation.

Brothers and sisters throughout the world, here is strong support; here is world Jamahiri support in favor of the Libyan people in the Gulf of Sidra. These resolutions, which emanate from these peoples represented on Libyan soil are stronger than the resolutions of the International Court of Justice, and stronger than the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, because the UN General Assembly consists of the representatives of governments. However, here we find the world masses, here we find all the peoples of the earth without representation. Here we find the resolution of the peoples and the will of the nations from everywhere in the world. This is stronger than any resolution adopted by the representatives of governments or adopted by elected or appointed councils. The resolution confirms the right of Libyan people in the Gulf of Sidra, because all the peoples on earth have supported the Libyan people in defending the Gulf of Sidra. All the peoples on earth have expressed their readiness to fight on the side of the Libyan people for the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, the Gulf of Sidra, according to the resolution of the nations, the resolution of the peoples, the resolution of the international peoples congresses which are present on Libyan soil and which represent all the peoples of the world, they announced that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf and that the Libyan people have the right to defend it, and that all the peoples support the Libyan people, and will even fight by their side to protect the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, we have wrested an international mass resolution which has emanated from the will of peoples, from the will of nations, from every corner on earth.

Brothers: It is supposed that governments are created by peoples, that the United Nations is created by peoples, that the Security Council is created by peoples, that the International Court of Justice is created by the nations of the earth. Who is greater then? What is the source of power? Is it the nations that have created the International Court of Justice? The United

Nations? The Security Council and all the international and regional organizations emanating from the UN? Where does sovereignty lie? And law, and legitimacy? Do they belong to the nations or to those organizations created by these nations?

Assuredly the source of sovereignty is the peoples, the masses, who, it is supposed, have created all governments in the world; they have created the United Nations and the UN Security Council. So long as these peoples, these nations — the sources of power — have gathered on Libyan land and declared that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf, an indivisible part of Libyan territory, and that all these peoples are prepared to fight for the Gulf of Sidra, then, even if the United Nations, even if the UN Security Council, even if the International Court of Justice were to issue any decision, even in the distant future, to the effect that the Libyan people have no right to it, such a decision would be null and void, without any value, since, this month we have elicited these decisions from the international people's congresses which represent all the peoples of the earth on Libyan soil. They have declared that they support the Libyan people in its defense of the Gulf of Sidra, and that they will fight for the Gulf of Sidra. We have, therefore, wrested international legitimacy to the effect that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan Gulf, that it is part of Libyan territory, that it is the right of the Libyan people to defend it, and that all the peoples of the earth support the Libyan people. More still, they are prepared to volunteer and fight with the Libyan people to defend the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, we have wrested the decision that is above all decisions; We have wrested the decision of the masses, the decision of the nations of the earth which is bigger than the United Nations, bigger than the International Court of Justice and stronger than the U.S. decisions.

Brothers and sisters from all over the world, I want to say to you, after the peoples of the earth have affirmed that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf and the Libyan people have the right to defend it, and that all these peoples are prepared — these internationalist congresses have also declared — to volunteer and defend the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, from an international, internationalist, and legal point of view we have wrested our right, because the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of our territory.

On the other hand, I want to tell you, after this, that the issue is not the Gulf of Sidra. Nor is it the issue of the two incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. The issue is that of imperialism which wants to destroy the resistance of people. It wants to destroy the will of the peoples who aspire to freedom and emancipation. Imperialism and racism are the enemies of the masses. They want to dominate man everywhere, to exploit man, to enslave man, to oppress man. This is the international racism represented by the United States; this is the international racism represented by Israel. These are the real enemies of mankind, the enemies of peoples, the enemies of freedom, the enemies of peace, the enemies of happiness.

The issue is not an issue of the Gulf of Sidra or the two incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. The issue is the enmity between peoples and imperialism, between peoples and racism, between nations and international tyranny, between the combatants for freedom and the enemies of freedom.

Brothers, Nicaragua is not accused of the two incidents in Rome

and Vienna airports, but the United States and Reagan have mined the ports of Nicaragua. They have imposed an economic and military blockade against Nicaragua. When Reagan imposed the blockade on Nicaragua and mined its territorial waters with a military and economic blockade, was Nicaragua accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? Never. Was Angola involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports when the white racists in South Africa were set against it? Was Cuba involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? Was North Korea involved in these same incidents? Was Iran involved? Were the peoples of Latin America involved? Was Salvadore Allende involved or accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? And Grenade, Maurice Bishop — was he involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna? Are the people of Vietnam involved in the Rome and Vienna incidents? Are the people of South Africa accused of involvement at Rome and Vienna airport incidents? Are the people of Namibia involved? Are the people of Mozambique involved?

These peoples are suffering like the Libyan people from blatant anti-U.S. defiance — racist, tyrannical, defiance; from provocation, muscle-flexing, from hatred and rancor [sentence as heard]. These peoples are not accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. How does one explain the economic and military blockade and the physical liquidations and assassinations perpetrated by the United States and U.S. intelligence against the peoples I have mentioned, and against [word indistinct] these peoples I have mentioned. Was Lumumba involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports when he was physically liquidated? Was Nkrumah involved? Was Ahmed Sekou Toure Ahmed Sukarno involved in the Rome and Vienna incidents when they engineered a fascist coup and toppled him and toppled Nkrumah? They were physically liquidated but did not participate in the Rome and Vienna incidents.

All these leaders, all these revolutionaries, were physically liquidated by imperialism and racism. Martin Luther King, did he participate in the Rome and Vienna incidents?? This entire list of martyrs from all over the world were physically liquidated by the United States — were physically liquidated by imperialism and racism. These revolutions topple some [words indistinct]. These peoples are now being besieged by the U.S. fleets — a military and economic blockade, exactly the same as imperialism and racism are doing with the blacks — Reagan hatched plans to liquidate me personally. He is a criminal. If there was such a law in the United States he would have been put on trial for being a murderer, a criminal, and a violator of the U.S. Constitution and laws. To hell with you Reagan! To hell with you Reagan! To hell with you Reagan! [audience chants "To hell with you Reagan!"]

What is taking place against Libya is a true copy of what took place and is taking place against the free everywhere in the world. What is taking place against me personally is what took place against those victims I mentioned all over the world. What is taking place against the Libyan people is exactly what took place and is taking place against the peoples I mentioned. This is because the issue is now quite clear before the whole world — it is not the issue of the Gulf of Sidra because the Gulf of Sidra is a foregone conclusion — we will die for it; it is a gulf inside Libya; Libyan territorial sovereignty has always covered this gulf. It is

inevitably a historic gulf in the law of sea. It is a vital gulf on which all Libyan oil terminals are located, as well as the Libyan petrochemical industries, and the oil and gas fields — all these are to be found in the Gulf of Sidra — on land and at sea. It divides the Libyan soil into two parts. Therefore for all these reasons nobody is permitted — any people whose circumstances were the same as those of the Libyan people would do this — to enter this area because this threatens the territorial integrity and the sensitive areas of this country. For these reasons the Gulf of Sidra is regarded as part of Libyan soil and we do not allow anyone to penetrate by sea or by air [words indistinct].

But the issue is not the issue of this gulf. This is a justification, but it is an exposed justification; it is a false justification. We can expose it to the world. The Rome and Vienna incidents [words indistinct] these were excuses. These too were used as justifications but were exposed. Until now the U.S. journalists [words indistinct] the peoples on earth are stricken by all complexes is incapable of providing the world with any evidence to show who carried out the Rome and Vienna operations. Even those Palestinians whose names are being mentioned — we challenge them to provide one piece of evidence that those Palestinians were the ones who actually carried out this action. Maybe the Palestinians were the ones who carried out this action, but which Palestinians? No one can show who. Those who survived were said to be the survivors of the Sabra and Shatila massacres which were committed by Sharon, the Israeli minister. He should be tried as a criminal and murderer. Reagan is demanding a Palestinian by the name of Abu Nidal; Reagan wants to put him on trial. Why doesn't Reagan demand Sharon go on trial? Reagan is a racist! Reagan is a racist! [chantings]. He uses racism against Arab nationalism. Who is the murderer? Is it Sharon or Abu Nidal? Sharon [words indistinct] he massacred (?hundreds of) children at the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps. But until now Reagan has no evidence to suggest that Abu Nidal carried out the Rome and Vienna operations.

Reagan accuses (?other peoples) and yet once again he lacks evidence even regarding the individuals who carried out those operations. Who are they? These are excuses which we are exposing to these peoples today — men and women who represent five or six continents of the world. We are exposing them before these journalists. The U.S. exercises opposite the Libyan shores have no connection with the Rome and Vienna incidents because the latter are unattributed because nobody has admitted to the world which organization carried out those operations. Furthermore, the acts the United States committed were against other peoples who are not connected with the Rome and Vienna incidents. These peoples have no Gulf of Sidra. Nicaragua has no Gulf of Sidra. Vietnam has no Gulf of Sidra, Korea has no Gulf of Sidra. Angola has no Gulf of Sidra. Iran has no Gulf of Sidra. Syria has no Gulf of Sidra. Pakistan has no Gulf of Sidra. [loud applause here when Pakistan is mentioned by name; chantings are heard: "To Hell With America!"] Palestine has No Gulf of Sidra. Therefore the matter concerns a challenge to the freedom of the Libyan people, and ultimately a challenge to the freedom of all peoples on earth. It is an imperialist threat to all the peoples who want liberation.

The United States occupied Grenada because Grenada wanted to be free. [words indistinct] 100 thousand want to be free.



Imagine, they show contempt toward peoples and see them as [word indistinct]. These anti-freedom racists used to enslave the Africans and sell them throughout the world and used to evaluate the African according to his age, weight, the number of teeth he has, and not according to his human value. [chantings] Brothers, it suffices that the United States does not recognize that blacks are human beings. How can we ask it to recognize the Palestinian people's right, and how can we ask it to recognize that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan Gulf when it does not recognize that blacks are human beings? The imperialist, aggressive, racist mentality is very backward; it is extremely vile; it does not recognize that blacks are human beings. Imagine, Reagan does not recognize that a black is a complete human being. Evidence of this lies in the fact that Reagan leads a state that distinguishes between a white man and a black. To hell with Reagan and to hell with the United States! [chantings] Brothers, this is neo-Nazism — a new Hitler whose mentality we cannot change. This is because his mentality is extremely backward; extremely reactionary; fanatical, racist, and hostile to all mankind. He wants to be installed as God; he suffers from the complex of power and power mania; he suffers from a series of psychological complexes caused by nuclear power.

He does not want anyone except himself to live on earth. He shows contempt for Grenada because it has a population of 100,000 people. He said that Grenada does not deserve to live and does not deserve freedom; he invaded it with his fascist forces. He said that Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa — these blacks — do not deserve to live; they should live under U.S. imperialist, and racist domination. The people of Palestine — the same [chantings].

This mentality — this mentality is very petrified. One cannot negotiate with it or come to an understanding with it. This is because it lacks all evidence and all proof. It lacks all logic. The proof of this is that it does not resort in its conduct with the world and other nations to anything except force.

Reagan does not negotiate with Libya except through the U.S. 6th Fleet, and through an economic blockade. He does not deal with the Lebanese people except through the *New Jersey* and its huge shells. Look at the imperialist logic! Look at the U.S. logic! It holds dialogue with Libyan people through the 6th Fleet. It threatens the nations of Asia with the 7th Fleet.

It has no link or connection with nations except through military bases. Any nation that wants to walk alongside the United States must submit to having a U.S. military base. Look at the nations that befriend the United States. Turkey wanted to be a friend of the United States, and military bases were set up there. This is U.S. friendship — military bases. In the past Greece wanted to be a friend of the United States and join the Atlantic Alliance — military bases were established there. Nuclear missiles were stationed in Western Europe. The first nuclear strike in a third world war will be in Western Europe and its victim will be Western Europe.

Look at the relations between the United States and the nations of the world. They are not ethical or cultural relations with joint benefits and mutual respect. Nuclear missiles, military bases — just imagine — are these ways to hold dialogue? There is no

dialogue at the Security Council, the United States is unable to establish its own right and that of its client Israel in the United Nations. Consequently each time the United States finds itself compelled to use the right of veto. The use of veto is evidence of its inability. It is proof that if the United Nations condemns an action and a resolution is to be adopted against it, the United States is compelled to use the right of veto. This represents a negation of logic and dialogue and the will of nations.

So the United States lacks logic and lacks proof. It is unable to negotiate, nor does it have any intention of negotiating. Consequently its negotiations with nations take the form of military force, military maneuvers, naval fleets, and economic blockades.

This is a historic and international opportunity for me to address the nations of the world at these international festivals which have been held on Libyan soil in support of Libyan people and against U.S. imperialist hegemony, expansion, aggression, and oppression in alliance with Zionism. Here, we — blacks, whites, yellows, reds, and greens — are human beings with equal rights; we are all equals on Libyan soil. [chants] We here constitute a new world power. These days a new world power is being born, a power hostile to U.S. imperialism, to racism, and Zionism. This power is the power of the peoples, the power of the masses.

In the past, I have called brothers and sisters from all over the world to form a wide international front of the oppressed and those threatened by imperialism and racism to confront this common enemy. [chantings heard: "Down, down with the United States"] However, the governments were apprehensive and afraid. They faced a U.S. threat against setting up this front, because the United States was terrified at the establishment of such a front on a world level and exerted pressure on many governments, warning them against setting up this front.

Now, and at this historic opportunity provided to us by imperialism, we the people, we the masses, we the nations have bypassed the governments and have formed a world masses front comprising all peoples of the globe. And if Libya was the headquarters of the pan-Arab command of the Arab nations revolutionary forces, it is also the headquarters and meeting point for the international forces fighting against imperialism, fascism, reaction, racism, and Zionism. Now the struggle has materialized upon the free land of Libya, the only Jamahiriya on earth, the only state of the masses. The struggle on this land has formed, escalated and been crowned today by the conclusion of a series of rallies and international people's congresses on Libyan land. We say now or rather ask the secretariat of this international people's congress to declare, at the conclusion of these international rallies on Libyan soil which represent all peoples of the globe, the birth of the Popular International Front, with its headquarters in Libya, to combat and eliminate imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism all over the world. [chanting]

We, brothers from all over the world, we are before all the world in a state of challenge. We are on one side and Reagan and his empire are on the other. The Jamahiriya is on one side and imperialism is on the other. There are barriers between us. We are on one side of the barriers and they are on the other.



On this side where I stand, people, nations, and masses stand alongside me. On the side where Reagan stands are imperialism, Zionism, fascism, fleets, and military force. On this side there is the will of peoples; on the other side is the greedy ambition of the despots, the greedy ambition of the imperialists. So we today announce from Libyan land the emergence of the World People's Front with its leadership and headquarters in Libya. It covers all parts of the world, all the six continents of the world, and the struggle from now on is stepped up against imperialism everywhere, against racism everywhere, against Zionism everywhere, against fascism, against reaction, until the victory of freedom on the six continents of the world is achieved; until peoples are victorious; until jamahiriya are set up; until the end of oppression and exploitation.

To hell with imperialism, racism, Zionism, fascism and reaction on the six continents of the world. [chantings in English: "Down down with the United States"] From now on, brothers, and proceeding from these internationalist manifestations on Libyan soil, in which all the people's of the earth are represented, we set up world congresses everywhere in the world; we set up revolutionary committees everywhere in the world. [chantings: "God is great"] We announce that if Libya is the state of all Arabs, it is now the state of all the masses, all the strugglers for freedom, all the fighters against imperialism and racism. [indistinct slogans]

[Following is spoken by Al-Qadhdhafi in English] Brothers, we have to start everywhere in the world to establish people's conferences and revolutionary committees; we must declare the birth of the People's International Front everywhere in the world: Now! Now! Now! [crowd chants: "Now! Now! Now!"] and we have to decide that Libya is the center of this People's International Front: Libya is your homeland! Libya is the land [al-Qadhdhafi's voice drowned out by chanting and slogans including: "Down, down with the United States"]. Libya is a state of masses; Libya is a state of masses, masses from all over the world — blacks, whites, all races, all religions; there is no difference between us [chants and indistinct slogans].

You have the rights and you must bear the duties toward your homeland Libya. You must fight with us; we are ready to fight with you. Our common goal is freedom, dignity, glory [indistinct slogans]. My brothers, I have to say in front of you, I have to bear my responsibility to support you, to [word indistinct] the struggle with imperialism, Zionism, racism everywhere in the world [chantings].

This day is historical [word indistinct]; this day is a historical [word indistinct]. It is an historical opportunity to create an international front against imperialism, against Zionism, against racism. We must fight against them. Our [Al-Qadhdhafi's voice is drowned out by chantings].

Our determination, our will, our [word indistinct] is stronger than the will of imperialism, stronger than Reagan and his fleets everywhere. We are stronger [chantings heard: "Down, down with the United States"] You have the right like your brother Libyans here to join the military forces, the Libyan Air Force, the Libyan naval force, the anti-aircraft [defense], the infantry. You have the right to be soldiers, to be officers, to be cadets in

all the military institutions in Libya. You have the same right of your Libyan brothers, everywhere there must be a people's committee; everywhere there must be a people's conference, a revolutionary committee. [chantings and indistinct slogans] It is the commencement of the advent of the era of the masses. It is the era of masses, the era of peoples, the era of nations. All masses must be free everywhere in the world. No difference between black and white. [chantings] We are brothers on the earth. We are to fight for freedom, for others, for equality, for justice, we are to fight shoulder to shoulder.

Down with Reagan! Down with imperialism! Down with Reagan! Down with [word indistinct]! Down with imperialism! Down with Zionism! Down with Reagan! Long live the peoples! Long live freedom! Long live the Palestinian people and may the struggle continue for ever and ever.

[Al-Qadhdhafi resumes speaking in Arabic] Forward! Forward! the struggle continues against imperialism and against racism until the complete liberation of all the masses and all the peoples all over the world. Forward and the struggle continues. [deafening shouts]

#### Uganda's Museveni Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on Kampala Fall LD271912 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 15, Jan. 27, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a cable from Mr. Yoweri Museveni, the leader of the National Resistance Army in Uganda. Mr. Museveni informed the leader that the National Resistance Army has captured the capital Kampala and toppled the military government there.

#### Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks to Vienna Paper Reported AU230945 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Jan 86 p 3

["Third and final part" of "exclusive" interview given by Libyan revolution Leader al-Qadhdhafi to KURIER reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli," "last weekend"]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] "Colonel, a word about West Europe: The U.S. sanctions have not been taken over by Europe — thus the West Europeans are not "puppets" of America. What does this mean for your policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "First of all: U.S. policy in the Mediterranean is characterized by irresponsibility and irrationality. Indeed America no longer has any interests vis-a-vis Libya — they were virtually cut off years ago. The Europeans, on the other hand, are pursuing a policy of respect, rationality, and stability — this is appreciated by us. Only, the Europeans are in a dilemma: They have interests in America — and in the Mediterranean region as well. That is why there are so many conflicts and contradictions in their policy."

[Nussbaumer] "But what is the meaning of your positive assessment of the Europeans and their policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "We make a clear distinction between Europe

and America. We value and foster our relations with the Europeans. Only a few days ago I, myself, suggested to the ambassadors from Western Europe that we discuss a specific program of future cooperation."

[Nussbaumer] "But there is a rather ticklish problem between Libya and Western Europe: By your relentless struggle against Libyans opposed to your regime you have brought an amount of violence into the streets of West European cities that is bound to give many citizens in Europe the impression that Libya's leader does not share our views of human rights...."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But, first of all, it must be quite clear: Those people who are hunted are nothing but terrorists. There is one thing I do not understand: If the Israelis, are hunting in the sovereign states of Europe for some Palestinians who are fighting for their fatherland and call this a 'struggle against terrorism,' then this is absolutely accepted by European public opinion. But if we hunt those who — as has been clearly established — have infiltrated our country with hand grenades, then this is obviously terrorism, forbidden, and bad."

[Nussbaumer] "For Western Europe, there is certainly a difference: The Israelis do not kill in Western Europe, but Libya does..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Do you want me to enumerate how many Palestinians have already been liquidated in Europe — let me mention here only Zuhayr Mushin, the al-Sa'iqah leader; he was killed in Nice...."

[Nussbaumer] "What interests us most of all: Will the 'liquidations' of opposition Libyans continue?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But that is not my responsibility. I would like West European governments to cooperate with me — whenever Interpol or we tell them that a particular Libyan in their country is a terrorist."

[Nussbaumer] "Terrorist and 'terrorist' is not always one and the same thing...."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But, yes: If the Europeans tell us that here or there a terrorist of the Italian 'Red Brigades' or of the 'Bader-Meinhof' people is in Libya, then we will also send such people back to Europe. I wonder why the Europeans protect pure terrorists, whom they call 'oppositional.'"

[Nussbaumer] "Are they really protecting them?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Yes, certainly, beyond any doubt. We hope that Europe, too, will understand our position. But why are we talking here about something involving a mere handful of people..."

[Nussbaumer] "Colonel, many Europeans fear that in view of your confrontation with the United States you might lean more than in the past on the Soviet Union. What is your position on this now?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Let me put it this way: Cuba's Fidel Castro was not a communist at first. But America turned him into a

communist...."

[Nussbaumer] "Should I draw a parallel regarding Libya?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "That was all I have to say on this subject."

**Stockholm Correspondent Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks**  
*LD241822 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish*  
 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text][Announcer] Our correspondent in Libya held an exclusive interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the country's leader, who said Libya could be forced to confront the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean: Al-Qadhdhafi even talked of war.

[Begin recording] [Titti Nylander] Libya may be pressed into military action, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi says in the first Libyan reaction to the planned U.S. air operations off the Libyan coast.

Al-Qadhdhafi received me outside his Bedouin tent, which stands in the middle of a large lawn within a huge bunker in Tripoli, where the Libyan leader resides under guard. The procedures are simple and friendly; no body searches, and no rough bodyguards. Some of Al-Qadhdhafi's children play in the sunshine around the tent. After a while, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself appears, dressed in leisurely clothes. Friday is a holiday, a free day in Arab countries. We sit down alone with an interpreter under a palm. Al-Qadhdhafi decides to speak Arabic in reply, even though his English is good.

We would prefer a confrontation with the United States rather than have the American threat that the Libyans feel themselves to be living under, Al-Qadhdhafi says. To the question of how long Libya could resist the enemy, al-Qadhdhafi answers that this is not the main issue; it is the desire for defense that counts; the Libyans' duty to react if, as Al-Qadhdhafi says, the U.S. provocations exceed a certain boundary. It has been intimated from Washington that there may be flights over the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya regards as Libyan territorial waters, but which the United States regards to some extent as international waters. In 1981 American maneuvers in the sensitive gulf led to an aerial confrontation in which two Libyan fighters were shot down.

I asked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi if he thinks anything similar may happen this time.

[Question, in English] Could there be some incident like the one that happened in 1981?

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] If we decide to go into action this time, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi says, it will not be a single incident, but a war.

Titti Nylander, Tripoli. [end recording]

**Further Remarks**

*LD271340 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish  
1130 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi does not believe the U.S. sanctions against Libya will affect the country very much. It is a big power against a small country, but Libya is almost self-sufficient in food. This is what Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi said to our correspondent, who met him in a Bedouin tent in the desert.

[Begin recording][Al-Qadhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation] [correspondent Titti Nylander] This is Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of a desert land which is rich in oil but poor in people. Libya is a developing country, populated by only 3 million people, but which nevertheless has gained a place in world politics thanks to the war of nerves between President Reagan and Colonel Al-Qadhafi. This time it began after the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, when Washington accused Colonel Al-Qadhafi of being behind and financing and training the Palestinian terrorists who are operating in Europe. Al-Qadhafi himself has answered ambivalently to these accusations during recent weeks: He has denied all responsibility for the attacks on the airports, and to foreign ambassadors in Tripoli he has said that Libya dissociates itself from Palestinian actions taking place outside the areas occupied by Israel. But to his own people Al-Qadhafi says that Libya gives full support to the suicide commandos wherever they are prepared to attack. When I asked Al-Qadhafi how he now wants to respond to the U.S. accusations, he gave a somewhat toned-down reply, which lends itself to various interpretations. Al-Qadhafi answered that he supports the Palestinian liberation movement as such, but that it is up to the Palestinian people themselves to decide on each action, on the limited tactical operations, as Al-Qadhafi himself expresses it.

[Al-Qadhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] The relations with the outside world have entirely overshadowed domestic problems in recent times in Libya; problems which are mainly economic. Libya's entire economy is based on income from oil, and they have decreased in a steep curve. The man in the street notices this in that imports have been sharply reduced. I asked Colonel Al-Qadhafi how he sees Libya's economic future.

[Al-Qadhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] Libya will not be hit so hard by the economic crisis, because it is a developing country based on self-sufficiency, Al-Qadhafi replies. One of his own oft-cited words of wisdom is that a country which has to import its food lives in slavery. According to the official version here in Libya, the country has reduced food imports to spur Libyans to produce more of the food themselves which are now in short supply. Finally, I asked Colonel Al-Qadhafi if he believes that the U.S. boycott will affect Libya.

[Al-Qadhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] The U.S. economic sanctions might affect the Libyan

economy, replies Al-Qadhafi, contrary to what he has said on earlier occasions. It is a war waged by a big power against a small, exposed nation, the Libyan leader says, and brings to an end an interview which took place under a tree outside Al-Qadhafi's home in Tripoli — a Bedouin tent in the middle of the huge fortified bunker, Bab al-Azzazia, where the Libyan leader is entrenched [end recording]

**Arab Peasants Union Official Condemns U.S. Moves**

*LD251857 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 13, Jan. 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Abu al-Hija, assistant secretary of the Arab Peasants Union, has condemned American-Zionist provocations and threats against the people of Jamahiriya. Abu Al-Hija said at his arrival today in Tripoli said that all Arab peasants organisations should take a firm and united stance towards the blockade and threats to which Jamahiriya is being subjected as a result of Libya's support for the central Arab issue-Palestine.

Abu Al-Hija stressed that Jamahiriya is leading the battle of the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf and consolidating their constant heroic stands in countering the Zionist enemy and American imperialism.

**Students Demonstrate Against U.S. 'Provocations'**

*LD261456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] The masses of educational congresses of the Al-Fatah University in Tripoli today marched in a demonstration of indignation and defiance against the U.S. military exercises off the Libyan Arab shores. The angry student masses marched to the Belgian Embassy in Tripoli since it looks after U.S. interests in Libya, shouting revolutionary slogans expressing their indignation and anger against the U.S. provocations and threats against the Libyan Arab people.

The masses of educational congresses participating in the demonstration issued a statement affirming their defiance of the U.S. terroristic maneuvers off the Libyan shores and the students' readiness to execute the death decision in defense of the Gulf of Sidra.

**Tripoli Cites Indian Envoy on Relations**

*LD262344 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
1952 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] India and Indians living outside India are celebrating the 36th anniversary of India's Republic Day. On such a day 36 years ago, India prepared for itself the constitution that turned it into a democratic socialist and secular republic. On this happy occasion I have the honor of conveying the greetings and friendly sentiments of the Indian people to the Jamahiriya and the friendly Libyan Arab people. Personally, I am now completing the second year of my stay in the Jamahiriya and with my Libyan friends. During this time, I have become a great admirer



of the determination of the Libyan people and their resolution to stand fast for their convictions [words indistinct].

I take this opportunity to hail your steadfastness (?which is rock-like). The Indian Government has become increasingly concerned over the problems and pressures faced by Libya in the last few weeks. Heightened tension in this important area of the world is not conducive to international peace and stability. India is completely against threats and pressures being applied against Libya — a very important member of the Nonaligned Movement. India hopes that no precipitate steps would be taken which will only aggravate the deteriorating situation which exists in this vital region of the world.

India has told the United States that such a situation is best tackled and solved through dialogue and not by pressures. (?As) Libya continues with its fraternal Arabs the struggle for the Palestinian and Arab issue, India has always supported and will continue to support their just and legitimate struggle. We think that until the main problem of Palestine is resolved and the Palestinian people are given their legitimate rights, this important and vital area of the world as well as the rest of the areas of the world will be exposed to problems.

The strong foundations of friendship between India and Libya had been laid by leader of the great 1st September Revolution His Excellency, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and also our beloved late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. We still remember the warm reception accorded her by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and the honorable Libyan people during her visit, which was one of her last visits abroad. The Indian people, after the death of the late leader, have now handed the torch of leadership of India to her young son, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who continues to follow the great tradition manifested in strengthening Indian-Libyan friendship.

It is great fortune personally and an honor to me to be in Libya at this important stage of history to add my effort to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship between India and Libya. I join the Indian compatriots in Libya and in India and also the Libyan friends and pray to God that this friendship grow stronger forever.

## MAURITANIA

### Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

AB251645 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 25 Jan (AFP) — The Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, on his arrival in Nouakchott on Saturday underscored "the fraternal ties that have always existed between Nouakchott and Tunis and which have been strengthened since the early hours of Mauritania's independence". Mr Mzali, who is paying a 3-day official visit to Mauritania, equally stressed the "desire of the leaders of the two countries to work relentlessly toward the strengthening of this cooperation."

### Meets With Ould Taya

LD260028 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic  
2300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior of the sisterly Republic of Tunisia this evening. The meeting was attended on the Mauritanian side by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of interior; Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Lt Col Brahim Ould Alioune N'Dlaye, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of transportation; and his excellency Mohamed Lamine Ould Yahia, our ambassador to Tunisia. It was attended on the Tunisian side by Mohamed Kraiem, the minister of transportation; Mohamed Mestiri, the secretary of state for foreign affairs; (?Zohar) Chedli, the prime minister's adviser; and his excellency Abdelhaye Segheier, the Tunisian ambassador in Nouakchott. A full review of the two countries' cooperation together with international issues of mutual interest was conducted during the meeting.

### Press Statement at Visit End

LD272258 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic  
2030 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Mr Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian Prime Minister and minister of interior, left Nouakchott this morning after a 3-day working and friendship visit to our country.

On this occasion, the following press statement was issued:

At the invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior, accompanied by an important Tunisian delegation paid a working and friendship visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania between 25 and 27 January 1986.

During this visit, which comes within the framework of the existing fraternal relations between the two countries and within the Fraternity and Concord Treaty, Mohamed Mzali was received several times by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Mohamed Mzali also visited the industrial and [word indistinct] establishments in Nouadhibou.

The two delegations held working sessions during which they studied all the problems concerning cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, the two delegations were satisfied with the quality of this cooperation in the economic field and agreed to employ all efforts to push forward commercial exchanges between the two countries within the framework of uniting the Maghreb ranks. In this connection they signed an amendment to the commercial agreement which was signed on 25 December 1964. The two delegations also agreed to increase the exchange of visits between the official and economic partners in both



countries in order to consolidate the cooperation and expand its range so that the possibilities of commercial and industrial cooperation would be diversified.

In the field of mining, the two delegations were satisfied with the signing of an agreement in the field of exploring sulphur, and they agreed to consolidate their cooperation in phosphate.

The two sides concluded a treaty of [words indistinct] of the framework agreement in the field of fisheries, and an agreement of implementation concerning the establishment of a joint fishing company.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the joint efforts exerted by the two countries in the fields of youth, education and culture, and the human dimension which constitutes a strong support for stronger harmony and integration between the peoples of the Maghreb.

The two sides also extensively exchanged views concerning the political and economic situation in Maghreb, the world, Africa and the rest of the world.

## SUDAN

### Khalil Receives Message from Libya's Jabir

JN251437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council and chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, today received a message from Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander of the Libyan Arab forces, dealing with cooperation between the armed forces of both countries. The message was conveyed by Jum'ah al-Fazzani, head of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum. During his meeting with Tawfiq Khalil, they also discussed bilateral relations.

### Defense Minister Defends Security Situation

JN241050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 24 (SUNA) — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah attacked those whom he called "opportunists who try to gain seats in international organizations by defaming Sudan and portraying it as a country unable to defend foreigners within its territories. [no end quotation marks as received]

He said some circles had tried to tell some European countries participating in the meeting of the council of international military sports that their delegations would be attacked by terrorists in Khartoum.

He said his private sources had told him about a feverish activity of a certain country to convince some member states not to attend the said meeting because of the bad security situation in Sudan. As a result of this evil propaganda Greece has asked to be pardoned from attending the meeting he said saying that he expects more European states to do the same. He stressed that Khartoum was even more secure than so many international

capitals.

Those who say Sudan is full of terrorists are harming the pride of this nation, he said. He said he was ready to explain the facts of this harmful propaganda that contradicts the objectives of the military sports. Such a tendency would split the military sports movement into axes, he warned.

## TUNESIA

### Prime Minister Holds Talks With USSR's Zaytsev

LD242140 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 24 Jan (TAP) — The Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Mohamed Mzali at the Kasbah Government Palace yesterday received Yevgeniy Zaytsev, the Soviet deputy minister of culture and president of the USSR-Tunesian Friendship Society.

"The discussion stressed the development of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and the very good prospects for its extension," said Zaytsev. He noted that he was going to take advantage of his Tunis visit to start talks with the officials of the Tunis-USSR Friendship Society in order to draw up a program of cultural cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1987.

Zaytsev noted [passage indistinct]. The meeting took place in the presence of the Bechir Ben Slama, Tunisian Minister of Culture and of Vsevolod Kizichenko, the Soviet ambassador to Tunis.

## UGANDA

### Further Reportage on NRA-Government Fighting

#### More Than 100 Dead

AB271727 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 27 (AFP) — Ugandan guerrilla chief Yoweri Museveni, whose men seized Kampala at the weekend, today said his army could not be denied victory as communications in the capital were restored and operations began to bury the dead from more than a week of fierce fighting for the capital.

More than 100 people are known to have been killed in the battles between the guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) and government troops for Kampala. It is widely believed, however, that the casualty figure could run into several hundreds.

The capital was generally quiet today, but shooting could still be heard occasionally in a number of areas.

NRA troops appeared firmly in control in and around the capital. But the situation in the northeast of the country remained unclear, with fleeing government troops reported to have attacked civilians.

Telephone links were restored to the capital today, three days after they were severed during the onslaught by NRA forces. Police and city council trucks today began collecting bodies, which were rapidly decomposing in the sun.

The NRA leader, whose guerrillas have ousted the ruling Military Council headed by General Tito Okello, met separately with journalists and diplomats under the shade of a tree at the Lubiri Barracks two km (one mile) south of the city centre.

Mr. Museveni, who was dressed in green battle-fatigues without decorations, told them that no force could defeat his guerrillas.

Mr. Museveni was expected to establish his headquarters temporarily at the Army Headquarters at Republic House, near Lubiri Barracks.

The guerrilla leader had an office there during his term as defense minister from April until December 1979 in the first interim government following the overthrow of military dictator Idi Amin.

In central Kampala, electricity and water supplies, also interrupted as a result of the fighting, were restored to some districts and a number of taxis returned to the streets.

It was expected to take weeks, however, to restore power to a number of areas as lines were brought down by artillery bombardments. The central treasury building and the army shop were gutted by fire.

NRA officials declined comment on reports that the guerrillas had taken the industrial town of Jinja, 80 kms (50 miles) east of the capital, where the Owen Falls Dam which supplies most of

the country with electricity is situated. NRA trucks and land-rovers were seen today speeding out of Kampala towards Jinja, where diplomats earlier said Ugandan Army stragglers were still arriving after the fall of the capital.

It has been impossible to establish a full casualty figure for the fighting, and residents have been burying the dead, including their own relatives, without formalities.

Ugandan Army soldiers have mostly been buried by residents in the areas they died to reduce hygiene problems. All NRA casualties were removed by their colleagues.

Among those killed were the commander of the Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu), Lieutenant-Colonel George Nkwanga, who died on Friday, Fedemu officials told AFP.

Officials of the Fedemu, which was allied with the military regime, said they were ready to negotiate with the NRA.

They said the guerrillas had attacked their positions in Mukono District in the east of the capital and also disarmed its soldiers near Kajjansi about 16 km (10 miles) south of Kampala.

Mr Museveni yesterday announced that the country was now being run by a "national resistance council" composed of his supporters, but that he intended soon to set up a "broad-based" government after consultations with "other political interests." He also proposed a "dialogue" with other armed groups in the country. The capital fell to NRA forces after nine days of fighting which shattered the December 17 cease-fire agreement signed in Nairobi by Mr Museveni and military head of state General Tito Okello following four months of negotiations organized by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

The agreement was never implemented, as Mr Museveni refused to take up his post of vice-president of an expanded military council, charging that the authorities had failed to control pillaging of the countryside by government troops.

In Geneva, the president of the International Red Cross (ICRC), Alexandre Hay, said his organization was continuing its work in Uganda unhindered by Mr Museveni's guerrillas.

Mr Hay, who was presenting the ICRC's annual report on its activities, said Red Cross delegates had visited Ugandan hospitals and had also witnessed a number of "unfortunate executions."

He said Red Cross officials had "been able to carry out medical activity in the worst hit areas" of Kampala, but so far had compiled no toll of death and injury in the fighting.

#### Okello Orders Executions

EA271216 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
27 Jan 86 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Museveni Seizes Power"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sunday: Late night reports from Kampala

said the NRA yesterday swang into action and started disarming the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) soldiers.

Top UFM commanders, including Chief of Staff Mark Kobili and Major Hussen, have been arrested.

Dr Kayiira, the UFM chief, has gone under cover and there is panic among his soldiers. They have, however, agreed to be disarmed. The people in the areas where Kayiira is in control are unhappy and have refused to welcome the NRA.

In another development reports claimed almost the entire Fedemu (Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda) leadership has been executed on orders of the former UNLA Chief of Defence Forces, Lt-Gen Bazilio Okello. Among those executed are the Fedemu chief, Capt George Nkwanga, Capt Kalyesubula and Capt Gyagenda, the reports said. Another Fedemu member feared killed is a former MP from Rakai, Mr Luke Kazinja. The Fedemu chairman, Mr David Lwanga, is said to be safe.

UFM leaders narrowly escaped Bazilio Okello's firing squads, among them the secretary-general, Mr Francis Bwangye. He had been locked in the Nile mansion and told that he would be shot.

Dr Kayiira is trying to persuade Museveni to stop disarming his soldiers.

Bazilio Okello was understood to have left Kampala in a helicopter.

#### 2 Canadians Arrested

AB271720 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 27 (AFP) — Two Canadians have been arrested by the National Resistance Army (NRA), whose guerrillas gained control of the Ugandan capital at the weekend, for fighting alongside defeated government troops, reliable sources said here today.

The Canadians are alleged to have manned artillery on Kololo Hill in the north of the city which the Ugandan Army used to bombard NRA positions during last week's fighting. NRA officials have not commented on the reported arrests.

#### Museveni Sends Message to Moi

EA271201 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Military Council is Dissolved"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sunday: The National Resistance Army (NRA) seized Kampala today and its leader Yoweri Museveni announced he had dissolved Uganda's ruling Military Council.

He immediately sent a message to President Daniel arap Moi explaining that his movement was in the process of forming a new joint civilian-military government.

In a message delivered to Kenya's charge d'affaires in Kampala, Mr Mark Kahende, and relayed to Nairobi, Museveni said the Uganda peace agreement signed in Nairobi last 17th December was still valid but with modifications.

Museveni made it clear that the role of Gen Tito Okello was now not as per the peace agreement. He said in his message a National Governing Council comprised of both civilians and military personnel would "work with clean persons from the north."

In Nairobi, an NRA spokesman said it would be ready to talk to Okello, who came to power after the army overthrew President Milton Obote in July, but "as a person".

The fighting for Kampala ended last night when most of the remaining government troops withdrew under cover of darkness, apparently heading east to Jinja, 80 km east of the capital and on the key road to Kenya along which all imports and exports travel.

But the NRA spokesman in Nairobi, Eriya Kategaya, said they had since fled from there and a western military attache said he accepted that claim. "It is a matter of commitment. The guerrillas are committed — the government troops were not," he said.

Radio reports monitored in Nairobi said fleeing troops were looting, and attacking [words indistinct]. UN famine relief food stores in Moroto, near the Kenya border, were attacked and robbed and UN staff molested. Ten UN officials were later evacuated by air from a bush airstrip to Kenya, airport sources in Nairobi said.

The radio reports said Karamojong tribesmen in northeastern Uganda were manning road blocks to prevent more of the fleeing soldiers from moving into the area.

Britain and the USA had warned their nationals there to remain behind locked doors for safety, more than 48 hours after the NRA stormed into the southern suburbs.

Museveni's men have held a large area of south-west Uganda, bordering on Zaire, Rwanda and Tanzania, for months and the NRA has set up its own administrative machinery there.

But the extension of the NRA-controlled area eastwards to Kampala, while apparently putting him in control of the country, in fact leaves the government of Okello strongly placed to make life difficult if not impossible for him, the analysts say.

Uganda is landlocked, its main outlet to the sea, through Kenya, is still controlled by Okello's troops who pulled out of Kampala when the NRA attacked and are now reported grouped at Jinja 80 km to the east on the only road and rail route from Kampala to the sea.

Kampala's electric power supply comes from the Owen Falls power station at the source of the Nile at Jinja and Okello's men can easily switch off the supply to Kampala and the entire western half of Uganda which draws its electricity from the same sources.

Kampala's water supply comes from Lake Victoria but electricity is needed to pump the water into the city. Both electricity and water supplies are already failing in the capital, according to diplomats on the spot.

#### **NRA Captures Jinja**

*EA271906 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Reports from Uganda say that life in Kampala was expected to return to normal today after a 2-day offensive by the NRA ended yesterday in the overthrow of Uganda's military government. Hundreds of soldiers were killed in the fierce street fighting and civilians who ventured out yesterday found the streets littered with bodies. The NRA official said urgent arrangements were being made to collect and identify them.

Meanwhile, the NRA today took the country's second town, Jinja, after overrunning the capital, Kampala, yesterday. According to diplomatic sources, Jinja fell to the NRA at about lunch time today after a fierce battle in which they were joined by another group, the Uganda Freedom Movement.

#### **Citizens Celebrate NRA Victory**

*EA271912 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Celebrations of the NRA victory over the Military Council are going on in various parts of the country. In Entebbe hundreds and hundreds of jubilant Ugandans filled the streets of the town yesterday to celebrate fall of the Military Council regime. The celebrations which began in the town at 4:00 pm ended early this morning. Victory was also marked on Lake Victoria this morning when sailors formed a flotilla on which they were joined by friends and started (?sailing) as they beat drums.

#### **Museveni Outlines Foreign Policy to Diplomatic Corps**

*AB281630 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 28 (AFP) — The new Ugandan regime of Yoweri Museveni will be non-aligned but will have nothing to do with either South Africa or Israel, Mr Museveni has told foreign diplomats here. His foreign policy was spelled out in private talks with diplomats and a meeting with the whole of the diplomatic corps here on Monday, the day after Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas captured Kampala, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr Museveni said the new Ugandan Government, which has yet to be formed, would defend human rights. It would also struggle actively against South Africa's racial policies and would examine its relations with all other countries in this light. It would have no ties with either South Africa or Israel, he added. The NRA leader, whose forces control about two-thirds of the country, also said Uganda would honour its financial commitments. He also submitted a list of items which the country needed urgently, including medical supplies, agricultural equipment and veterinary aids, but not food.

Light aircraft carrying supplies for international relief organisations were starting to arrive at Entebbe International Airport, 30 kilometres (20 miles) south of here, today.

The sources said Mr Museveni had also said he wanted national reconciliation, but ruled out "the murderers of previous regimes" which he estimated had been responsible for the deaths of some 800,000 people in the past 20 years. Mr Museveni said he reserved the right to try to extradite such people from other countries, in an apparent reference to such ousted leaders as Idi Amin and Milton Obote, who were last heard of in Saudi Arabia and Zambia respectively.

Police at Jinja, 80 kilometres (50 miles) east of Kampala, Uganda's second city, confirmed today that the NRA was in control there, though the road leading east from there to the Kenyan border was still closed to the public because of the presence of scattered soldiers of the ousted regime.

The bulk of ousted leader General Tito Okello's forces have retreated to the north and east, where the situation was unclear. Unconfirmed reports spoke of continuing exactions against the civilian population. Other troops of the ousted regime, notably those originating from the south of the country, were said to have gone over to the NRA at Jinja. Others joined the rebels at Entebbe on Friday after sacking the official residence of the head of state.

#### **Museveni Excludes 'Criminals' From New Regime**

*EA271600 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni has made it clear that his movement will not share power with people with criminal records. Addressing heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations operating in Uganda at Lubiri in Kampala, Mr Yoweri Museveni said the NRM will form a broad-based government and fulfill the minimum conditions of leadership.

He emphasized that barbaric people bent on destruction will not be tolerated in the new administration. He said it is completely intolerable to share power with people who had murdered other persons. He accused former regimes of having thrived on divisive politics, corruption, and evil.

He refuted allegations by some people that NRM are warmongers and power-seekers he told the diplomats that the NRM contains patriotic and democratic elements determined to serve the interests of the people.

Mr Museveni said division among the people of Uganda was not between northerners and southerners, as people may wish to believe, because it is evident from records of the past regime that northerners perished at the hands of their fellow northerners who were in power. He gave the example of suppression of the Karamajong by the army, the massacres of the Langis and Acholis when Amin was in power and the revenge on the West Nilers by the late Brig Oyite Ojok.



He reaffirmed the NRM's readiness to reconcile with all those who fought against the NRA, but he stressed that criminals will have to face the law. He once again advised retreating forces of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] to stop armed resistance and report to the authorities.

He disclosed that 1,000 UNLA soldiers at Entebbe garrison had surrendered to the NRA forces. This brings the number of those who have surrendered to 700 [figure as heard]. The 6,000 soldiers who earlier surrendered after the capture of Fort Portal, Mbarra, Masaka, Mubende, and Kavamba Battalions have either been integrated in the NRA or are being taken care of pending future decisions.

He appealed to foreign governments to give assistance to Uganda in the reconstruction program, especially in the fields of agriculture and animal industry. He said Uganda is a rich country but the only thing Uganda lacks is good leadership. He charged that Uganda's leadership has always been void of correct lines of political and organizational efforts. The tradition of organization, he said, has been neglected, while at the same time no leader had introduced Ugandans to modern organization.

#### Spokesman Clarifies

MB271855 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Telecommunication links with the Ugandan capital, Kampala, are still shaky and spasmodic, but it seems that Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army are in full control of the city after they captured it at the weekend. It also seems, the NRA has taken Jinja to the northeast. Government soldiers are on the run and there are reports of widespread mayhem and atrocities. A National Resistance Council has been set up in Kampala and Yoweri Museveni has said he will be prepared to talk to all groups, but not what he described as criminal elements. On the line to Nairobi, Julian Marshall asked NRA spokesman Eriya Kategaya what criminals Museveni might have in mind.

[Begin recording] [Kategaya] I don't think he had any specific names in the mind, but as you know there have been so many atrocities committed against our population in Kampala, in (Nkorara), in (Tesso), in (Lango), and we want bring those to book those who have committed those atrocities, wherever they are.

[Marshall] When you talk of bringing them to book, are you talking about using judicial procedures?

[Kategaya] Yes, Yes. Legal procedures, yes.

[Marshall] And what about those who may have left the country already?

[Kategaya] He (?named) the agreement which we made in Nairobi. We had one of the things we suggested we put down in the agreement was the set up of a commission of inquiry to look into all these atrocities and been responsible [words indistinct] carrying them out and we [words indistinct].

[Marshall] So you would even consider applying for those people's extradition?

[Kategaya] Yes, yes, because we want to bring an end to civilian atrocities at the [words indistinct] because they would just jump out the country.

[Marshall] Mr Kategaya, despite the fact that NRA now appeared to control Kampala, you still have the problem of exercising control over the rest of the country. How do you intend to go about that?

[Kategaya] Well, since we started this struggle in 1981, we have been steadily been gaining ground and control over parts of Uganda and we are continuing to do that. Now that we have broken the bone, the backbone, of the military junta, we are going to continue and bring about this in other parts of the country.

[Marshall] So you would expect the fighting to go on for the moment?

[Kategaya] Well, to start with we are not happy by just entering in Kampala, we are, we will, continue until we [word indistinct] in every part of Uganda.

[Marshall] Is it not going to continue to be a danger to the civilian population with hundreds of armed troops wandering around the countryside? What do you intend to do?

[Kategaya] Well, this is our concern but [words indistinct].

[Marshall] Do you intend to go in pursuit of these soldiers who still are loyal to the former military council?

[Kategaya] I don't (?go about) causing insecurity in the country. [Words indistinct] we shall have to disarm them.

[Marshall] Mr Kategaya, what made the NRA believe that they can succeed in bringing peace to Uganda, where other governments have failed before them?

[Kategaya] Our record is there. We have a record to go by. [Words indistinct]

[Marshall] But you still face the prospect of armed resistance to your rule?

[Kategaya] Yes, certainly, but we [words indistinct].

#### Museveni Asks Moi For 10 Liaison Officers

EA271926 Nairobi KNA in English 1540 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi 27/1. Jan — The chairman of the National Resistance Movement Mr Yoweri Museveni, has responded to the joint communique issued last Saturday by Kenya and Tanzania in which he has indicated that his movement will adhere to the provisions of the peace accord signed in Nairobi last month but with modification [sentence as received]. In his message to the

president of Kenya, Mr Museveni requested President Moi to convey his reaction to the president of Tanzania.

He said that he was now working out details of a national governing council which will be broadly-based to include persons from all parts of Uganda whom the NRM considers to have clean records. Informing President Moi that telephone and radio networks were out since there was no electricity, Mr Museveni said that Kampala was calm and was returning to normal. He, however, requested the president of Kenya to make available ten officers to perform liaison duties in Uganda. The Kenya Government is looking into the details of this request.

In Kenya High Commission in Kampala has since the situation returned to normal gone round and has reported to the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs that no Kenya national has been reported to be injured or in any danger whatsoever. The High Commission is constantly reviewing this situation and will communicate new developments in Uganda as they become available.

Further reports reaching Nairobi indicate that the Kenya officers and men who had moved to Uganda as part of the recce team have enjoyed the confidence of both the people and men of all the forces and this was borne witness by the soldiers of UNLA coming to surrender to them. However, that recce team has had instructions to be impartial and it is encouraging to note that they have carried out these instructions for the good name and honour of Kenya.

## BURUNDI

### Intermediary Role for Libyan Arms to Uganda Denied

EA221649 *Bujumbura Domestic Service in French*  
0420 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] One month after the signing of the cease-fire agreement between the Ugandan Government Forces and the main guerrilla movement in Uganda, the National Resistance Army [NRA] — as you are all aware — fighting has resumed around the capital, Kampala. But what we would like to point out here is that some media have chosen the path of disinformation and intoxication [as heard]. This is the case of Radio France Internationale [RFI], which carried a report claiming that Burundi is allegedly serving as an intermediary for military supplies for Uganda from Libya. It is obvious that this is an intoxicating campaign aimed at setting our country's neighbors at odds.

Burundi has not only repeatedly pledged its commitment to good-neighborliness, but also it cannot afford to endanger the good relations it has with neighboring countries. Burundi is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the region for obvious economic reasons. Furthermore, for Burundi to play an intermediary role in military supplies to Uganda, there would have to be an air link because Burundi has no common border with Uganda. This link was not mentioned by the sources which issued the information simply because it does not exist.

Another possibility, since it is a question of making up stories, would be the existence of an intermediary country which does have a common border with Uganda; but RFI did not mention the country. So what can we say about all this? Simply that any honest person would find it difficult to swallow. For our part, we believe that this baseless information emanates from some French sectors that most of the time work for some interests and God knows what their motives are.

## CAMEROON

### CEEAC Summit Ends 24 Jan; Communiqué Issued

AB251055 *Yaounde Domestic Service in French*  
1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Final communiqué issued in Yaounde at the end of the summit of the Economic Community of Central African States, CEEAC, on 24 January; read by CEEAC secretary general, Professor Luanga Bululu — recorded]

[Text] The second ordinary session of the conference of heads of state and governments of the CEEAC, was held from 23 to 24 January 1986 in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon and current chairman of the community. The following personalities also attended the deliberations: Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo, and head of the government; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, head of state, secretary general, and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party;

Teodoro Biang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founding president of the National Revolutionary Development Movement; El Hadj Hisssein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad and founding president of the National Union for Independence and Revolution; Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the MPR [applause] and president of the Republic of Zaire; Laurent Nzeyimana, a member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of external relations and cooperation, representing his excellency the president of the Republic of Burundi; Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala, minister of state in charge of economy and finance, representing his excellency the president of the CAR; and Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny, minister for cooperation representing his excellency the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The People's Republic of Angola participated as an observer and was represented by Pascual Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the Angolan National Workers Union, representing his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Angola.

At the opening session, the conference heard President Paul Biya of Cameroon, who welcomed his brothers. It also heard the address by His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo, and current chairman of the CEEAC. His Excellency Paul Biya was unanimously elected current chairman of the conference of the CEEAC [applause] for the year 1986.

The conference of heads of state and government heard the report of activities by the secretary general and took note of the report of the Council of Ministers. It adopted its standing regulations and the financial regulations that should govern the community's financial management and approved the standing regulations of the Council of Ministers. The summit amended the initial administrative structures by adding a directorate for agriculture and animal breeding. It also decided that a competition be held for the adoption of a flag as well as [words indistinct] the conference of heads of states and government approved a balanced budget for the Secretariat General for 1986 which stands at \$3,198,464. The heads of state and government also decided to sign the convention on the community's (?travel and immunity) and adopted a model of laissez-passer which will be used as a travel document by functionaries of the Secretariat General. [applause] They expressed satisfaction with the effective functioning of the community in conformity with their previous commitments and to this end, they warmly congratulated His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, for taking all necessary measures during his tenure of office, to ensure that the administrative structures are set up at the Secretariat General. [applause] The conference also charged the Secretariat General to undertake a program of action in the following fields: increasing intercommunity trade; a study on, and the establishment of, a clearing house for member-states of the community; and a study on the development of transport and communication infrastructures.

The heads of state and government of CEEAC then reviewed the world economic situation and its disastrous repercussions on Africa's economy. They particularly dwelt at length on the unbearable advent of [word indistinct], on the deterioration in trade terms, and the increase in protectionism. To this end, they expressed the hope that the next extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly to be devoted to Africa's economic problems would yield concrete results.

On the political scene, and particularly concerning the situation in southern Africa, the heads of state and government once more condemned the odious apartheid policy, and renewed their support and solidarity to the people of southern Africa fighting for their freedom. [applause] They reaffirmed their determination to work for Namibia's independence within the framework of the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. They condemned the repeated aggression and provocation of the South African gang on Frontline States and especially on the People's Republic of Angola, and reaffirmed their support for this brotherly country. [applause]

The conference congratulated the Secretariat General for the work accomplished during 1985. Finally, the conference chose Bangui in the CAR as its venue for its next ordinary session in January 1987, [applause] at a date to be fixed between the current chairman of the community and the president of the host country. The heads of state and government of the CEEAC thanked the president of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya, his government, the Cameroonian People's Democratic Rally, and the entire Cameroonian people for the particularly warm reception accorded them.

Issued in Yaounde on 24 January 1986 [applause]

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Ministers Return From CEEAC Summit in Yaounde**  
AB260938 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The minister of state for economy and finance, Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, and the minister of commerce and industry, Lac Nganefei, yesterday returned to Bangui after taking part in the deliberations of the ministerial conference of the 11 member-countries of the Economic Community of the Central African States [CEEAC], which took place from 20 to 21 January, 1986, in Yaounde. This summit was followed by the summit of the CEEAC heads of state and government at which Minister of State Gervil-Yambala represented the head of state and government, General Andre Kolingba.

**Zairian, Rwandan Leaders Stop Over in Bangui**  
AB260840 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda yesterday stopped over in Bangui on their way back home from Yaounde where they took part in the deliberations of the second summit of heads of state of Economic

Community of Central African States, CEEAC. Their presence yesterday in Bangui not only constitutes an event of international importance, but also falls within the framework of the multilateral cooperation existing between the states of the Central African subregion. The Rwandan president was welcomed yesterday morning by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Louis Psimhis, personal representative of the head of state, General Andre Kolingba.

## CHAD

**President Habre Returns From CEEAC Summit**  
AB252120 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1845 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic and the delegation that accompanied him returned this afternoon at 1600 local time from Yaounde. The president of the Republic, as you know, had participated in the second summit of heads of state of the Economic Community of Central African States.

**Leaves for Dakar Summit**  
AB272140 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1845 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, left Ndjamena this morning for Dakar, Senegal, where, starting tomorrow, he will participate for 2 days in the summit of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS].

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

**President 'Gradually' Consolidates Political Base**  
AB270938 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In Equatorial Guinea, President Teodoro Mbasogo Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, who has been ruling the country for the past 7 years, has been gradually consolidating his political base both on the internal and external levels. Some proofs of this are the recent reshuffle of the cabinet in Malabo, the integration of Equatorial Guinea into the franc zone, and its membership in economic organizations to which other Central African countries belong. We hear more from Pierre Ndombe:

[Begin Ndombe recording] By effecting a major cabinet reshuffle which enabled him to drop the defense minister, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo succeeded in keeping in the background an important personality who reportedly has great political ambitions. Mr Obiang has thus assured himself greater control over the army. Since he came to power in 1979 the army has been expressing discontent over being kept out of public affairs. In any case, President Obiang Nguema's political assurance will bring this country, which was isolated during the dictatorship of Macias Nguema Biyogo, closer to the international scene. By becoming the chairman of the Central African Customs and Economic Union last December, President Obiang Nguema has



shown the willingness of his country to be totally integrated into the Central African regional body.

Equatorial Guinea — I am reminding you — joined the franc zone 1 year ago. Among the Equatorial Guinean president's associates, it is said that this renewal of authority is absolutely necessary for the success of the country's reconstruction. All observers in Malabo agree that the present regime has also been making serious efforts in matters of civil rights which had been completely trampled upon under the previous regime. On the whole, the political situation in Equatorial Guinea should attract a renewal of the confidence of financial institutions and donor nations in this small state, as well as of investors whose activities are indispensable to ensure the economic takeoff of the country. [end recording]

## RWANDA

**Zaire's President Mobutu Arrives on 3-Day Visit**  
AB271257 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kigali, 27 Jan (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Kigali on Monday for a 3-day official visit to Rwanda. The Zairian presidential couple was met at the Gregoire Kavibanda International Airport by President Juvenal Habyarimana and his wife. President Mobutu is expected to hold talks this afternoon with President Habyarimana, and will be guest of honor at a banquet this evening.

## ZAIRE

**Detained Belgian National To Be Released**  
AB271147 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Gbadolite, 26 Jan (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, has magnanimously decided to release the Belgian national, Van den Bogaert, who had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in Zaire for plotting and conducting subversive propaganda against the Zairian state.

This action is the leader's positive response to the handwritten letter sent to him recently by the Belgian King, Baudouin I, in which he requested presidential pardon for Van den Bogaert.

This information was contained in the press report made by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, at the end of the meeting which took place on Saturday at Gbadolite between the head of state, members of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, and heads of the constituted bodies.

Citizen Mpinga Kasenda said that the Zairian ambassador to Belgium, Citizen Ekila Liyonda, who attended that meeting, would soon return to Brussels to convey Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's positive response to the Belgian king's request.

Van den Bogaert will therefore be released very soon and will be able to return to his country. The head of state will issue an order of release in his favor. Asked when this order would be issued, since the MPR founding chairman is to visit Rwanda shortly, Citizen Mpinga said that the head of state, who plans his timetable, will choose the appropriate time.

The decision to release the accused, Van den Bogaert, was made after the leader had consulted party leaders who met at Gbadolite to examine the issue, Citizen Mpinga said. The vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee pointed out that the Zairian people in their dignity, had refused to haggle over the issue. That is why Zaire refused to link Van den Bogaert's release with that of Zairian citizens in Belgian prisons. We did not want to bargain for the release of Zairians detained in Belgian prisons although we are preoccupied by their situation. We intend to continue our negotiations through diplomatic channels, he underlined.

In this regard one may note that the MPR founding chairman acted in reply to the Belgian king's request. It will be recalled that after receiving his sentence in Kinshasa, Van den Bogaert made several appeals for pardon to Marshal Mobutu. Appeals were also made on his behalf by his wife and 10-year old daughter, as well as the Belgian ambassador to Zaire. However, at the time the head of state was examining these appeals, Van Miert, chairman of the Flemish Socialist Party, made insulting remarks about the president of the Republic thus angering both the president and the Zairian people. This is why he suspended the examination of the appeals at the time.

## ANGOLA

## 11th Ordinary Session of People's Assembly Held

## Dos Santos Addresses Session

MB231935 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the 11th ordinary session of the People's Assembly in Luanda on 23 January — recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies and comrades: The 11th session of the People's Assembly is taking place at a time when the party leadership is engaged in reorganizing the organs of the central bodies of the party and state, as well as reassigning their members.

In accordance with the guidelines of the second congress, the Central Committee met a week ago and reorganized the party's central structure. It recommended that the organic structure of the central body of the state be altered by creating sectors of government activity under the responsibility of state ministers.

These measures are aimed at perfecting the mechanisms of management, which must be made more functional and capable of responding to new requirements. In this context, during the session we will analyze a proposal concerning a change in our constitutional law; namely, enlarging the powers of the president of the Republic to appoint and dismiss state ministers. We will also analyze the bill under which these posts are created and the new organic structure of the central body of the state is approved.

We believe that the approval of these draft laws will create the conditions for the state, as the fundamental instrument in the implementation of the party's guidelines and principles, to become increasingly efficient in solving the main problems affecting enterprises and the daily life of the people.

During this session, we will also analyze the draft laws of the national plan and the state general budget for 1986. As you know, these are two important instruments to manage our economic and financial resources and to promote our country's development on a sound basis.

When we discuss these projects, we must not lose sight of the international oil market, which may experience important negative changes. A great fall in the oil price is expected (?soon). Thus, during this year we must expect a significant reduction in our revenue due to a reduction in the price of our main source of foreign exchange.

In fact, the continued reduction in the price of crude oil and its byproducts, which account for more than 90 percent of our foreign earnings, have increased our difficulties, which were already great during the last months of 1985, in this crucial area.

As we all know, a large portion of our foreign earnings are channeled for the (?acquisition) of foodstuffs and medicines for [words indistinct] our people and raw materials for our industry.

[Words indistinct] the enormous financial effort represented by defense against the constant war of aggression which imperialism is waging against our people through racist South Africa and its lackeys.

It is also necessary to [words indistinct] great expenses of the so-called fixed costs, in other words expenses that have a direct influence on our capabilities, notably in the sectors of air and sea transport, and which include freight, documents, (?extended stays), fares, and above all the payment of technical assistance. This situation has been causing delays in our payments, and reducing our ability to pay. This will therefore affect our credibility abroad unless austerity measures are implemented at all levels.

Thus, given the impossibility of diversifying our foreign exchange sources in the short term and in order to preserve our credibility abroad [words indistinct] it is necessary to carry out objective actions to reduce the expense [words indistinct]. Our function must therefore center on the rationalization and organization of our imports. Priorities must be established. We must continue to make every effort to distribute the large quantities of goods that are in the warehouses of our country's ports. [Words indistinct] attention to expenses on technical assistance. We must renegotiate and even cancel contracts [words indistinct] some foreign enterprises leave much to be desired, and those contracts have clause which are (?rather unfavorable) to our economy.

We must seek other paths of cooperation through a policy of individual recruitment [word indistinct], essentially within the accords of governmental cooperation at the bilateral level.

The profits and commissions enterprises operating in our country are very large, at times even scandalous. Thus, we must rationalize costs and implement measures ensuring that a portion of that money is channeled toward greater support for the worker [word indistinct], the national worker.

We must also pay attention to the high cost of air transport, whose monthly average during 1985 exceeded \$10 million, and the money spent on telephones, telex, [words indistinct] public service, holidays, [words indistinct], and others. With the objective of reducing the large costs involved in contracting foreign manpower, we will discuss the draft laws approving the statute on the resident foreign worker and the statute on the guest worker during this session.

[Words indistinct] measures which have for some time been prepared by the authorized state and party sectors with a view to rationalizing the use of foreign manpower and planning its progressive reduction against the increase of qualified national cadres, according to the real needs of our production and work sectors.

In this context, the draft law on the placement of recently qualified cadres is also important and was also proposed in the agenda of the proceedings.

[Words indistinct] which we have been experiencing in southern Africa [words indistinct] peace and stability, which are so necessary to the [words indistinct] development of countries of

southern Africa which are still far from finding a [word indistinct] solution.

The main pocket of tension [words indistinct] is racist South Africa, which has been carrying out aggression, which is likely to increase, and resorting to increasingly violent means as apartheid nears its end as a result of the heroic struggle of the South African people.

In truth, it is the state of agony [words indistinct] that drives the apartheid system to desperation. The recent actions against the Kingdom of Lesotho is proof of this. Lesotho is a small unprotected country surrounded by South Africa, but is [word indistinct] courageously by stating its inalienable rights as a free and sovereign nation.

Racist South Africa's arrogant decision to implement an economic blockade against the Kingdom of Lesotho must be viewed as yet further proof of the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime which seeks to solve its own internal contradictions by carrying out violence against its neighbors. However, the causes are not in the neighboring countries; they are in the nature of the system itself which denies the most elementary rights to the overwhelming majority of its citizens.

The racist South African regime does not respect the sovereignty of any country in the region. It systematically violates the accords and agreements which it undertakes with those countries. It does not respect UN resolutions. This is the main factor disturbing the peace in southern Africa.

In our last contact with the U.S. authorities, we stated clearly that the independence of Namibia can reduce the existing tension, but it does not constitute a guarantee of security for Angola, because the attack against the petroleum installations at Malongo was organized and launched directly from South Africa. South Africa already has the capability to produce atomic weapons and it may carry out aggression against us at any time, even after the independence of Namibia. Therefore, it is not realistic [words indistinct] on the total withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola in the present situation.

We cannot accept conditions that endanger our sovereignty and our territorial integrity.

We presented constructive and realistic proposals, which are in keeping with the current situation, to the U.S. delegation. We hope that they will be read by the other side with the necessary flexibility and in a similarly constructive spirit.

We do not believe in the good intentions of the aggressors. They remain active and are carrying out actions against our people and other peoples of the region. They have not yet proven that they are capable of taking other (?positions). For this reason, we also believe that the sole guarantee of peace and stability in the region is the dismantling of apartheid [words indistinct] the international community as a whole.

Comrade deputies and comrades: I have ended the presentation of the points of our agenda of proceedings. I hope that all will

participate in the discussion in a critical and constructive spirit so that we may achieve satisfactory and [word indistinct] results.

I hereby declare this session open. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

#### **Approves 1986 State Budget**

*MB261055 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly which has been meeting in Luanda since yesterday, has already approved the state general budget for 1986 estimated at 102.3 billion kwanzas, which is 14.7 percent more than last year. Also approved was the national plan draft which outlines the fields of priority for the 1986-1990 period aimed at improving the living conditions of our people.

#### **Education Delegation Leaves for Talks in Cuba**

*MB271223 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by Education Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira, member of the party Central Committee, left Luanda for Cuba yesterday. The Angolan delegation includes Raul Neto, vice rector of the University of Angola. It is expected that during its stay in Cuba, the Angolan delegation will hold talks with Cuban authorities to evaluate the existing cooperation in the field of education.

## **LESOTHO**

#### **King Addresses Swearing In of New Ministers**

*MB271818 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Fifteen members of the Council of Ministers of Lesotho under the new administration of the Military Council of Lesotho were sworn in this afternoon by the chief justice, Mr T.S. Cotran, before His Majesty King Moshoeshe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru.

The ministers who were sworn in are: Minister of Defense and Internal Security Major General Justinus Metsing Lekhanya; Minister of Law, Public Service, Constitutional, and Parliamentary Affairs Mr Halake Sello, a Maseru lawyer; Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs Dr Michael (Maletsitsane) Sefali, former director of the Institute of Southern African studies at the National University of Lesotho; Minister of Finance Mr Evaristus Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana, former minister of planning and economic affairs in the previous government; Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Major Phillip Monyane Mokhantso; Minister of Health Dr Strong Thabo Makenete, a Maseru doctor; Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Lengolo Monyake, Lesotho's former ambassador to Brussels and until his appointment the managing director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, LNDC; Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs Chief Natheanira Seeiso; Minister of Water, Energy and Mining Colonel Alexander Lesole Tane;

Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Vincent (Moiketse) Malebo, the third director of information and broadcasting and until his appointment chief of protocol; Minister of Justice and Prisons Mr Bernard Makalo Khaketla, a politician and author; Minister of Works Mr Mohomani (Masimule) Lebotse, a civil engineer and former maintenance engineer at the National University of Lesotho; Minister of Education and Culture Mr Mohetse Mackenzie, a former education secretary of the Lesotho Evangelical Church School; Minister of Trade, Industry, and Tourism Mr Moletsane Mokoane, politician and parliamentarian; and Minister of Labor and Manpower Development Colonel (Blythe) Kamohlanka Ntsui.

Also present at the ceremony were her majesty the queen, the commissioner of police, the director of the national security services, senior police and army officers, principal secretaries, and senior government officials.

His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II said that the events of the past week have opened a new era in the history of Lesotho. His majesty was addressing the newly sworn in Council of Ministers and the Military Council of Lesotho at the Royal Palace in Maseru this afternoon. His majesty said the change of government, which was announced in a bloodless coup last Monday 20 January, was brought about as a view of restoring peace and national reconciliation among the Basotho people and to put an end to the political turmoil of the past 20 years.

His majesty said that the time had now come for the Basotho nation to define its national goals and stressed that it was his duty of every Mosotho to ensure the survival of Lesotho as an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned country and that the country should resist any attempts to reduce it to a subservient status.

His majesty said it was the country's national responsibility to erase political divisions within the establishment of a new constitution and also strive for a more accelerated economic development. He added that the social well-being of Basotho should be enhanced and the inequitable distribution of services and resources must be urgently addressed. His majesty said that Lesotho will continue to pursue an independent foreign policy and try to develop good-neighbor relations with all its neighbors on the basis of mutual respect and respect for each other's sovereignty and independence. His majesty said Lesotho remains committed to the strategy of SADCC, of economic cooperation for development in the region of southern Africa.

**King, General Lekhanya Call for Reconciliation**  
*MB281215 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II says that for the new government to achieve practical reconciliation, to which it has committed itself, it must ensure adequate distribution of resources and the restructuring of the country's economic system. Addressing members of the new Lesotho Military Council, the Council of Ministers, and principal secretaries at the Royal Palace in Maseru this morning, the king said open participation by the people in the management of their affairs must be encour-

aged and a clean break from the old system must soon be obvious. His majesty said that he advocates a policy of horizontal distribution of development in terms of which all Basotho will benefit. In this regard, he added, the lifestyle of government officials must change to reflect the new direction.

The chairman of the Lesotho Military Council, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, told the same gathering that his government should leave no stone unturned to achieve true reconciliation. He emphasized that red tape and other tedious outdated official procedures must be terminated to facilitate [words indistinct] and efficient service to the nation. Maj Gen Lekhanya said it is believed that the abolishment of political activity in Lesotho will enable government officials to serve other Basotho without prejudice. He appealed to principal secretaries to explore measures which would speed up the country's economic development, create labor-intensive job opportunities, and eliminate obstacles in providing services to the people.

Speaking on behalf of the civil servants, the government secretary, Mr Chaka Ntsane, expressed total allegiance to his majesty the king and dedicated service to the nation under the new government.

**Military Council Reaffirms Curfew in Force**  
*MB271149 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho wishes to notify the public that the curfew hours from 1800 in the evening to 0500 in the morning are still in force and nobody is allowed to be roaming the streets between those times. This reminder has been made because it has come to the notice of the council that there are some people who contravene the curfew hours. The public is urged to respect the curfew hours and cooperate with the council in this matter.

**Curfew Hours Relaxed**  
*MB271810 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council has announced the reduction of curfew hours which was clamped on Maseru and other (?like) towns in Lesotho following the military takeover of the country last week. The Council has decided that the curfew hours will now stretch from 2200 in the evening to 0500 in the morning. The curfew hours have been reduced to speed up the obvious return of the country to normality and to facilitate the operation of the public sector activities which were beginning to suffer.

The Council has warned, however, that everyone must observe these new curfew strictly and any violators will be brought to book.



**Government Proposes Giving 'Safe Passage' to Refugees**

*MB280650 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The new Lesotho military government has proposed to continue giving assistance to South African refugees and allow them safe passage to other friendly countries. The Lesotho principal secretary for planning and economic affairs, Mr Moletsane Monyake, told ZIANA yesterday that although some of his country's policies would be changed, the South African refugee policy will remain unchanged.

Mr Monyake is leading his country's delegation to the SADCC conference which opened in Harare yesterday.

**RSA Border Restrictions Lifted; Supplies Received**

*MB271209 Maseru Domestic Service in English*  
1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Customs officials from the southern districts of Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Molahe's Hoek, and Mafeteng say that the border restrictions between Lesotho and South Africa in their respective areas have been lifted since Saturday. Essential supplies such as petrol, paraffin, and food are now flowing freely into the country and people are also crossing freely into the Republic to attend to their various businesses. Meanwhile, the office of the district coordinator in Molahe's Hoek has advised the public to use petrol with care, and also warned civil servants to use only the vehicles which have been given permits to fill petrol until further notice.

**MOZAMBIQUE****Foreign Minister Leaves for SADCC Meeting**

*MB261101 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, left Maputo yesterday for Harare where he will take part in the annual SADCC meeting due to begin there on Monday. The Mozambican delegation includes Rui Baltazar, the minister of finance, and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports, railroads, and merchant navy. SADCC was created 5 years ago with the aim of ending the economic dependence of southern African countries on South Africa. It comprises Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

**NAMIBIA****Police Break Up Meeting in Katutura; Detain People**

**SWAPO Official Among Detained**  
*MB271230 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1212 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] About 60 people are said to have been detained after police broke up a meeting in Katutura township near Windhoek. The

58 [as heard] are being held in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Three people are reported to have been injured after police dispersed the crowd that gathered for a festival which was held to mark the UN year of peace.

Police say they arrested several people after political speeches were made. Among those arrested is SWAPO member Anton Lubowski. Police have continued to patrol the township, which is now reported to be calm.

**Detainees Released on Bail**

*MB271403 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1402 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 27, SAPA — All 58 detainees arrested by police in Katutura township yesterday were released on R100 bail each today, a spokesman for the group said in Windhoek.

The arrests were made at a meeting to celebrate the United Nations Year of Peace, but police earlier alleged the festival had turned into an illegal gathering.

The spokesman for the detainees said they were informed they would be charged in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

**SWAPO Denies Troops To Be Sent to Zaire**

*MB241146 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] SWAPO yesterday denied reports circulated by a certain Western press agency regarding an alleged (?transference) of its fighters to the Republic of Zaire. SWAPO described the report, which was initially carried by the South African radio on (?16) January, as a calculated disinformation maneuver mounted by Washington and Pretoria to distract the attention of world public opinion from the fact that the sinister linkage [preceding word in English] which connects the independence of Namibia to the presence of the Cuban Internationalists in Angola had created a prolonged impasse in relation to the independence of this territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

In a press statement issued in Luanda, SWAPO points out that such a disinformation campaign is aimed at covering up the murders, imprisonments, detentions, tortures, and disappearance [words indistinct] of hundreds of Namibians.

It is a propaganda campaign launched by the United States and South Africa to give the impression that the impasse over the independence of Namibia would be overcome with the new initiative of alleged transference of SWAPO fighters to Zaire, the statement concluded. It noted that SWAPO fighters continue and will firmly continue to be inside Namibia.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### 'Super Council' Planned To Include Blacks

MB271113 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English  
26 Jan 86 p. 23

[By political correspondent Davie Breier]

[Text] Top official sources this week disclosed what they believe is South Africa's grand constitutional plan to include blacks in government. It will include a "super council" representing all races to vet draft bills, giving blacks a direct say in law-making for the first time.

The sources say that the new constitution, which could be unveiled this year, will aim to set up about 20 separate elected chambers to decide on their "own affairs".

Existing homelands and new black "city states" will have their own chambers to decide on their "own affairs". For example Soweto or the West Rand black townships could be given their own mini "parliament". Homeland chambers will be based on their existing assemblies.

Each elected chamber, including the present white, coloured and Indian chambers of Parliament, will in turn be represented on a single super council.

This will decide on whether to vet draft bills before they are passed on to elected bodies for approval. This council itself will not have the power to pass new laws.

This proposed council is designed to take over one of the present functions of the Cabinet which is to vet draft bills before they are presented to Parliament for approval.

It will give blacks a direct say in the passing of the country's laws, including the Budget.

The Cabinet will retain its power to run the country on an executive basis. It is also possible that blacks may be included in the Cabinet which now has one Indian and one coloured member.

The proposed super council could have a black majority although it will operate by consensus and not by simple majority.

Hard bargaining or "horse-trading" could take place behind closed doors in the legislative council where blacks could exact deals to improve their position. It is possible, for example, that they could agree to endorse a draft bill on condition certain political prisoners are released as a *quid pro quo*.

If the super council fails to reach consensus on any given bill, the matter will be referred to a newly-created constitution court which will have to reach a finding in terms of guidelines laid down in the new constitution.

This means that the President's Council will lose its powers to act as a referee in cases of dispute over a bill.

Each elected chamber representing the tricameral Parliament, black homelands and black city states, could nominate two or three members to the super council, giving it about 60 members.

The new constitution is still in the hands of the special Cabinet committee set up last year for the purpose.

This committee has consulted with unnamed black leaders whose identity has not been revealed by the Government. It is widely believed that these leaders do not extend far beyond the circle of homeland leaders and black councillors.

The Government has repeatedly called for more black leaders to come forward to negotiate, but with little success.

The aim of setting up separate chambers for ethnic homelands and for major urban townships, is to establish the Government's policy of fragmenting decisions so that each group decides on its "own affairs" without dominating each other.

The aim of setting up the super council to vet draft bills is to enable blacks to have a direct say in "general affairs" laws which affect all.

Many Government critics will say that this system entrenches apartheid by fragmenting power among 20 or more chambers on an ethnic basis.

But the Government hopes that by offering real power-sharing to blacks, it will attract more people into the system and away from black majoritarian politics.

President Botha will not be in a position to reveal the plan when opens Parliament this week, although he could hint at aspects of it.

As the plan is still technically in the negotiating stage, the Government is anxious not to reveal it prematurely for fear of appearing to prescribe to blacks.

### Desmond Tutu Returns from Trip to U.S. 27 Jan

MB271214 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1213 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, arrived at lunchtime today at Jan Smuts Airport on a flight from Zurich.

A large crowd of local and overseas newsmen, television cameramen, clergy and members of the public were there to meet him. It took him 30 minutes to emerge from customs and an additional 20 minutes to leave the air terminal as newsmen jostled with one another to get close to him.

The bishop was often pushed and his wife, who was behind him, shouted that he should be left alone.

Bishop Tutu announced that he would hold a press conference at St Benedict House at the Anglican Priory in Rosettenville at 3.30 this afternoon.

The crowd followed him, with some priests around him, as he struggled to reach a car waiting to take him home.

Police at the airport also assisted in controlling the crowd.

#### **Holds Press Conference**

*MB271736 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1731 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The political situation in South Africa was such that violence could justifiably be met with violence; hence the violent actions of the ANC in its endeavour to overthrow the South Africa Government, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

He said this at a press conference in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, shortly after his arrival from the United States this afternoon.

He said that while he did not subscribe to the ANC's methods of overthrowing South Africa's apartheid regime he did, however, agree with its principles.

He said because the South African Government had become violent in suppressing black aspirations, the ANC after many years of non-violent conceptional methods which bore no fruitful results, had circumstantially become violent.

Bishop Tutu said he had testified in the supreme court that he supported the principles of the ANC.

By associating the South African political situation with violence he went on to say that he was merely analysing the situation as he saw it.

Chiding the U.S. Government for criticising the violent methods of the ANC Bishop Tutu said: "It is surprising that the United States Government should support UNITA in Angola but reject the ANC whereas both groups were committed to overthrowing lawful governments by violent means.

"If it is proper for UNITA to overthrow the Luanda government, why is it wrong for the ANC to overthrow the apartheid government by the same means," he asked.

He said categorically that he was against violence.

Referring to himself as a church leader he said the teachings of the church was that all violence was evil (whether it was by the ANC or the South African Government). Bishop Tutu continued: "I have said consistently that to avoid violence all political prisoners should be freed and banned people unbanned so that the government can talk to authentic black leaders of the country.

"There was still a chance for South Africa to avoid a violent black and white confrontation if only both sides could start talking to each other about the political future of this country. Some people say apartheid is becoming better. You do not reform apartheid — you destroy it."

Bishop Tutu said at the pace at which things were moving in the South African political field, by the 20th century, blacks would still not have vote.

"Our people hate racism with every fibre of their being."

He was not a racist because his congregation consisted of all races.

About threats on his life, Bishop Tutu said he had been threatened many times but did not feel his life was in danger.

"I have told this government and its supporters many times that I am not afraid of them; they are not God.

"If I am liquidated it will not help anybody at all for I am not indispensable. They can arrest me if they like." He re-iterated that he would call for punitive sanctions against South Africa if apartheid was not dismantled by the end of March.

He had already met some overseas international leaders with whom he had discussed the issue.

"This will be a symbolic action on my part," the bishop added.

He said a greater part of the world community was aware of the South African Government's procrastination in creating a just society.

"We are on the brink of a catastrophe. But we can be pulled back from it if the outside world can exert pressure on the South African Government," Bishop Tutu concluded.

#### **Catholic Archbishop Opposes Tutu Stand on ANC**

*MB240708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, says he will not align himself with the appeal by the bishop of Johannesburg, Right Reverend Desmond Tutu, for Western support of the ANC.

Interviewed by the SABC, Archbishop Hurley said church leaders did not normally speak out in favor of a particular political party, and in this case what Bishop Tutu was reported to have said required much explanation because of the ANC's policy of violence. He said that, presumably, Bishop Tutu saw the ANC as the major force in South Africa for more participatory society without apartheid.

Archbishop Hurley said, however, that he was not at all sure of what Bishop Tutu's present attitude was to the ANC's policy of violence or, for that matter, Bishop Tutu's reaction to certain forms of violence, sabotage, and indiscriminate killings through the use of explosive devices.

**PFP Spokesman Says Tutu Should Aid Reform**

*MB240627 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Interview with Progressive Federal Party Education spokesman Howard van Rensburg by announcer Michael de Morgan — live]

[Text][De Morgan] Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for the Western nations' support for the ANC made during his whistlestop tour of the United States is a matter for concern not only for the government but also for the Progressive Federal Party [PFP]. With me in the studio is the PFP member Bryanston, the senior front bench member of the party, and the spokesman for education, Mr Howard van Rensburg. Mr Van Rensburg, what are your views on Bishop Tutu's statement about the ANC?

[Rensburg] Five points. South Africa is on the threshold of a (series) of exciting and meaningful reforms. Secondly, Bishop Tutu is a man of undoubted talent and energy and I believe he should constructively participate to help to bring these reforms into effect. Thirdly, any person who calls for economic sanctions against South Africa is calling for a pernicious form of violence in that hundreds of thousands of South Africans of all races will suffer misery, hunger, and deprivation as a result of such economic sanctions. Fourthly, to call for assistance for the ANC is simply to call for assistance for an organization which is actively planning, promoting, and carrying out dastardly acts of indiscriminate terrorism which is causing the death of civilians of all races in our country. Fifthly, in my constituency I have many members of the Anglican Church and they are deeply distressed and humiliated by the claim that their church is bankrupt because of the withdrawal of white support. They feel that it is demeaning that one of their leaders should collect funds in a foreign country by denegrating his own country.

[De Morgan] Now Dr Alex Boraine, who is the chairman of the PFP Federal Council, has allegedly said that he would agree with the unbanning of the ANC in this country. Do you agree with that or is there a split in the PFP or this?

[Van Rensburg] I don't think there is a split in the PFP over this at all. I haven't seen his full statement. I gather that the gist of his statement was to caution the government not be provoked by Bishop Tutu into taking executive action against him which in making him a martyr may do far more harm than good.

**Buthlezi Condemns Tutu Call for ANC Support**

*MB241501 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans  
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the call by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for the West to support the ANC is a recipe for violence.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a visit abroad, Chief Buthelezi said there were other black organizations in South Africa and it was incomprehensible that Bishop Tutu should single out one of them as the authentic voice of blacks. He said this would fan the flames of strife between blacks and Bishop

Tutu was aware that more people would die if one organization was foisted on South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said ANC attempts to bring about a revolution in South Africa would not succeed. The reasons for this were that the organization did not have enough popular support, that the majority of blacks opposed violence, and that South Africa was far too strong militarily.

**Thousands of Black Pupils Return to School**

*MB280735 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0727 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 28, SAPA — Thousands of black pupils returned to school in Soweto, Mamelodi and areas of the East and West Rand today, heeding the Soweto Parents Crisis Committees (SPCC) call to resume classes today and not on the Department of Education and Trainings return date, January 8.

In Soweto most primary schools had reasonable attendance rates, but a number of secondary and high schools had low attendances and scores of pupils milled around the premises.

At a higher primary school there were so few pupils that those attending started leaving shortly after 8am.

Classroom doors were also locked at a high school in the township and pupils congregated outside their classrooms.

Except for a few lower primary scholars, nearly all pupils were not in school uniform.

Members of the South African Defence Force patrolled the township, cruising along streets where schools were situated and on the main thoroughfares of the township. An SADF aircraft also carried out surveillance over the township.

The township was, however, calm and there seemed to be no sign of incidents.

In Munsieville near Krugersdorp, several pupils were briefly held by police as they were returning to school this morning.

According to eyewitnesses, the pupils preferred to walk from Munsieville township to Kagiso in observance of a bus boycott. Police arrested them and briefly held them.

It is believed that police later called a bus into which the pupils were bundled and escorted to Kagiso.

Armed members of the security forces patrolled the township and some were placed at school gates. The township was tense but quiet.

In Mamelodi, primary and secondary school pupils poured into school in their thousands. Except for a few vans parked at the local police station, no police were seen patrolling the streets. Most of the secondary pupils gathered in groups inside the school premises. Teachers said they had been told to start with lessons immediately and not to waste any time.



In Katlehong township, where high school attendance was minimal when school opened on January, thousands of pupils went to school today. A large number of these wore school uniform.

In Tembisa on the east Rand, primary school children were seen streaming back to class, but only a small number were seen going to the secondary schools.

Secondary school principals said it was difficult to estimate how many children had returned to school because registration was not yet complete.

The police and members of the South African Defence Force kept a low profile in Tembisa early today.

Members of the defence force in troop carriers and mounted on horses were seen congregating at the local police station on the alert for any unrest which might arise.

#### DET Spokesman Comments

*MB281137 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1133 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 28, SAPA — A Department of Education and Training spokesman said in Pretoria today the overall picture regarding the return to school of pupils in the country was a "fairly positive one."

But "to obtain an accurate picture of the situation in the whole country, an analysis would take a number of days," he said.

The return to school in the Warmbaths area had been "exceptionally good," and in the Pretoria area "exceptionally good and quiet."

The Johannesburg area was "satisfactory," but an overall assessment would take "a long time" as there were "a few hundred schools" involved.

He said there had been isolated reports of unrest at a small number of schools in the Johannesburg area.

In the eastern Cape so far there had been a fairly good return to the classroom.

#### SPCC Urges No Security Forces at Schools

*MB271614 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1459 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The authorities have been urged not to station security forces in and around schools as black pupils return to school tomorrow.

In telex messages to the state president, the deputy minister of education and training, and the deputy minister of law and order, the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] said today the presence of the SADF at schools would only exacerbate an already volatile situation.

"Out of experience, we know that any presence of the SADF at or around school premises invariably leads to tension, intimidation and a negative psychological makeup of the pupils," the organisation told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Recalling 1976, the SPCC urged Mr Botha to "stop" the presence of the Defence Force at the schools from tomorrow and limit the "activities of any government department that might unleash those bitter memories."

"Our appeal is that, unless the principal at the school specifically requests, withdraw the army as reasonably distant from schools as possible," the SPCC telex to the deputy minister of law and order, Mr A. Vlok, said.

"Our experience as parents and that of our children is that SADF presence is intimidating, and inclined to create tensions that will accelerate the tension.

"We believe that no normal schooling can go on at gunpoint," the message said.

"This is a crucial matter affecting the education, maybe, the lives of our people," said a message to the deputy minister of education and training, Mr S. de Beer.

The SPCC expressed disappointment over the banning of a meeting in Soweto which "we hoped would bring to the children and the parents the need to return to school on January 28." The meeting was scheduled for yesterday.

#### PFP Spokesman Urges No Security Forces in Schools

*MB271617 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1509 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, today called on the security forces to stay away from black and coloured schools tomorrow.

His appeal came after a warning by Brig C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western Cape, that police would act against any disruption.

Police, supported by other security forces, "would not hesitate to act in terms of emergency regulations against those who thought they could disrupt the schools and general public," Brig Swart said.

Mr Andrew appealed to the authorities to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

"I call on the security forces to stay away from black and coloured schools and to leave it to parent, teacher and student organisations to implement the decision to resume classes tomorrow."

### Two Die in Clashes With Police in Kagiso

*MB281314 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1313 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 28, SAPA — Two people — one a schoolgirl — died in clashes with police in Kagiso township near Krugersdorp yesterday.

The pupil was Franscina Legoete, 15, a junior certificate student at the St Peters Higher Primary School. The other victims was Mr Ferdinand Seremola.

Police have confirmed both deaths.

A spokesman at Leratong Hospital near Krugersdorp, said 13 pupils had been admitted to the hospital. Two more had been treated and discharged.

Maj M.J. Halgryn of the Krugersdorp police said police had been patrolling Kagiso when stones had been thrown at them by a group of pupils gathered in a schoolyard.

The police retaliated by firing rubber bullets and teargas and "some" pupils were injured.

The residents of the township continued to harass the police, by throwing stones at them, and in the evening Mr Seremola was killed by shotgun fire as he was throwing a petrol bomb at the police.

Mr Kifference Modise, a student priest, said he was in the schoolyard when police started firing teargas and rubber bullets at the pupils, who were "holding an orderly and lawful meeting to discuss that they should all return to school today."

Some pupils were injured as they tried to escape through open windows.

"I protested to the police for interfering with the pupils and one policeman calling me a kaffir, ordered me not to interfere with them or else he would arrest me," Mr Modise said.

He added that the pupils were put in police vans.

Parents, who had gathered at the scene, protested at the arrest of their children and police released the pupils and the injured were taken to hospital.

Franscina died on arrival.

### Police Spokesman Comments

*MB271712 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1711 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The official police statement on events alleged to have taken place at the St Peter's Catholic Church in Kagiso this afternoon said about 80 youths were dispersed with teargas after they threw stones at a police vehicle.

"During lunchtime at St Peter's Catholic Church there was a meeting. Police parked outside the premises. People came out and they started throwing stones. They were dispersed with teargas and two shots of birdshot were fired at about 80 stonethrowing youths," a spokesman for the police on the West Rand told SAPA, early this evening.

SAPA was earlier told by Sister Bernard Ncube, recently detained, who witnessed the incident, that "teargas, gunshot and sjamboks" were used on about 5000 pupils who met at the church hall to encourage others to go back to school.

She said four children had been admitted to the Leratong Hospital and that one had subsequently died.

### PFP Reacts to Viljoen Statement on Black Education

*MB222031 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
2000 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The announcement of free stationery for African pupils has been welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) with reservations. The PFP spokesman for African education Ken Andrews, says any improvement is welcome but he says marginal adjustments wouldn't end widespread dissatisfaction within an unequal and separate education system. Mr Andrews pointed out that of 1 billion rand devoted to education in the current financial year, 66 percent of it goes to white education. According to Mr Andrews, what South Africa needs is one equal and nonracial education department. The PFP reaction comes in the wake of an announcement by the minister of education and development that from the beginning of this year the government would be providing free basic stationery to African pupils attending department schools.

### Rajbansi Says Students Making Petrol Bombs At School

*MB241330 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1255 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 24, SAPA — Cabinet Minister for Amichand Rajbansi says he has "no evidence" to substantiate his allegation that pupils at troubled Rylands High School in Athlone are making petrol bombs at the school.

However, he says information from pupils convinced him that firebombs were made at the school "during the height of the school's boycott."

He claimed this week that "quite a few" had been made.

Police liaison officer Captain Jan Calitz said police had received information that petrol bombs were being made at the school last week.

A search of the premises disclosed no sign of this but a number of "subversive" pamphlets were seized.

He said police had received "similar information" during the boycott of classes last year. No incidents of petrol-bombing at Rylands were reported last year.

Rylands pupils have denied Mr Rajbansi's allegations.

Mr Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, was reported in a Sunday newspaper as claiming there was "complete lawlessness" at Rylands and that pupils were making "petrol bombs and coffins."

In a statement, the Rylands Student Representative council said the accusations were made "for the sole purpose of justifying immoral and unethical actions against students" — a reference to an incident last week when police entered the school premises and compelled pupils to enter their classrooms. The denied making petrol bombs and said the only coffin made at the school was constructed about four months ago as a protest symbolising the death of apartheid.

#### **DET Promises Aid to Black Pupils To Pass Exams**

*MB270801 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0758 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — A great deal would be done to help black pupils start 1986 successfully, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) said in Pretoria today.

Pupils return to classes tomorrow and the spokesman said their return would be accompanied by an extensive programme of help and revision so that they could pass examinations "not concluded in 1985."

#### **Cape Town Policeman Injured by Mob 27 Jan**

*MB271339 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1335 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — A Cape Town policeman was injured yesterday in an apparent clash with a mob when he went to investigate a gathering.

The unidentified policeman, accompanied by another officer, fired a shot to disperse a mob of Bonteheuvel residents who had surrounded and stoned their vehicle.

He was hit in the face by a rock but was "not seriously" injured, Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said today.

Nobody in the crowd was reported injured, he said.

Damage to the police vehicle is estimated at R200.

No arrests had been made by today.

#### **Three Dead, Scores Homeless in Cape Town Violence**

*MB281006 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1005 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28 SAPA — Three people are dead and scores of people are homeless after violence flared at KTC

[expansion unknown] near Nyanga last night during which 51 shacks were burnt down.

Police said 50 shacks were set alight during the night and another about 8am today.

A man was found stabbed to death last night and the death toll rose to three today with the discovery of two more bodies.

Police were unable to say whether the incidents were connected.

Violence flared in KTC about 9.30pm when five shacks were set alight, but apparently nobody was injured, police said today. A spokesman said the cause of the violence was unknown.

Residents said some shacks were still burning and security forces were patrolling the area late this morning.

An hour after the first fire broke out, a police patrol found the body of an unidentified man who had been stabbed in the head. He was about 40.

Shortly after midnight 15 more shacks were set alight and stones were thrown at police.

A spokesman said: "Police took no action and there were no injuries."

Shortly before 1am, 10 more shacks were burnt and about 30 minutes later another 20 huts caught fire as the flames spread.

This morning, a police patrol found the body of a 34-year-old man who had been hit on the head with an axe. Later, the body of a 14-year-old youth was found. He had also been attacked with an axe.

A police spokesman said there was no evidence yet that two groups had clashed during the night. He said there were no signs of actual battles.

However, it was possible that factional differences could be a contributing factor.

The violence last night happened after the home of Mr Oliver Memani, a KTC squatter leader, was shot at yesterday morning.

Nobody was injured in the shooting and police are investigating a case of attempted murder.

A policeman was attacked in Langa yesterday afternoon.

Warrant Officer [WO] Forbes Harding was in Zone 20 to serve a summons when he was attacked by about 15 people with sjamboks, pangas, bottles, stones and knives.

Extra police arrived within minutes of his radio call for help and the assailants fled.

A police spokesman said WO Harding's vehicle was set alight. He was treated at Conradie Hospital but his condition is not serious.

**351 Still Detained Under Emergency Regulations**

*MB240935 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0933 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — A total of 351 people were still in detention under the emergency regulations, the SAP directorate of public relations said in its weekly release today.

Last Friday the figure was 341.

**Police Report on 27 Jan Unrest Incidents Issued****AM Report**

*MB270630 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0728 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following unrest related incidents were reported during last night:

"At Phahameng, near Bultfontein in the OFS [Orange Free State], the development board building, a beerhall, a private home, two private vehicles and a tractor were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"A number of private vehicles were also damaged by stone-throwers. Police dispersed these mobs with tear smoke, shotgun and piston fire.

"A youth was wounded and arrested, together with four other youths.

"At Jouberton, a black residential area near Klerksdorp, the development board offices were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, and Lamontville and Claremont near Durban, minor incidents of stonethrowing occurred."

End report

**PM Report**

*MB271835 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1834 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — The following is 7pm unrest situation report as issued by the public relations division SAP, Pretoria:

"Only minor incidents of unrest were reported during the day. Seven bodies were discovered by the SA police, but only one seems to be related to the unrest. The other six apparently died in the faction fight raging in Natal.

"The police in Molteno this morning discovered the charred body of a black female in a shallow grave in the black township. The police are investigating the death.

"Near Port Shepstone, the police discovered the bodies of six black men, who had apparently been burnt to death. The deaths seem to be linked to the present faction fight taking place in the Amahlongwa area.

"At Breyten in the eastern Transvaal, a councillor today fired shots at a group of blacks who were stoning his house. No reports of injuries were received.

"At Langa near Cape Town, a police vehicle was destroyed after being set alight by arsonists.

"On the West Rand, blacks, in three separate incidents, set fire to a municipal vehicle and two development board vehicles.

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria, a house was extensively damaged after petrol bombs were hurled at it by a group of blacks."

Ends report

**Pondo-Zulu Fighting Death Toll Reaches 50**

*MB271152 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
in English 1100 27 Jan 86

[Text] A further eight people have been killed in tribal fights in the Umbumbulu area of the Natal south coast. Les Green reports:

[Green] The latest fighting in the strife-torn Umbumbulu area was triggered by the murder of a Zulu nurse, Sister (Niyembe) of (Magobeni) on Saturday night. With the latest killings, the death toll since Thursday in the faction fights between the Pondos and Zulus in the area has risen to 50. Since fighting started on Christmas Day, 113 people have died.

Hundreds of Pondos have fled from the area, many of them returning to Transkei. South African Transport Service [SATS] provided extra buses on Friday, Saturday, and again this morning, while the Red Cross acceded to requests by Pondos to provide a further four buses. In addition, the Red Cross has fed and cared for more than 250 people at two refugee centers since Thursday.

An uneasy calm prevails in the area today. On trains to and from the area, specially trained railways police staff are acting as a security force, and the SATS are also assisting civil defense by supplying temporary accommodation.

**Pondo-Zulu Faction Fighting Spreads to Magabheni**

*MB271925 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1911 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 27, SAPA — A nursing sister was stabbed to death and several houses were burned down or stoned as Pondo-Zulu faction fighting spread to the south coast township of Magabheni near Umomaas today.

Five people were killed at Amahlongwa in the Umkomaas district at the weekend and police said two more bodies were found today.



The number who have died in faction fighting since December last year has now reached 113.

Animosity between the two factions has been simmering in Magabheni township since January 16 when Mr Khonde Mthethwa, was allegedly thrown out of the window of a moving train by Pondos. He died instantly.

Following this incident local youths ordered the Pondos to leave the township.

The matter came to a head on Saturday after the funeral of Mr Mthethwa when armed youths attacked houses believed to belong to Pondos.

They attacked Sister Maggie Mmembe's house, stabbing her to death and seriously injuring her young child. Her husband managed to escape uninjured. Dister Mmembe has worked for G.J. Crookes Hospital at Scottburgh.

Several houses were burned down or stoned. The burning down of houses continued until early today.

Petrol bombs were thrown at the home of local councillor, Mr Colbert Mncwango. The bombs did not explode and no damage was done.

Police maintained a strong presence in the township today.

#### **Evidence of Naude Giving Money to ANC Rejected**

*MB241704 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1703 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Delmas, Jan 24, SAPA — The Delmas treason trial took a new turn today when the judge rejected evidence by "Mr X," a former member of the ANC, who yesterday told the court that Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had given him money last year to carry out work for the ANC.

Mr George Bizos, SC [Senior Counci] for the defence, objected to this part of Mr X's evidence on the grounds it had no direct bearing on the innocence or guilt of the accused — 22 members of the United Democratic Front [UDF].

"I would like to remind your lordship that these 22 accused have been in jail for 18 months and that this trial is set to go on for some time. There comes a time when indulgence in a peripheral matter should not be granted," he said.

Mr Justice K. von Dijkhorst ruled the evidence inadmissible but said the state could amend its indictment to include allegations that Dr Naude gave financial assistance to a member of the ANC and that Mr Samson Ndou, an official of the UDF, referred Mr X to Dr Naude.

Mr X, who may not be identified, today told the court what he claimed to know of the ANC's master strategy — known as "the M plan" — to overthrow the South African Government. He told

the court: "According to the ANC's 'M Plan' there are five groups of people in South Africa: youths, students, workers, (township) residents and women.

To get to the first stage of the "M Plan", also known as the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), all these groups must come together to overthrow the government.

"After the NDR, there follows a period of national reconstruction, followed by a transition stage and then a stage of working away from capitalism towards socialism.

"During these stages there are many barriers to be broken down and certain laws changed. Small enterprises are kept by the people but transport, defence and the media are controlled by the state," said Mr X.

He said the Freedom Charter was a working document which played a role in the ANC's M Plan. The leaders of the ANC used it to guide them, he said.

According to Mr X, the ANC was also dissatisfied with the education system in South Africa.

"They believed it made the people aspire to become capitalists. Women did not get equal rights in the capitalist system and workers did not realise they were actually the leaders of the struggle. This is why the ANC sends commissars into the country to guide the people politically," he said.

The evidence of Mr X is being led by the state of the trial of the 22 men accused of treason, in an attempt to prove a conspiracy existed between the ANC and the UDF to overthrow the government.

#### **Lebowa Head Urges Cooperation Between Entrepreneurs**

*MB270601 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Codric Phatudi, says cooperation between black and white entrepreneurs will defuse tension between the various population groups in South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of a branch of the Africa Bank at Pietersburg, Dr Phatudi said black entrepreneurs should not be seen as a threat but as partners in a struggle to ensure better cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

#### **Press Examines Current Issues, Problems**

##### **[Editorial Report] Faction Fighting at Mayisa Funeral**

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 26 January reports on page 1 of its EXTRA section that: "A battle broke out between two faction groups while mourners were trapped inside a school hall" at the funeral of murdered Leandra Chief Ampie Mayisa. "Members of the vigilantes, armed with pangas, bush knives and spears, held mourners hostage, threatening revenge on Mayisa's death by disrupting the service. Rev Simeon Nkoane, who conducted the funeral, approached the police com-

mander for protection," Sydney Moses writes, and "the police said they already knew the Vigilantes had formed a roadblock to stop the procession to the graveyard and promised protection." A youth who was hacked to death at the funeral was claimed to be a member of the Vigilantes.

#### **Policeman Dies After Home Attacked**

Mpho Kobue reports on page 3 of the same section that a black Mamelodi police sergeant has died from injuries received when his house was attacked with hand grenades on 23 January. Police are investigating the attack, which is the second in three months on police houses in Mamelodi.

#### **Conciliation Meetings Planned**

A report on page 2 of the *TIMES* main section says the Foundation for International Conciliation, a Swiss-based organization, has arranged a series of meetings beginning next month and involving "people and organisations from across the political spectrum." The foundation began meeting with "key people" in South Africa last year. "Its purpose was to explore whether a process of agreement-building was possible at this stage in the South African conflict." The report says: "The foundation, almost obsessively discreet, will not disclose the names of participants in the forthcoming talks. However, the *SUNDAY TIMES* has established that discussions have been held at very senior levels in the Government, and with eminent figures from the far right to the radical left." Asked whether banned organizations would participate, a spokesman for the foundation said, "We are aiming for as wide a participation as possible to be allowed and encouraged."

#### **Coloureds Want Own Township**

Allan Soule reports on page 12 that the Coloured community of the small border town of Cathcart is talking about moving en masse because they have no township of their own and have to live in the among the town's 5,700 blacks. "The town's 259 Coloureds say they have been press-ganged into supporting a consumer boycott they want no part of" by militant black youths. The town clerk said the white council town has been trying to have a Coloured township established since 1965, with little or no response from the government. "Cathcart is a small town and we cannot afford to lose the Coloured community which comprises a major part of our skilled labour force," he said.

#### **Tutu Cannot Escape Implications of His Words**

In an editorial on page 18, the *SUNDAY TIMES* comments on Bishop Desmond Tutu's "American odyssey" and says: "He stubbornly refuses to acknowledge that there have been any meaningful steps toward reform in his country. Thus the suspicion grows that even if the South African Government was to announce one man one vote in a unitary state tomorrow, the bishop would respond: 'Too little, too late.'" "If ever we pass melt-down point, violence — ideological, religious, ethnic or class — will consume this country in a fire that no man will quench. If ever there was a need for a witness to peace it is now. Where is Tutu?"

#### **TIMES on Botha Speech**

A second editorial on the same page says: "When President P.W. Botha speaks on Friday he needs to pull together the strings of

1985 — all the reformist deeds either performed or promised, but so calamitously lost in bungled public relations — and to sketch, clearly, his vision of the way ahead. Most of all: This must be the Year of Implementation."

#### **Country Anxious for Reform**

Martie Meiring comments on the same page that there are "clear signs that the public does not like dangling in the air waiting for a constitution to break out." The mood is now "in favour of a forceful surge into the future," and "the country overwhelmingly wants to adapt. Why else is there such an urgency to know exactly how minorities can be protected, or how, exactly, the Government can obtain a mandate to introduce a new constitution?"

#### **FCI Charter 'First Step'**

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer comments on page 18 that the "Business Charter and Action Programme" published by the Federated Chamber of Industries, proposes that the "private sector provide a 'rallying point' for initiatives to transform the very basis of South African society." The obvious question, Schlemmer says, is whether or not the goals of the charter are "achievable by the private sector" and "clearly, the Charter is but a first step in a process." One problem is that many of the issues are "hard power concerns" which cannot be solved by discussions. "Political tasks more often than not require political methods, and one wonders whether or not the business community, since it appears to be serious about political reform, should not mobilise a multiracial political constituency to pursue these ends."

#### **'Constructive Confrontation' Policy Scored**

Ken Owen comments on page 19 that Chester Crocker and the policy of constructive engagement have been pronounced to have failed, despite numerous reforms and improvements in South African affairs over the last five years, and two writers in *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* periodical, Sanford Ungar and Peter Vale, who lack Crocker's "subtlety and sophistication," but have the virtue of "knowing what they believe," have put forth a new American policy: "constructive confrontation." This policy calls for stronger condemnation of RSA, more support for the United Democratic Front and the Black Sash, termination of RSA 'landing rights in the Uniteds, the expulsion of RSA military attaches, and a stop to the flow of technology, among others. Owen warns: "Do not be deceived. The fact that 'Foreign Policy' has printed this latest paste-pot collection of random notions is a sign of things to come: unless George Bush wins the presidency, constructive engagement is to be buried, Crocker will be permitted to resume useful life in an academy where first-class minds are appreciated, and the smug, pettifogging interventions of the Carter era will recur. And not a bad thing, if it serves to put more distance between us and the United States."

#### **SAA Losses Rising**

Ciaran Ryan reports on page 1 of the *BUSINESS TIMES* section that "Falling passenger loads and soaring fuel and interest costs resulted in South African Airways losing R50 million in the nine months to December." Ryan says fuel now accounts for 40 percent of total costs compared to 10 percent 5 years ago and notes that "international passenger volume between April and November last year dropped 10.5 percent on the comparable time in 1984." Among measures taken by the company are the

leasing of two Boeing 737's and two Boeing 747's and the sale of an Airbus to reduce unused capacity; the attempt to sell the domestic fleet of 18 737's; slashing of the number of flights, the reduction in staff and the introduction of discount fares on domestic and international routes.

#### **Sport Tax Allowance Could Fail**

RYAN reports on page 3 that opposition is mounting to the Government's promise of tax favors to sponsors of the Australian cricket tour and the Government "may be forced to bulldoze the measure through by using its majority in the President's Council." Progressive Federal Party (PFP) chief whip Brian Bamford, said if the "issue becomes racial in nature, as it appears to have done, there is a chance that one or other of the coloured or Indian houses will block it." Brian Goodall of the PFP said he was surprised at the strength of opposition to the tax allowance. "Under the old constitution the National Party may have been able to translate a promise like this into law without first consulting Parliament. Under the new constitution, taxation is considered a general affair and therefore has to be approved by the white, colored and Indian houses."

#### **Benefits of Economy Come Slowly**

Alec Hogg reports on page 5 that although there is a good chance that economic conditions in RSA will improve this year, the "time lag between an improvement in company profits and the passing on of this benefit to employees through salary increases" will mean the "small man" is likely to benefit only late in the year. It will be a difficult year for household budgets, he says, and "the spending backlog on social commitments like black education and housing will ensure that the Government's demands on the small man's revenue will remain high." The white man's "excessive standards of housing and spending on motor vehicles" will be two areas of change.

#### **Mayisa Backer Missing**

Jon Qwelane reports on page 1 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 26 January that "mobs of vigilantes attacked mourners" returning from the funeral of Chief Ampie Mayisa and that by late afternoon "hundreds of children had fled their homes." Abel Nkabinde, "right-hand man" of Mayisa, went missing after the funeral and rumor has it he has been abducted. Police ordered all local and foreign cameramen out of the area.

#### **Township 'Housebreaking'**

Qwelane also reports on page 1 on the latest form of "housebreaking" in the townships, which consists of the dismantling and stealing of buildings. A power house and a church were the first to go, leaving only their concrete floors, he says, and "three more buildings are at varying stages of 'disappearance' from the Soweto townships of Phiri and Mapetla."

#### **Police Recruit Children for Protest**

Mike Cohen reports on page 2 that "A group of young Kagiso township schoolchildren have complained that they were driven around in police armoured vehicles and recruited to join in an anti-Desmond Tutu demonstration on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport today. The children were among a delegation which presented their grievances to their local township church."

#### **Businessman Refused To Back FCI**

Frans Esterhuyse reports on page 6 that Dr Andreas Wassenaar,

"one of the giants of Afrikaaner business, has warned in an interview that the inflation rate could get out of control. He also disclosed that "he had refused to sign the new 'action plan' of the FCI for faster reform — and suggested that 'not too much pressure' should be put on President P.W. Botha to speed up reform." Wassenaar also said he felt the unrest in South Africa was "initially motivated by economic rather than political factors."

#### **Tandem Tax 'Too Revolutionary'**

A tandem tax system whereby all businesses and individuals would pay the same universal tax and an additional spending tax "was too revolutionary and too fraught with imponderables to attract serious official attention at this stage." *THE STAR* report on page 7. This view by tax experts was echoed by members of the Margo Commission, which is currently studying tax reform, it says.

#### **AZAPO Criticizes Tutu**

An Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) spokesman has said that by openly siding with the ANC in his speeches in America, Bishop Tutu has "antagonised AZAPO and finally destroyed his ability to act as a mediatory in the chronic violence by blacks on blacks in the townships." Tutu's call for Western governments to support the ANC would "indirectly fan the flames of violence between AZAPO and the UDF which inclines to the ANC," the spokesman said. The spokesman said "some black leadership seemed to be unaware of the degree of violence between the UDF and AZAPO — or else was deliberately encouraging it."

#### **'Morally Bankrupt' U.S. Aid**

Qwelane comments in the "Just Jon" column on page 19 "Whether South Africa admits it or not, the fact is that the economic blockade it imposed on Lesotho — for economic blockade it was, never mind official protestations to the contrary — accelerated events and ended in power changing hands." Pretoria hopes that by "thoroughly destabilising the subcontinent the spotlight will shift from its internal policies." He adds: "And the morally bankrupt Americans — they back Pretoria to the hilt in its designs while at the same time 'assisting' blacks who suffer as a result with 'education aid' and meaningless platitudes — are no less guilty in the unfolding tragedy. And when the day of reckoning comes, blacks will not forget — which will determine whether they will forgive."

#### **SUNDAY STAR on Botha Speech**

In an editorial on page 22, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says President Botha has promised equal citizenship in a unitary state, no more race discrimination, a review of the pass laws, and ending the state of emergency and political detentions as soon as possible. But as Parliament opens "it won't be enough just to repeat those promises. There must be clear specifics — an outline of legislation; timetables; directions and details; deeds and not mere words." Beyond reassuring the foreign bankers and staying off sanctions, "What the President says must instill some real confidence in South Africans — whether desperate black radicals or demoralised, fearful whites — that the stage is being set for negotiating a more equitable future together."

#### **Column on Political Initiative**

David Breier comments on page 22 that President Botha can either prove or disprove the ANC claim that the RSA government "is politically bankrupt and has lost the initiative," when he addresses Parliament Friday. The question is "whether Mr Botha's reform package will appear to the world as one which shows the Government is in the driving seat and is politically solvent, or whether it is floundering around in reaction to events as the ANC says." Individual politicians will interpret Rubicon 2 however it suits them, he says, "but the best answer will probably come from the reaction of the rand. And from the decision by the international credit banks next month on whether to reschedule the country's foreign debt."

#### **PFP Wary of 'New Plan'**

David Breier reports on page 23 that Colin Eglin of the PFP has said the government's alleged new plan to include blacks in the constitution "would never be accepted because it would not be seen to be the result of negotiations." The plan, which supposedly includes 20 or more "own affairs" legislatures, and a "super council" "composes of blacks, whites and Coloreds," is said to be in the process of being worked out behind closed doors in a special Cabinet committee with unnamed black leaders."

#### **PFP Feeling Regional Strains**

Breier reports in another article that the PFP is developing a "three-way crack" and the "powerful leadership" of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert was largely responsible for holding the party together. Breier cites the three "regional personalities" of the PFP: the Cape, "which regards some kind of alliance with the banned ANC in a favourable light," and opposes any contact with Inkatha; Natal, "which favours Inkatha and is wary of the links with the UDF or the ANC"; and Transvaal, "which tends to be pragmatic and follows big business." One issue which could split the PFP, Breier says, "is the question of whether to stand for elections in the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament. The party leadership is believed to be opposed to such a move at this stage."

### **ZAMBIA**

#### **Kaunda Says Citizens Victims of RSA Destabilization**

*MB261058 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has reiterated his concern at the absence of peace in the southern African region. Dr Kaunda said as citizens of southern Africa, Zambians were victims of racist South Africa's persistent destabilization tactics against her neighboring countries. The president made the remarks at State House this morning before he held official talks with Former U.S. President Jim Carter and his entourage, who are in the country to lay groundwork for a joint action (?peace) programs. The president said Zambians are the real prisoners of [words indistinct] economy. He told his guests, whom he described as heroes of the struggle for peace, that Zambians were enjoying peace because they had built their nation on the principles of love, trust, social justice, and fair play. Mr Carter, who arrived from Tanzania yesterday, is expected to leave this afternoon for Ghana before proceeding to Sudan.

### **ZIMBABWE**

#### **Justice Minister: State of Emergency To Be Lifted**

*MB270720 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Minister of Justice, Legal, and Parliamentary affairs Comrade Eddison, says the government has already taken steps for the eventual removal of the state of emergency. Comrade Zvobgo said the presidential powers temporary measures bill passed in the House of Assembly last week is one of the steps being taken in anticipation of the lifting of the state of emergency. Parliament extended the state of emergency for another 6 months last week.

On the matrimonial causes act, Comrade Zvobgo said the act does not promote divorce, adding that it also does not deal with the role and issues which remain a private arrangement.

#### **Security State Minister Returns From FRG, France**

*MB261206 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, is back in Harare after an overseas trip, during which he held talks with his counterparts in France and FRG. Comrade Munangagwa told ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [ZIANA] on arrival this morning that the visit had been at the invitation of his counterparts in those countries.

While in Paris, the minister said recent South African threats to invade Zimbabwe showed the Botha regime's contempt for the two-thirds of mankind as represented by the Nonaligned Movement. Comrade Munangagwa noted that the threat came at a time when Zimbabwe is about to assume the leadership of the movement.

#### **ANC Accuses RSA of Compromising Lesotho Freedom**

*MB280629 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has accused the Botha regime of making desperate efforts to compromise the independence of Lesotho and transforming that country into a (?pliant) state. The ANC statement issued in Harare yesterday said the Pretoria regime is pressurising Lesotho to expel all South African refugees and students in violation of international conventions to which Lesotho is a signatory.

The statement said while other countries may be obliged to receive any South African refugees expelled from Lesotho, the ANC expects that the Lesotho Government will continue to assert in practice its right and duty to receive people fleeing from the brutality of the Pretoria regime.



## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1986

**Lebanon**

Israeli warplanes attacked three Palestinian "terrorist" targets south of Sidon early 29 January, Jerusalem radio announced. The targets were buildings belonging to the PFLP, the PFLP-General Command, and the dissident Fatah faction led by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha. The attack killed one person and wounded four others, according to Beirut radio.

**Libya**

Tripoli television denied reports that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi has sent a message to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi offering to "make efforts" among Arab states and the Palestinians if the United States refrained from attacking Libya. Meanwhile, JANA's political editor said that in rejecting a U.S. appeal for an economic boycott against Libya, the EEC countries have shown that they are interested in continued cooperation with Libya and that their interests toward the "Arab homeland" are "completely different" from those of the United States.

In another development, Col al-Qadhafi returned to Tripoli following a meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in the Algerian border town of I-N-Amenas, Tripoli television reported. Bendjedid affirmed Algeria's "solidarity" with Libya with regard to U.S. "threats" and "provocations" off the Libyan coast and the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen their relations, the report added. Al-Qadhafi also sent a congratulatory cable to Yoweri Museveni, leader of the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA), in which he said that the NRA's battle victory "has affirmed the seriousness of our alliance," JANA reported.

**Jordan-PLO**

King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held further talks 28 January, continuing their discussions on the peace process and an international conference, Amman television reported. Sources cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* confirmed that the two sides were trying to work out a formula whereby the PLO can accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, disclosing that Husayn and 'Arafat have not yet reached a final agreement and that the talks will continue. The sources said the main obstacle is the U.S. refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the PLO's acceptance of the two resolutions.

**Iran-Iraq War**

Iraqi air defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter inside Iraqi territory 29 January, an Iraqi official source told INA. Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, attacked an Iranian military camp, and flew 177 combat missions 28 January, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

**DRA**

Kabul radio reported that a number of rebels were "crushed" by DRA security forces in Nangarhar and Kabul Provinces.

**Pakistan**

A new cabinet comprising 22 ministers and 13 ministers of state was sworn in, Karachi radio reported.

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**PLO's Qaddumi Condemns U.S. 'Hostile' Positions***JN281756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1648 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO political department, has condemned the United States and held it responsible for foiling the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move. In statements published in London today, he said that joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts have reached a dead end as a result of Zionist intransigence on one hand and Washington's hostile positions toward the PLO on the other.

He also said that there is no hope that the United States will change its position toward the Palestinian people, stressing that the United States wants to deal a final blow to the PLO. He added that what is taking place these days is merely maneuvering and procrastination by Washington in order to get concessions from the PLO and force it to recognize UN Resolution 242. Al-Lutf also affirmed that the only language understood by the United States and the Zionist entity is the language of the gun and armed struggle as an option to force them to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights. He called for eliminating Arab differences, for reinforcing joint Arab actions, and for creating a cohesive Arab front to work for the sake of the Palestine question.

**Khalaf Carries 'Arafat's Message To Hassan II***JN291016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1000 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Au Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, flew to Rabat yesterday carrying message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to King Hassan II. Abu Iyad had been participating in the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman.

**Further Reportage on 'Arafat's Talks With Husayn***JN261944 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] The second round of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks resumed in Amman this evening under the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Jordanian side to the talks included Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i while the Palestinian side included a number of Palestinian leaders of the organization.

A responsible Palestinian source told the INA correspondent in Amman today that he expects 'Arafat to begin his scheduled tour of a number of African states following the end of his current visit to Jordan with the aim of confronting the Zionist infiltration of Africa and encircling the attempts to restore relations with the Zionist entity as well as briefing the leaders of these states on developments in the Middle East crisis and the Jordanian-Palestinian move.

**PLO Submits Proposal***JN281819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1745 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat held a working session in Amman this afternoon in the presence of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and ranking Jordanian and Palestinian officials in an attempt to reach a formula for an agreement which would allow the two sides to overcome differences toward an international conference on the Middle East.

Informed sources consider this meeting a decisive one which will define the future of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. The talks focus on a new formula the Palestinian command has submitted which will secure U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a confederal union with Jordan and PLO participation in an international conference in exchange for PLO recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Jordan believes that the PLO must recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 because these two resolutions constitute the internationally agreed on basis for the convocation of a conference on the Middle East and also because all parties attending must recognize the conference's basic principles.

**Anti-Israeli Military Operations Detailed 28 Jan***JN281851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT  
28 Jan 86*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces General Command has stated the following:

Our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland have killed or wounded several Zionist occupation soldiers and destroyed a number of enemy military vehicles in occupied Palestine over the past 3 days.

The Palestinian spokesman, in a statement yesterday, said that the Palestinian revolution forces centered their recent fedayeen activities on vital Zionist targets in Gaza, Khan Yunis, Kfar Saba, and occupied Jerusalem. He added that three incendiary bomb attacks took place against enemy military vehicles in Gaza and Khan Yunis. The vehicles were destroyed and a number of Zionists were either killed or wounded.

The Palestinian spokesman said that one of the operations was aimed at a center belonging to the enemy army in Kafr Saba. As a result, a fire broke out in the center and caused heavy damage.

**Fatah Dissident Spokesman on 29 Jan Israeli Raid***JN291010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1000 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] A spokesman of the Fatah uprising movement has stated that at 0630 today, Israeli warplanes raided the movement's positions on the outskirts of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon. One of the movement's personnel was killed and four others were injured. The spokesman added that several casualties were sustained among civilians.

The above information has so far not been confirmed by other sources.

# **PLO Unit Plants Bombs in Jerusalem Restaurant**

*JN271832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*

1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: One of our units operating inside the occupied homeland has succeeded in planting timed explosive charges inside a restaurant frequented by enemy officers and soldiers on King George Street in occupied Jerusalem. The explosives went off last night, completely destroying the restaurant and killing or wounding many enemy officers and soldiers. Zionist first aid ambulances were seen evacuating them from the operations area. Large army, police, and so-called border guard forces rushed to the scene, cordoned it off, and began a large-scale search and arrest campaign. Several Palestinians were detained on the pretext of complicity in the operation. Our combat unit succeeded in withdrawing from the operations area despite these Zionist measures. It is a revolution unto victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

# **Arab League Asked To Consider Spain-Israel Ties**

*JN281834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*

1615 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis — Sources at the Arab League General Secretariat in Tunis have said that the Syrian Arab Foreign Ministry has submitted an official memorandum to the League's General Secretariat requesting the inclusion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Zionist entity as a topic on the agenda of the emergency session of the Arab League Council scheduled to be held next Thursday.

The Syrian memo says that the Spanish Government's decision comes at a time when Israel still occupies Arab territories and denies the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The decision also comes after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its occupation of a part of Lebanese national soil, and after the sinful Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia. It also coincides with the escalation of

Israeli threats against other Arab countries, the stepping up of campaigns of oppression and terrorism against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, and the frequent Zionist entity's violations of Islamic and Christian holy places in occupied cities and villages.

The Syrian memo adds that the Spanish decision is a great stab to traditional Arab-Spanish relations linking the Arab nation and the Spanish people which are several centuries old.

The decision conflicts with the Spanish policy which was based on supporting Arab rights and just causes. In its memo, the Syrian Foreign Ministry pointed out that Spain's establishing diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity, despite the Spanish Government's assertions, can only serve the Zionist enemy at the expense of the Arab nation's rights and interests.

It is also a great contribution to ending Israel's isolation on an international level and to encouraging it to further practice its aggressive, expansionist policy. This decision also rewards the aggressor for his aggression.

The memo says that stemming from its concern about the Arab central cause and after carefully studying the subject of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel and its dimensions and repercussions, the Syrian Foreign Ministry feels that a response to this Spanish decision necessitates an urgent, unified Arab position and adopting practical and tangible measures aiming at making the Spanish Government feel the incorrectness of its stand, which will severely harm Spain's interests and the traditional, historical relations between the Arab nation and the Spanish people.

# **Khalil Al-Wazir Departs for Belgrade Visit**

*JN271815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*

1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Amman Monday [27 January] for Belgrade on a working visit of several days. During this visit, brother Abu Jihad will hold talks with the Yugoslav defense minister and the chief of staff on developing the ties of mutual cooperation between the PLO and Yugoslavia.

## BAHRAIN

**Libya's Al-Humaydi Arrives For Brief Visit 28 Jan**  
*GF281040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bahrain on a brief visit. Upon arrival he was received by the Bahraini housing minister.

**Conveys Al-Qadhdhafi Message**  
*GF281458 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1255 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain, received today Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council.

During the meeting, Maj Al-Khuwaylidi conveyed a verbal message to Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah addressed to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Khalifah from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on the current developments in the Arab region and on the developments of the U.S. stance toward Libya. The Libyan envoy also held talks with Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah on the recent events on the Arab arena and the U.S. threats to Libya.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; and Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, housing minister.

**Departs for Kuwait**  
*GF281718 Manama WAKH in English 1625 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Manama, Jan 28 (WAKH) — Member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi left here today for Kuwait after a short visit to Bahrain.

## KUWAIT

**Foreign Minister, Libyan Official Discuss U.S., Libya**  
*LD291102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, met today with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriya.

The meeting was attended on the Libyan side by the secretary for planning and petroleum, Fauzi al-Shakhshuki, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Hassuna al-Shawish. On the Kuwait side the meeting was attended by the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and the director of the minister's office, 'Abdullah Sa'ud al 'Abd al-Razzaq.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told KUNA that during the meeting, Maj al-Khuwaylidi explained the grave dimensions of American threats against Libya. He said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had affirmed to the Libyan official Kuwait's rejection of any foreign threats or interferences against any part of the Arab homeland. He had also stressed that inter-Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks by Arabs are a fundamental and effective factor in deterring any foreign interference in Arab affairs.

The source added that the two sides discussed the dimensions of the American measures freezing Libyan assets in the United States. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and in this respect they stressed the need to stop this waste of human and material resources, which eats into the potentials of both countries. They also focussed on the importance of cohesiveness among Islamic forces in confronting the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

The sources further said that the two sides discussed the subject of the Libyan call for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, a meeting scheduled to take place tomorrow, Thursday. The source said that the two sides agreed to coordinate their respective positions during this meeting.

Maj al-Khuwaylidi told KUNA after the meeting that the talks were excellent and positive and that he found full support and backing for (?this) situation from Kuwait at both official and popular levels.

He stressed "his high appraisal and appreciation" for the Kuwait posture and the posture of all Arab brothers. He added that this effective and influencing stance by the Arab peoples "will make us firmer and more defiant toward the imperialist arrogance and American terrorism." He repeated his warning to the United States against "carrying out any foolish, reckless or indiscriminate action against the Libyan Jamahiriya."

He said that any action of this sort will entail a big loss to the United States throughout the Arab world."

**Further on Arrival Talks**  
*LD281904 Kuwait KUNA in English 1735 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (KUNA) — The Libyan official said that Washington had pursued a new method in financial piracy when it decided to freeze Libyan united [as received] assets and elaborated that the Libyan people's money in the states amounted to around three billion dollars. He stressed "No matter how grave are Libya's losses, it does not equal a thing because the Arab nation has benefitted from the experience and was mindful of the seriousness of American measures." "America wants to practice state-sponsored terrorism against the Libyan people, intimidate them and strike the Jamahiriya's giant economy that was made so by the Libyan revolution," Al-Humaydi highlighted.

He affirmed that Tripoli rejects such intimidation and will never kneel in face of American terror and naval mobilization. "The



build up will rather boost our insistence to meet the challenge and we are sure that the people's will is stronger than any challenge."

The Libyan official said that if Reagan recalled American nationals from Libya because he wanted to spare them danger then "he would better recall all U.S. nationals from the Arab world because any aggression on Libya will be considered as an aggression on the whole Arab nation." Al-Humaydi said "We were met with support and determination to back Libya from all Arab countries we visited, they believe that any aggression against Libya is an aggression on any other Arab country."

#### Meets With Foreign Minister, Others

LD291102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT  
29 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, met today with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyyah. The meeting was attended on the Libyan side by the secretary for planning and petroleum, Fauzi al-Shakhshuki, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Hassuna al-Shawish. On the Kuwait side the meeting was attended by the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and the director of the minister's office, 'Abdallah Sa'ud al 'Abd al-Razzaq.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told KUNA that during the meeting Maj al-Khuwaylidi explained the grave dimensions of American threats against Libya. He said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had affirmed to the Libyan official Kuwait's rejection of any foreign threats or interferences against any part of the Arab homeland. He had also underlined that inter-Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks by Arabs are a fundamental and effective factor in deterring any foreign interference in Arab affairs.

The source added that the two sides discussed the dimensions of the American measures freezing Libyan assets in the United States. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and in this respect they underlined the need to stop this waste of human and material resources, which eats into the potentials of both countries. They also focussed on the importance of cohesiveness among Islamic forces in confronting the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

The sources further said that the two sides discussed the subject of the Libyan call for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, a meeting scheduled to take place tomorrow, Thursday [30 January]. The source said that the two sides agreed to coordinate their respective positions during this meeting.

Maj al-Khuwaylidi told KUNA after the meeting that the talks were excellent and positive and that he found full support and backing for (this) situation from Kuwait at both official and popular levels.

He stressed "his high appraisal and appreciation" for the Kuwait posture and the posture of all Arab brothers. He added that this effective and influencing stance by the Arab peoples "will make us firmer and more defiant toward the imperialist arrogance and American terrorism." He repeated his warning to the United States against "carrying out any foolish, reckless or indiscriminate action against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah."

He said that any action of this sort will entail a big loss to the United States throughout the Arab world."

#### Kuwaiti Official Denies Dinar Devaluation

GF281924 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic  
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 22

[Report by Muhammad al-Shiti]

[Text] A senior financial official has categorically denied the existence of any official plans to devalue the [Kuwaiti] dinar due to the decline of the country's oil revenues following the deterioration of oil prices in the international market and the 40 percent reduction of oil prices, thus causing the same reduction percentage in Kuwait's revenues. The official looked reassured when he said: We in Kuwait do not see any reason or need for taking such measures as an immediate response to the international oil prices. At the same time, he affirmed that Kuwait has its own special means to deal with the revenue decline. By this it seems that he wanted to say that Kuwait might increase its oil production as a ready option, constituting part of a campaign being launched by the OPEC countries to glut the international market with oil with the aim of forcing other producers to respect their production quotas to maintain the official prices of this commodity, which is considered to be the backbone of life for many Third World countries.

The official expressed satisfaction at the way the oil war is being run and its results. He said that these results cannot be tolerated by the countries which basically began this war and which found themselves involved in great losses and in a very high prime cost and low prices. The official commented on a question by AL-QABAS on the harm which will be sustained by Kuwait as a result of this war: Since we produce oil and since we have great reserves here in Kuwait and in fraternal Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, we feel that we are more concerned than others about maintaining reasonable prices for this commodity. We are also concerned about giving a lesson to the troublemakers in the oil market who have been exploiting our previous sacrifices to maintain the prices for their own interests.

Commenting on Oman's decision to devalue its currency against the decline in its oil revenues, he said: The Sultanate of Oman might have its own circumstances. It has limited production capacities and wants to maintain these capacities. However, this does not necessarily apply to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for example. As for Kuwait, we think that our production is not limited and that our production capacity is very flexible. We have great reserves that make us unafraid of the continuation of the oil game in the international arena. Hence, we affirm that we have never even thought of devaluing the local currency to absorb the decline of production and prices. This is not a problem for us.



The Kuwaiti official said that there is another reason which separates the Kuwaiti dinar from the fluctuations which might occur in oil prices and production quotas. This is that Kuwait has chosen a special basket of currencies to defend and cover the dinar. Accordingly, it is not associated with the dollar, the currency used for oil payments. Perhaps the countries which changed the value of their currency did so because of their direct connection with the dollar. That is why we do not have the justification to devalue our currency. Thus, we are within the basket. We benefit from other fields when the price of the dollar changes or is devalued.

Regarding the temporary measures which Kuwait might find itself compelled to use so as to assist in confronting the war of international oil prices, the official said: We are confident in our ability to continue to the end. We are powerful, and to reach this end there are a number of arrangements to be taken which cannot be revealed. Perhaps some of these arrangements are to recall originally frozen funds and those funds invested abroad for short periods. It is correct to do so in such cases. But this has no connection with the financial capabilities of the country, its investments, and its long-term reserves when these temporary arrangements vanish as the reasons behind them cease to exist.

The official affirmed the solidness and the correctness of the Kuwaiti stance to confront the war of oil prices and wished this war had broken out 2 years ago when the GCC states made many sacrifices that were exploited by others. The official had even predicted the date for this war following the OPEC meeting which convened in London 2 and 1/2 years ago. It was the meeting during which the OPEC members were forced to reduce the price of oil per barrel from \$34 to \$29, a useless official concession after which pressure to reduce prices escalated.

The official believed that what is happening now in the international oil markets is the only way to address the oil producers outside OPEC instead being pressured for 2 years and sacrificing selling oil with continuously reducing prices.

Concluding, the official believed that some countries may have reacted quickly, as it is too early to say that these countries could adopt countermeasures. But he said that there might be an excuse for these countries to take measures they consider suitable but which might not be suitable for other countries, such as Kuwait. There might not be any justifications for doing that. Kuwait, more than any of these countries is more concerned about the long-term oil game. Meanwhile, the Sultanate of Oman has devalued its currency by 10.2 percent against the dollar as a direct response to the decreasing oil prices and the effect on its revenues. Meanwhile, observers expected that the GCC losses might reach \$20 billion as a result of the oil war and the devaluation of the dollar.

## QATAR

**Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhafi Message**  
*GF281036 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 28 Jan (QNA) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal

message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi pertaining to current developments between Libya and the United States in addition to bilateral relations. The message was conveyed to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani by Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, during an audience with the amir today. Major al-Humaydi left Doha for Bahrain.

## PDRY

**Al-'Attas Chairs Cabinet Meeting on Damages**

*GF261302 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1230 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the beginning of the meeting, the cabinet observed a 1-minute silence to mourn the martyrs who fell in the bloody massacres planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist groups. The cabinet denounced the reactionary 13 January stands, and emphasized the correctness and soundness of the analysis submitted by the YSP Political Bureau to the third [as heard] extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee on the plot to physically liquidate the party leaders and cadres.

The cabinet paid tribute to the role of party members, the masses of the people, peasants, the heroes of the Armed Forces, the state security service, the people's police, and the people's militia in foiling the plot. It also emphasized the need to continue to exert maximum efforts to eliminate the tragic consequences of the plot. In this context, the cabinet studied issues connected with consolidating the normal situation in the country and increasing the effectiveness of the work being carried out by government establishments to repair the damage and to complete restoration of social services, the water supply, and electricity.

The cabinet adopted a number of measures necessary to complete the restoration of normalcy and to provide shelter to citizens whose homes were damaged. The cabinet also decided to form a technical committee to be chaired by the minister of installations to assess the magnitude of the damage resulting from the plot, and to draw up short- and long-term plans to redress the damage.

The cabinet emphasized the importance of redoubling efforts in the centers of work and production to eliminate the effects of the 13 January conspiracy.

The cabinet paid tribute to the humanitarian aid that has begun to arrive in Aden from fraternal and friendly countries and from international organizations.

**Aden Party Committee Condemns 'Ali Nasir**

*GF281845 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with poor/unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The YSP committee organization in the Governorate of Aden held an exceptional meeting yesterday attended by brother Salih Munasar al-Tuwayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. The meeting dwelt on the financial and human damage caused by the unsuccessful bloody coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator and traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist gang.

During the meeting, the party organization denounced the horrible massacres organized by the elements of the treacherous coupist attempt. It called on all the strugglers of our party and our people in the capital to make all efforts to heal the wounds so as to overcome the tragedy and to eliminate its effects.

**Al-'Attas Receives Soviet, Ethiopian Ambassadors**

*GF291155 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1130 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair to poor reception]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received in his office at the Presidium, USSR Ambassador in Aden Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov. During the meeting, a number of cooperation and coordination issues between the two friendly countries were discussed.

Brother Al-'Attas also received in his office today Ethiopian Ambassador in Aden Tesema Belai, during which a number of cooperation issues between the two countries were discussed.

**Acting Chairman Visits Treasury, Other Facilities**

*GF281230 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT*  
28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, visited the Treasury where he inspected the progress of the work there and made a tour of all sections. During the visit, Brother al-'Attas met with the chief accountant and other senior officials who briefed him on preparations to issue salaries for the month of January which have been delayed by the events resulting from the 13 January unsuccessful conspiracy. Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed satisfaction at the intensive efforts made by the officials and workers of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury to speed up preparations to issue salaries for the month of January within the next few days.

He also visited the Yemeni Bank and the national bank branch at [name indistinct] and inspected the work there. During a meeting he answered questions presented to him by the officials and workers. He affirmed the need to increase efforts to provide banking services to state institutions and the citizens.

He also visited installations at the general water corporation at Khawr Makar. He was briefed on efforts being made to eliminate the effects of the damages caused by the fascist groups which were recruited and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang. He praised the great efforts made by the workers and the technicians of the general water corporation to resume water supplies. He stressed the need to repair these damages within the next few days.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also visited the residential quarters of Kuraytor, Al-Mu'alah, and Al-Dawahi and checked on the supply situation there. He hailed the efforts made by the state institutions to stabilize the supply of provisions following the bloody malicious attempt.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was accompanied during his inspections by Brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance; and Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of transport.

**Foreign Minister Meets Socialist Countries' Envoys**

*GF261930 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT*  
26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, met tonight with ambassadors and chiefs of diplomatic corps of socialist countries accredited to our country. During the meeting he explained to them the efforts exerted by the YSP and the revolutionary government to remove the effects of the reactionary 13 January conspiracy, to consolidate security and stability, to restore the situation to normal, and to continue providing social and provisional services to the citizens. The brother foreign minister expressed the appreciation of our country for the stances of the socialist countries on the side of our party and country, affirming the PDRY's determination to continue marching on the course of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

**Salim Salih Muhammad Makes Inspection Visits****Visits Radio, Television Stations**

*GF281146 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, today made an inspection visit of the Information Ministry. He was accompanied by

Brother 'Izz al-Din Bashshar, deputy minister of information. During the visit Salim Salih Muhammad acquainted himself with the work situation in ADEN NEWS AGENCY, the television service, and the radio station and inspected some of these departments.

During the visit Brother Salim Salih talked with workers in these media, and explained aspects of the abortive coupist conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and declared that the conspiracy was directed against the party and the people and has inflicted enormous losses on the party and the people.

#### **YSP Official Inspects Sirah Party Organization**

*GF261351 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] This morning, Comrade Rajih Salih Naji, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, made an inspection visit to the party organization in Sirah District in Aden Governorate. During the visit, he held a meeting with members of the Secretariat and a number of the party cadres in the district. Some questions related to the party work and the activity of the popular organizations in the district were also discussed during the meeting. At the end of the meeting, a number of measures were taken to ensure food and essential products for citizens.

#### **Visits YSP Headquarters**

*GF281440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and YSP secretary, this morning made an inspection visit to the YSP Central Committee headquarters. During the visit, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad supervised the implementation of the works at the YSP centers and departments. He hailed the cadres of the YSP Central Committee, who have resumed their normal activities.

#### **YSP Official Meets Arab Liberation Movement Envoys**

*GF281311 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization in the Governorate of Hadramawt, in al-Mukalla this afternoon met with the representatives of the Arab national liberation movements in the governorate. During the meeting, brother Jubran explained the goals and dimensions of the unsuccessful bloody coupist attempt planned and carried out by conspirator

'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique which aimed at the physical liquidation of the experienced elements of the YSP Political Bureau, the leadership, and the party and military cadres. He described this conspiracy as a fascist and terrorist act never witnessed before by our people in the contemporary era. He expressed high confidence in the ability of our party and our people to contain the disasters and the effects which resulted from this conspiracy. He affirmed that the situation in the PDRY is characterized by stability and quiet following the pursuit of the elements led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who have fallen into the center of the rightist and reactionary powers against the revolution and the Yemeni people.

The representatives of the Arab national liberation movements in the governorate expressed their support for the legitimacy of the party represented by the YSP joint leadership, and their readiness to struggle and to stand beside the Yemeni people to contain this disaster imposed upon them.

#### **YSP Official Meets Trade Unionists in Hadramawt**

*GF281836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with poor/unmonitored reception]

[Text] Brother Sa'id Batrayf, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Labor Council in the Governorate of Hadramawt, met last night with the trade union cadres in the governorate and al-Mukalla District, and trade union committee members in the district. During the meeting, brother Batrayf spoke about the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist gang, that aimed at liquidating the best cadres of the party Political Bureau, to undermine the party leading role, to be above the legitimacy of the party and the Constitution, and to eliminate the YSP and the leading revolutionary expertise in the PDRY.

Brother Batrayf expressed pride and appreciation for the marvelous and heroic stance of the military and the security institutions, and the masses which have managed to foil the coupist attempt and to nip it in the bud. He referred to the important results and decisions adopted by the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee and affirming the necessity of crystallizing and spreading them among the workers at the labor and production establishments and the cadres of the trade union. He called on the trade union cadres in the governorate and the trade union committees in the labor and production establishments in the district to promote constant alertness and combat readiness to defend the revolutionary experience, maintain the splendid accomplishments achieved by the masses, and defend their democratic system.

#### **Hadramawt First Secretary Addresses Citizens**

*GF281548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1440 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "News and Reports" program — monitored with fair reception on 1188 and 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception]



tion on 7190 khz]

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization in the Governorate of Hadramawt, addressed a message over radio and television to the masses and strugglers of the party in the Governorate of Hadramawt. He expressed pride in the solid stance of the masses of the governorate toward the bloody coupist conspiracy engineered by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique on 13 January 1986. He said that the governorate has had the honor of confronting and exposing the conspiracy since the first day of the bloody coup attempt and the broadcasting of the ominous statement on 13 January, explaining the political and military measures adopted by the party committee in the governorate and the National Defense Council of the governorate which brought about the noble stance of the masses of the governorate, the party's strugglers, and the military and the security institutions of the governorate.

Brother Jubran has described the past 16 days as difficult and unprecedented in the contemporary era, whether regarding the tragedies and the bloody events or the solid courageous stand of our people, the military and security institutions, and the strugglers of our party to abort the coupist attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir and his gang. They tried to liquidate the party and the progressive accomplishments achieved by our people, to link our country with the wheel of imperialism, and to divest the revolution from its progressive, class, and ideological concepts. He explained that conspirator 'Ali Nasir intended to monopolize power by liquidating and wounding thousands of innocents on the ruins of the economic establishments and the military institutions on which he brought their destruction. He said: We will not allow any interference in our internal affairs. The strugglers of our party, the honest fighters, and the people will confront any hostile acts against our national and progressive system.

He referred to threats made by 'Ali Nasir, who currently stands in line with the agents and dishonest people such as 'Ashshat, Makawi, and Haytham. He described these threats as not more than attempts to mislead and worry our people. He affirmed that these attempts will face the same fate as previous unsuccessful attempts which our people have managed to halt.

In conclusion, he called on the masses of the governorate to rally around the party and its principles and to struggle for the continuation of the revolutionary experience in our country, so that the PDRY remains a firm fortress to inspire the toiling powers, the Arab liberation movements, and the powers of good and peace in the world.

**'Leading' Coup Plotter Confesses, Reveals Details**  
GF261416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] Salih Ahmad 'Umar al-Bakhishi, one of the leading military elements in the abortive coup attempt which was led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, has

revealed during a confession new and grave details about the bloody plot. He said he was charged with the distribution of scores of RPG's and rockets and with arming hundreds of civilian personnel under the command of Muhammad Ahmad al-Mansuri, who was working in the Geological Survey Department, and others from Muhammad Surur's group, such as Al-Funaydi, Nasir, Al-Rabbas, Al-Zamiti, and Al-Manshud. These groups were under the command of Al-Mansuri. He admitted that this mission was carried out. He added that some military and civilian groups, such as the Al-Wadi and Al-Maj'ali groups, were armed with RPF's. Groups in Abyan, Shabwah, and Aden Governorates, which were stationed at the Aden gate, were under the command of Muhammad Ahmad al-Wuhayshi. The group which was stationed at Jabal Hadid and Aden Hotel was led by Muhammad Nasir Ahmad.

Salih Ahmad 'Umar al-Bakhishi indicated that preparations for the coup attempt, which was doomed from the beginning, were made a long time ago and that Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad and Ahmad Musa'id Husayn have been arming groups from the Radfan District since 25 May 1985. He said that Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad gave quantities of arms to civilian Muhammad Haytham, who was in charge of the general vegetables corporation. He said that arms were stored there and that huge quantities of arms were also stored at Yemeni-Soviet projects.

#### Hungarian Envoy Expresses Support for YSP

**Meets With Deputy Minister**  
GF281841 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and with poor to unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy transport minister, met with the comrade ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary in Aden. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means of developing them. The Hungarian ambassador affirmed the position of the People's Republic of Hungary in support of the YSP and the Yemeni people and its rejection of any foreign interference in PDRY affairs. Brother Salman expressed the appreciation and regards of the YSP Political Bureau and Yemeni people to the solidarity of the People's Republic of Hungary and the aid it offers to the sons of our people.

**Meets With Al-Dali, Offers Aid**  
GF291350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, received at this office this morning Comrade Ferenc Szabo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country. During the meeting they discussed relations between the two friendly countries and



means of developing and consolidating them.

Brother al-Dali explained the measures and arrangements made by the YSP Political Bureau to remedy and normalize the situation in the country, following the unsuccessful coup plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and to organize the work of the party and official organs. The brother minister hailed the principled position of the Hungarian People's Republic and its party, people, and government in support of our country, our party, government, and people.

On his part the comrade ambassador reiterated his country's position in support of our country and its rejection of any foreign interference and its readiness to offer urgent aid to our country.

The brother foreign minister expressed the appreciation of the PDRY for the positions of the Hungarian People's Republic and affirmed the intimate cohesion between the two friendly countries and among the other socialist countries.

#### **Red Cross Mission Arrives With Medical Aid**

*GF281305 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] A preparatory mission of the International Red Cross committee arrived on a special plane at Aden International Airport this morning. The mission is headed by Dr (Thunderbird). It will help in the relief operations being carried out by the Yemeni Red Crescent Society.

ANA has learned that initial aid of over 1.5 tons of medicine and medical equipment arrived today with the preparatory mission of the International Red Cross, which will become acquainted with the relief material, medicine, and medical equipment to be offered to our country due to the unsuccessful coupist attempt made by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique and the material effects resulting from it.

The mission was received by Dr Amin Nasir, chairman of the relief and medical care committee.

#### **Aden Radio Lauds Aborting of Coup Attempt**

*GF281819 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Station commentary: Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] When our party, people, military, and security establishment resisted the 13 January conspiracy, which was carried out by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, the party had as its principle the refusal and denunciation of fascist and brutal methods used to liquidate and kill large numbers of party, government, and military leaders and cadres and innocent citizens. This is because our Yemeni people, known by their traditions and national and human values, reject human massacres and collective bloodshed. They also reject treacherous

and cowardly methods represented in the collective physical liquidations and converting the residential and public buildings into arsenals for arms. They reject lying and fabrications in order to cover ugly crimes. Our Yemeni people are not the only ones who reject the bloody massacres, that do not have any relation with human, Arab, and Islamic principles. This feeling is shared by all the nations and the powers defending human rights. Thus, it is no honor for any good human to cooperate with 'Ali Nasir and accommodate him, because we are certain that whoever looks into the ugly crimes, the bloody events, clear proof, and the confessions of the leading elements of the killers and criminals will change his mind about 'Ali Nasir, as many changed their minds after they learned the truth about this sly murderer.

Our Yemeni people and the peoples of our Arab nation have a history full of glorious and noble values based on our Arab and Islamic heritage. This glorious heritage and the noble values had and still have a big role in civilized society regarding the political and ideological life of our Arab nation, regardless of any differences and contradictions. We do not exaggerate when we say that the crimes and the bloody massacres organized on the morning of the ominous day of 13 January in various work locations of the party, government, Armed Forces, street crossroads, and residential buildings, were fascist and brutal and never before seen by the Arab citizen and the Islamic world. There is no equal to it in history except in the crimes perpetrated by the fascists during World War II.

The conscience is the source of our people's power during their resistance of the conspiracy in spite of its ugliness and the intricacy of its planning. This same conscience was behind the stance of denouncing this conspiracy by the honorables, who were deceived by 'ali Nasir Muhammad and his cunning methods and his ability to misguide and deceive. There is no doubt that the conscience of all good honorable of our Yemeni people's children and our Arab peoples and all believers in human, Arab, and Islamic values and ideals will always support our just cause, the cause of all the martyrs, widows, orphans, wounded, and homeless as result of the bloody 13 January conspiracy.

We are certain that the vigilance of the live conscience will isolate 'ali Nasir Muhammad from even those who are very close to him. This murderer will not find anybody to stand by him or support him or shelter him except for the vagabonds who anyway are very few, because the masses of our Yemeni and Arab and Islamic peoples, who stand against killing people by treachery and conspiracy, reject the prevailing law of the jungle in our Yemeni, Arab, and Islamic life as well as the logic of extermination and bloody collective massacres of many innocent human beings.

We put an end to the conspiracy and aborted it after great sacrifices. Here are the banners of security and stability today rising over the entire republic, even though we made great sacrifices in order to abort the conspiracy and prevent it from bringing treachery and collective extermination in our Yemen. We will double our efforts and wage a patient and difficult struggle in order to consolidate security and stability and remove the effects of the aborted conspiracy. We are certain that our brothers in the Yemeni and Arab arena will stand by our people in order to heal the wound and consolidate security and stability, thus consolidating the security and stability throughout the

region.

#### On Hostile Foreign Media Campaign

GF282016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1810 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Press Review" program — monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and poor to unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Under the title "Is This Not Enough To Hold the Dirty Tongues" 14 October said: The imperialist and reactionary media organs has continuously aimed at our progressive regime, since it defined its revolutionary course. The provocative nature of this aim increased and when through a fierce struggle after our revolution trespassed a dangerous obstruction, which was necessary to complete the path of the socialist revolution. It appears from this fierce struggle that these powers had great hope that the revolution would die in this tough turning point and that they would have a good opportunity to cut its other ties, cook it, and put in on their table as a tasty morsel.

The paper said, the last effort made by these hostile circles was an awkward political analysis carried by the ill-famed BBC radio. The writers of the analysis made themselves the spokesmen of the Arab reactionaries and made believe that they were actually expressing their opinion on our revolution and its high symbols. Before reciting his poem the analyst sunk into history to look for the tribal differences in Yemen before Islam. This only expresses total bankruptcy in finding the means of sabotage.

Misery crystalized in the concepts of the BBC radio analyst when he pictured the events in the PDRY as the will of a hardlined individual and said that this does not please the neighbor countries of the PDRY. He wanted to say in this that the Yemeni people do not have the right to decide their course and fate until they have permission from the Arab reactionary countries. It is true that the British colonialist, or to be exact, the English, fiercely abide by their traditions, but the individual cannot imagine that the leaders of British colonialism continue to abide to this extent to the concept that the PDRY is still controlled by the British and that they are capable of imposing their concepts and desires on the revolutionaries in the PDRY, since the first moments of ending the battle in favor of the party, declared their rejection of autocracy and declared a collective leadership, and by that expressed with revolutionary awareness the profundity of their respect and abidance by principles. If this or that comrade was elected to lead the party or government, this does not mean that events in this country will proceed in accordance with the will of a certain individual, but rather the reverse, because the situation exploded due to autocracy and a violation of the principle of collective leadership, in addition to violations of other basic principles. Looking for a golden needle in straw does not enrich the political-ideological poverty of the hostile forces who are preparing themselves these days, using their own methods in an attempt to abort our revolution exploiting our involvement in healing the wounds of our revolution, thus expressing their hatred to the revolution of Yemen's toilers and confirming their role — which we expected and which we will continue to expect.

It should be said that this countermove by the reactionary and imperialist circles is complete proof that our revolution and its developments and its recent evolution is the right one and the only choice in the objective struggle. In this way we see the crystalization of the conspiracy inside and outside Yemen. This is the proof of the purity of our revolution and its victorious course. We do not know if this is enough to silence the dirty tongues and stop them from fabrications and distortions. Let the yellow foxes die in their dens because the red eagles are flying in the spaces of our homeland to purify it from all types of impurities and mean groups.

#### 'Ali Nasir Loyalist Reports Continued Fighting

GF290931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0843 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAKH) — A member of the YSP Political Bureau who is loyal to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has discounted reports stating that 400 tanks manned by Cubans have entered Abyan Governorate.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the YSP Political Bureau, asserted that violent fighting is taking place on the approaches to Abyan. He stated that there is strong resistance to the opposing forces. He said: "It cannot be said that the opposing forces have assumed power in the PDRY".

The paper said that Abu Bakr Ba Dhib and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, two YSP Political Bureau members loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, are currently in Addis Ababa. He added that they will leave for Moscow "in the event Soviet efforts continue to find a solution for the power struggle by means of a dialogue".

The paper quoted Moscow sources that are close to the events in the PDRY as saying that the situation "is still not stable in Aden to an extent that would allow the departure of a negotiating team to Aden. This team includes Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The sources added that 'Ali Nasir's statements concerning the ultimatum that expires today "is nothing but a maneuver" and that his ultimatum is based on his belief that neighboring countries, particularly Ethiopia, would attempt to assist him. The paper added that in the event Ethiopia carries out such measures, then that would especially harm Addis Ababa's relations with the USSR.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes travellers who arrived in Ta'izz from Aden as saying that the road leading from Shaykh 'Uthman, one of the Aden suburbs, to the second governorate of Lahij, has been closed since yesterday morning. All means of transport and citizens have been prevented from using the road from Shaykh 'Uthman to Lahij and vice versa.

The travellers stated that street fighting has been going on for 2 days on several of the approaches to the second governorate between militias of the two parties vying for power in the PDRY. They added that the fighting continued yesterday for the second day running.

The paper indicated that the information it has received proves that extensive damage has been caused to installations. Among these is the 14 October Nursery School, and the Friendship Bridge. Thousands have been killed in the vicious fighting between the two sides.

#### **AL-KHALIJ: Eyewitnesses Say 'Ali Nasir in YAR**

*GF291026 Al-Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*

29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Eyewitnesses who arrived in Sanaa from the PDRY have stated that they saw with their own eyes "Chairman" 'Ali Nasir in Al-Bayda' inside the YAR border.

The eyewitnesses also claimed to have seen the radio station that is loyal to 'Ali Nasir. It is carried on a large vehicle that moves from one place to another. They said: "The purpose of this moving around is to avoid air bombardment of the station".

#### **AL-KHALIJ Cites YAR 'Source'**

*GF281220 Al-Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*

28 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Dispatch by Anis Dayyub]

[Excerpt] Sanaa — A government source close to the highest leadership in the YAR stated to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday that "the events in the southern part of the homeland are not yet clear." The source, who declined to disclose his name, expressed the belief that next week may witness unexpected developments. However, he refused to discuss the nature and results of such developments.

The source refused to admit that the situation has been finally resolved in favor of the new leadership that has assumed power in Aden. He said that what is being broadcast by the "rebel" — and he meant "the collective leadership" — radio about the situation being stable and under control is incorrect. The source added that there is another side that represents party and government legitimacy that is still in the arena and has its own radio, statements, contacts, and supporters at home and abroad. He asserted that the said side refuses to recognize the new situation and is seeking to change it.

Asked if the YAR Government still considers the government of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to be the legitimate government in Aden, the source said: "What has been declared in this regard has not changed."

The source declined to answer a question on whether the Sanaa government intends to develop such a stand into a more effective stand in support of Chairman 'Ali Nasir.

Meanwhile, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior YAR officials and ministers are still spending most of their time outside Sanaa. Official quarters are refusing to divulge their whereabouts. However, *AL-KHALIJ's* sources confirm that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior ministers are staying almost continually in Ta'izz close to the border between the two

parts of Yemen.

Well-informed sources have stated to *AL-KHALIJ* that part of the YAR-PDRY border area is an open area and several YAR officials are constantly crossing the border into the PDRY, and that some ministers who support 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and who were sent on missions abroad during the events in the PDRY returned home via the YAR-PDRY border.

The same sources believe that the radio station supporting Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which had begun transmitting 3 days ago, is located somewhere in the YAR close to the border with the PDRY. The sources believe that the location of the radio station could be the city of Ta'izz itself.

The YAR Government continues to maintain absolute official silence on the events in Aden. Government officials and ministers have been refusing to make any statements to the press or to foreign journalists in Sanaa since the beginning of the events in the PDRY. The press and the media in Sanaa are also maintaining complete silence on events in the southern part of the homeland. The press and newscasts on the radio and television make no reference whatsoever to the situation in the PDRY.

There has been talk in Sanaa by well-informed sources about movements by tribal forces opposed to the regime in the PDRY. The sources point in particular to the forces of 'Ashshal, a former commander of the Army in Aden at the time of the withdrawal of the British Army from Aden in November 1967.

## **UAE**

#### **Libyan Official Arrives in Abu Dhabi 26 Jan**

*GF270630 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT*

27 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, arrived in Abu Dhabi today coming from Riyadh on a 1-day visit. The visit of the Libyan official falls within the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of countries.

#### **Delivers Message, Departs**

*GF280714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT*

28 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after concluding a 2-day visit to the UAE, which falls within the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of countries in the region.

During the visit, the Libyan official conveyed a written message from Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammad al-Qadhafi to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan pertaining to current developments in the Arab region, particularly the U.S. threats against Libya, in addition to



developments in the PDRY.

**President Al Nuhayyan Addresses Federal Assembly**

*GF261146 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic  
0950 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] of address by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the meeting of the UAE National Federal Assembly on 26 January, delivered on his behalf by Sa'id al-Gayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers, chairman and members of the National Federal Assembly. In the name of God, praise be to him.

Today we open a new ordinary session of your honorable assembly. It pleases me and my brothers, the members of the UAE Supreme Council, to congratulate you on this dear occasion and assure you of our appreciation for and pride in the role which your assembly has carried out over the past years and its constant cooperation in working with the government for the sake of consolidating the foundations of the union and providing a better life for the citizens. We pray for almighty God to guide your steps to success. We also pray that in this new session numerous actions and aspirations will be achieved for the sake of the union's strength, and the good and prosperity of our people.

Brother members, your assembly meets today, 14 years after the establishment of the union which was an embodiment of our people's hopes for a dignified and strong unity, that would be the nucleus for a comprehensive Arab union. The foundations of the union have been laid by sincere faith, faithful work, and a genuine realization that in unity there is strength, that division is weakness, and that unity is the sole means to achieve security and stability for our people and to secure their interests.

With the aid and power of God, all of us are determined to close ranks to build a strong country over which flutter the banners of liberty, justice, and peace. Our way has not been easy, but arduous. God has granted us patience, faith, and sacrifices. We have had to race with time and defy difficulties to fulfill the dream of the members and the aspirations of our sons. Praise be to God, we have moved with firm steps toward achieving comprehensive progress in the country and toward utilizing the wealth granted by God for the good and prosperity of our people.

Our country's federal experiment has been one of the most successful federal experiments on the level of the Arab nation in the modern era. Despite its short history, in relation to the history of nations, it is, praise be to God, replete with the great achievements that have been made on our good land.

When we consider the situation 14 years ago, and our situation today, we perceive God's grace to us and realize that the patience, effort, and work we have exercised has borne good fruit. Proceeding from our belief that man is the basic brick in building a proper society, we have given him all our attention and care. We have constructed schools, institutions, and a university based on modern science, knowledge, and virtuous morals. We have taken care to raise the level of services for the good of the citizens. Among

our sons, we now see a promising number of physicians, engineers, and other highly-qualified people in various specialities in all spheres of human activity.

Despite the severe economic recession the world has suffered under for years, and which has led to severe crises in some countries, including the great powers, and despite the slackness in the oil market and the sharp drop in its prices, which has naturally caused a partial decrease in the country's revenues, the UAE has nevertheless, by virtue of conscious and correct planning, adopted appropriate measures. Among these is the cutting down of expenditures in a way that guarantees the union's progress along the way to prosperity and stability to build this homeland without affecting its basic requirements or affecting development in the country.

Stemming from the sense of responsibility and the desire to consolidate the march of the union and enhance its progress in all fields, last month I discussed all the steps necessary to carry out the duties of the union with my brothers, the members of the UAE Supreme Council, to consolidate our national unity and to achieve prosperity for our people by providing the necessary financial revenues for the development plans, and to implement economic policies which will ensure the building of a solid national economic base and inspire our youth to love work, production, participation in the building of the national economy, and to maintain the achievements attained. Thus, we will be able to continue the march of development, especially in consolidating the unity of the Armed Forces, protecting of our internal front, safeguarding the country, and the cooperation of all the union and local authorities to make more efforts and sacrifices so that the interest of the homeland and the citizens will be above all other considerations.

Brothers, as you know, our efforts are not only confined to the building of an internal structure; we are also part of the unified Gulf family and part of the Arab and the Islamic nation. Our power lies in their power, and we achieve progress through our support for them. We have mutual fraternal interests. We are all one entity, one family, and have a joint fate.

Stemming from the belief of the Arab people in the Gulf for unity of religion, language, customs, hopes, and a joint fate, and the importance of the strategic location of the region, and maintaining its security and stability, leaders are exerting efforts to realize the hopes of the people for more coordination, and to expand the horizons of the cooperation in all economic, political, security, and military fields which have been crowned by the establishment of the GCC which held its first meeting on May 1981. Today, we view the GCC as an important political power in the Arab region, and an indivisible part of the Arab nation. The meetings of the leaders of the council in the fraternal Sultanate of Oman last November resulted in the achieving of more accomplishments adding to the great steps attained by the council. We hope that by the next GCC meeting — scheduled to convene in the UAE — cooperation and coordination among the member countries will reach the stage of integration in all fields to realize the hopes and goals of our people to achieve progress and prosperity.

Brother members, we are following with great concern the con-



tinuous bloodshed and the escalated fighting between the two neighboring Muslim peoples in the Gulf region. We are deeply concerned about it, because this useless war will lead to the destruction of both fraternal countries; the continuation will serve the purposes of the enemies of Arabism and Islam. We have made loyal and tiresome efforts to end this destruction within the framework of the Arab League, the ICO, and the nonaligned countries, and through direct contacts. We have called for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts by adherence to the laws of God and the prophet. This war is a setback for the Islamic nation and an achievement for its enemies. It undermines the security and stability of this region; we all strive for a region of security and peace. We ask God that all will respond to the wisdom of a speedy end to this destructive war and to bring about peace and a good neighborly relationship in the region and to achieve security and prosperity for its peoples.

We are also following with concern the current events in the fraternal southern Yemen.

We feel sorry for the current struggle and the bloodshed. We appeal to the leaders there to defer to wisdom and to adhere to the interests of the homeland and the people. We hope that the crisis will end and the bloodshed will stop, and that the security and peace of the fraternal country will be achieved so as to resume the march of development and progress. We will not spare any effort to ensure the speedy return of peace to this fraternal country.

We also hope that peace will be established in the Lebanese territories following long years of tragedy and unrest and that the Lebanese warring factions will defer to the dialogue in settling their conflicts. We hope that the national efforts to achieve national reconciliation will be crowned with success to maintain the unity, sovereignty, and security of Lebanon, and to enable it to end the Israeli aggression against its territories. We appeal to all the peace-loving countries to make efforts to support the Lebanese efforts to carry out the building of domestic development and to end its crises, tragedies, and pains.

Brother members, the Palestinian issue and the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arabian nation is the core of the struggle in the Middle East. Peace cannot be established in this region without first reaching a just and comprehensive solution to ensure the right of the honest Arab Palestinian people for self-determination, and to ensure total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. We support the legitimacy of the Palestinian representation which has been recognized by the Arab and international bodies. We also support their efforts to regain the Palestinian right through an independent will and unified stance.

Regarding the Arab arena, the UAE is exerting all efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, to end the conflicts and split among them through dialogue, understanding, the belief in God, and the unity of the ranks for confronting the challenges threatening the fate of the whole Arab nation. You are all aware of the efforts made by us to clear the Arab atmosphere and to unite the brothers during the recent meetings in Morocco which resulted in hopes to regain the unity by considering the national interest as a priority issue, as the Arabs will have no power without unity

which can only be achieved through unified stands.

Regarding the international arena, the policy of the union stems from its belief in support of the Arab and Islamic issues and interests and the enhancement of friendly and cooperative relations with all the countries and the peoples on the basis of the UN Charter and the international morals far from international struggle and groupings. The UAE works to consolidate justice and peace for the interest of all humanity. It is also against racial discrimination and all kinds of foreign interference. It respects the right of countries and peoples for self-determination, sovereignty, and independence. It calls on the international community to establish a balanced and just economic policy between the industrial and developing countries in order to consolidate the stability of the international economy.

Brothers, we asked the Cabinet to provide your respectable council with detailed statements on the achievements attained during the last year, and the government's plans for the current year so that you will be able to discuss them with the concerned ministers and to express your views and recommendations to direct the national works on the road of development and progress.

Brothers, we are confident that our cooperation for the interest of the homeland will allow us — with God's will — to overcome all the difficulties, to reach our goals, and to realize the hopes of our people. We also appeal to you to adhere to the unity of this union so that we will be as one to consolidate its unity and achieve its stability and progress in all fields.

We ask God to help you to carry out your national duties through correct democratic practices, constructive participation, and fruitful cooperation with the government to realize progress and prosperity. "And say, work and Allah will surely see your work and also his messenger and the believers." [Koranic verse]

#### **Delegation Departs for Arab League Meeting**

GF290756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0737 GMT  
29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAKH) — A UAE delegation under the chairmanship of Muhammad Jasim Samhan, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry, left Abu Dhabi today to participate in the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council scheduled to be held tomorrow. The meeting will discuss U.S. threats against Libya and measures necessary to confront them.

#### **Papers Carry Commentary on PDRY Situation**

GF290709 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT  
29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAM) — The newspapers *AL-ITTihad* and *AL-Wahdah* warn of the serious situation in the PDRY and the consequences that the bloody developments there might have which could threaten fraternal countries and the Arab nation. The papers refer to the possibility of foreign intervention.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that these events, accompanied as they were by horrifying bloody violence and huge material losses "must drive the whole Arab nation to exert all efforts to restore peace, security and stability to this important region and to spare our Arab people there further bloodshed, devastation, and suffering".

The paper states that the situation "poses the gravest dangers to the Arab nation, whether this is represented by a civil war or foreign intervention in this sensitive and strategic region". The paper expresses the belief that the prevalence of reason must make all parties choose the path that leads to peace and the safety of Yemen's women, children, and resources.

In conclusion, the paper makes an appeal for an end to the bloodshed and the use of arms, and for a dialogue that would bring security and peace and open the way for development and construction.

For the second day running, the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* criticizes the USSR's stand concerning the PDRY developments. The paper states that the development of the events there proves that "direct Soviet intervention in the battle alongside the opponents of legitimacy was the cause of the escalation of the bloody conflict in the PDRY".

The paper believes that the Soviets "for a long time have felt that the more extremist Marxist wings and those most loyal to the Kremlin should assume power to guarantee the USSR a strong presence in this important and vital part of the Arabian Peninsula and also to secure the continued propagation of tension, anxiety, and instability in the entire Gulf region so as to eventually preserve the continued trends of Soviet foreign policy which is in agreement with its U.S. counterpart based on expansion, hegemony, and the exercising of influence at the expense of peoples".

The paper adds that "the participation of the Soviets in the fight to attack the forces of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad means that they were determined to topple him, which in turn signifies their displeasure with the policy of rapprochement between the PDRY and its neighbors, the Gulf countries".

In conclusion, the paper asserts that the PDRY people "are capable of choosing their leaders within the framework of constitutional legitimacy".

**Government Approves Resumption of 'Bright Star'***GF281722 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (WAKH) — A highly placed source said that the Egyptian Government had accepted U.S. request to resume the military manoeuvre of the Bright Star. The source said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak requested the United States to place Israel and Egypt at an equal footing.

**President Mubarak Addresses Council of Europe**

For coverage of President Husni Mubarak's activities in Strasbourg, France, including his address to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, see the International Affairs section of the 29 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

**Prime Minister To Undergo Surgery in London***NC281950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] London, 28 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi will undergo surgery in the London Clinic tomorrow, Wednesday, at 1300 Cairo time. He was advised to have surgery to relieve him from the back pains from which he has been suffering for several weeks and which led him to seek treatment abroad.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said today that Professor Edgar, the well-known British neurological surgeon, had assured him that he will speedily recover after the operation, which is a very simple one and has a high success rate.

The prime minister told the MENA correspondent in London that he is in good spirits and that President Husni Mubarak had telephoned him to inquire after his health. He added that he was keeping in touch with Cabinet affairs while in London through contacts with ministers.

**Appeals Court Rejects Second Autopsy on Khatir***NC271907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1817 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In its session today, the Cairo court of appeal for urgent cases upheld the verdict issued by the Cairo court for urgent cases suspending its decision of 9 January. This decision ruled in favor of a second autopsy on soldier Sulayman Khatir.

**Trade Minister Confers With Romania's Oprea***NC281651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali met today with Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, who is currently visiting Cairo at the head of a delegation. They reviewed the development of economic relations between Egypt and Romania, and discussed ways of promoting trade and diversifying Egyptian exports to Romania. They agreed on the export of quantities of Egyptian agricultural produce to Romania.

Both sides exchanged views on concluding a long-term trade agreement this year and on the possibility of establishing joint projects and exporting Egyptian products to Romania. The talks also dealt with cooperation in the field of tourism.

**Oprea Ends Visit***NC281853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) — Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, left Cairo today at the end of his 4-day visit to Egypt. Before leaving, he said that he was carrying a verbal message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The message deals with bilateral and international affairs.

The Romanian official also said that Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu were both satisfied with the development of relations between their countries. He also stressed the identity of views between Egypt and Romania on international issues and the common desire of both of them to develop their mutual ties.

**Press Reacts to 'Blackmail' Over Tabah Issue****AL-AHRAM Comments***PM271250 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 25 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Throughout history and in all civilizations, the Jewish personality has been renown for both avarice and meanness. It has excelled at using blackmail and bargaining to achieve its goal of hoarding wealth and realizing its interests.

The present is no different than the past. The personality is the same, the behavior is the same, and the interests and goals that are always sought through bargaining and blackmail are the same.

When Israel obtained the recognition of the number-one and biggest Arab power — Egypt — under the Camp David agreement, it had, in fact, obtained absolutely the most important recognition of all. But this was not enough. Israel has made sure to leave Hoja's nail behind [legendary character said to have sold his house but left a nail in the wall to ensure his right of access with the ultimate intention of repossessing the house] as a means of blackmail and bargaining, using all the known characters of the Jewish personality described in the scriptures, in stories, and even in folklore — that is avarice and meanness.

Tabah, together with other points on the Egyptian border, is the Hoja's nail that Israel wants to drive into the eyes of all the Egyptians so that bloodshed will continue despite the talk about peace.

But Tabah, even if it may be one square foot of sand, in the eyes of the Egyptians has become a question of the integrity and independence of the national soil. Tabah is no less than Cairo, the high dam, the Valley of the Kings, or Al-Fustat. Thus says the Egyptian citizen, the Egyptian reason, and the Egyptian conscience.

For more than 4 years, Israel has been bargaining over Tabah and using it for blackmail. But the Egyptian stand on both the popular and official levels refused bargaining, resisted blackmail, and ignored the pressure emanating from Washington.

In a comic stage production and an exposed dramatic move, Israel announced that its Inner Cabinet held a long and stormy meeting lasting 13 hours before the decision agreeing to negotiate with Egypt on arbitration over Tabah, as the Egyptian negotiator has been demanding, was reached. But it followed this with a long list of points that are more disputatious than negotiating.

Through these points, Israel wanted to continue with the game of blackmailing Egypt and bargaining over Tabah by shackling Egypt with new conditions amounting to interference in its internal affairs.

Despite Tabah's importance and the Egyptians' desire to retrieve it, nobody in Egypt will accept the new Israeli blackmail. The Peres-Shamir government's acceptance of arbitration does not mean a concession to Egypt, nor is it an Israeli grant or gift. Egypt insists on its right even if the dispute remains forever. As for blackmail, it is rejected, rejected, rejected.

#### AKHBAR AL-YAWM Comments

PM281844 Cairo AKBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic  
25 Jan 86 p 4

[Jalal 'Arif "In Essence" Column]

[Text] Israel wants us to shut our mouths, break our pens, and make our newspapers an Arabic version of *MA'ARIV*, *DAVAR*, and other Israeli papers; otherwise we would allegedly be antisemitic and rejecting peace.

Israel wants us all to become soldiers in the agent Lahd's army that guards its borders with Lebanon, to behead every Palestinian who escapes its massacres, and to amputate every Arab hand capable of carrying arms today or tomorrow; otherwise, we will allegedly all be supporters and soldiers of terrorism.

Israel wants its ambassador in Cairo to be the new high commissioner. It wants us to force all Egyptians to proclaim their love for it and to open our mediet to Zionist propaganda and falsehoods; otherwise, it will not design to accept arbitration on the problem of Tabah.

Israel ignores the fact that resorting to arbitration is a concession on Egypt's part, a concession that has been dictated by circumstances and the desire to reach a settlement. Had it not been for our confidence in our historical right there would have been no conciliation or arbitration.

Israel ignores the fact that the withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador was the least that Egypt could do in the face of the ugly aggression against Lebanon and in response to a popular anger and demand for severing relations and expelling the Israeli ambassador from Cairo.

Israel ignores the fact that Egypt has announced its attitude very clearly through President Mubarak, who has said more than once that the Egyptian ambassador will not return unless Tabah is returned, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon ended, and serious progress toward solving the Palestinian problem made.

Israel is ignoring all this and is asking us to offer up a thanksgiving prayer because it has accepted arbitration. It is waiting for us to rush to open the doors, build bridges, accept guardianship, and return the Egyptian ambassador probably so that he will witness how the Al-Aqsa Mosque is being violated, how settlements are being set up on Arab lands, how it is annexing southern Lebanon, and how it is treating the Arabs, who are subjected to the worst type of occupation.

Israel states its conditions for accepting arbitration, imagining that it can blackmail Egypt, set off internal conflicts, and drive a new wedge that would undermine efforts for Arab reconciliation and the unification of efforts in the face of danger. Egypt will not offer up the required thanksgiving prayer and will not submit to blackmail.

#### PRC President To Visit Egypt in March

NC290820 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
0800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the PRC [Li Xiannian] and his wife will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt in response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The 4-day visit is scheduled to begin on 17 March.



**Protest to UN on Iranian Attacks on Civilians***JN281258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] United Nations, 28 Jan (INA) — Iraq has informed the United Nations that the forces of the Iranian regime have perpetrated a number of acts of aggression against residential, civilian populated areas inside Iraqi territory. This came in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Iraq's permanent UN representative.

The Iraqi representative's letter said that on 7, 24, and 27 January, the Iranian regime's planes violated Iraqi airspace and raided populated areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, and infiltrated the international border to strike at the (Zamqi) housing complex, Khormal, the (Dirluk) housing area in the Al-'Amadiyah district, and the Balikiyan village in (Al-Siddiq) district of the Irbil governorate. The letter said that these savage raids led to the martyrdom and wounding of a number of civilians, including children, women, and old men; as well as destroying a number of houses and damaging places of worship. The letter noted that the repetition and escalation of these acts of aggression are aimed at paving the way for a large-scale Iranian offensive aimed against Iraqi independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and people's safety.

The letter informed the United Nations that Iraq reserves the right to employ all available resources and measures to repulse the Iranian aggression, based on its right to defend itself in accordance with international law. The letter called on the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, to seriously shoulder its responsibilities in accordance with the UN Charter and to pressure the Iranian regime to stop its continuous aggression against Iraq and end its abnormal aggressive policy, which constitutes a clear violation of the UN Charter, international law, and the international community's desire for peace.

**Communique 2,098 on War Operations, Air Activities***JN281749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Communique No. 2,098 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We Iraqis have decided to proceed on the course of progress, with God's help, behind the banner of our great leader, Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. We will not be hampered in building a modern society by any power, whatever it may be and from wherever it may come. The straying, backward, and rancorous Shu'ubist clique which was established by Zionist quarters to spread sedition and destruction and abort the march of progress in our country and the region will not obstruct our course. Thanks to the determination of the loyal men who defend their honor, principles, and land, we will continue to deal harsh blows to Iraq's enemies and the enemies of its freedom, stability, and the happiness of its sons.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force planes dealt fierce blows to enemy remnants, military hardware, and supplies as follows:

a. At 2109 yesterday, our planes carried out an air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1406 [1106 GMT] today, our planes carried out devastating raids on the Hamid camp, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and destroying much enemy equipment and many facilities.

c. Our Air Force carried out 177 combat missions against enemy remnants and military hardware in the III, IV, and VI Army Corps sectors, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life, positions, and military hardware.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes, bringing good tidings of victory to the Iraqi family.

2. Our forward units in the sectors of operations, using all types of weapons, pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and enemy engineering works, inflicting the following losses:

a. Three enemy soldiers were killed and two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the Central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

b. Two large vehicles and one bulldozer were destroyed and another vehicle was damaged in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. One enemy soldier was killed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps and two infantry positions and one medium-caliber machinegun position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. One of our brave patrols, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, captured six boats made of cork which the enemy had left behind. Our patrol towed the boats back to our units' positions.

4. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw and Al-Shihabi with long-rang artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 January 1986

**Iranian Plane Shot Down***JN290906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0846 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — Iraqi ground defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter plane this morning. An authorized source told INA that the Iranian plane had attempted to raid residential areas in the Qal'at Dizah district, northern Iraq, at

1005 [0705 GMT] today but our ground resistance confronted the plane and shot it down inside Iraqi territory.

**Minister Jasim Comments on Relations With Syria**  
*JN262106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2024 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has said that whoever wants to establish normal relations with Iraq on the basis of the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact will get our positive response.

Commenting on Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* that his regime had tried to stop the Gulf war at the beginning, Minister Jasim told INA: Khaddam's statement is untrue and the talk about the attempt to stop the war is only a cover for the Syrian regime's attitude.

The minister affirmed: We have no time to waste with those who play with words.

The minister said: Before and during the war that was imposed by Iran, Iraq has pursued the policy of building normal relations with every Arab state that presented such an opportunity. On the whole our relations with our brothers are good.

The minister said that Iraqi-Syrian relations have remained tense because of the Syrian regime's plotting against Iraq before the war and also because of that regime's alignment with the enemy during the war.

The minister affirmed: A brother's stab in the back is more painful than the stabs of the foreign enemy.

The minister said: We have told all the mediators, all those who spoke about improving relations between Iraq and Syria, that we do not want to discuss the past except as it helps promote Arab cooperation, provide the opportunity, and clarify the objectives that serve the principles of pan-Arab action. This includes everyone without any exception.

**King Husayn Cables Reagan on Space Shuttle**  
*JN282028 Amman Television Service in English*  
 2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] His majesty the king has sent a cable of condolences to President Ronald Reagan of the United States following the explosion of the space shuttle 'Challenger' this evening. In his cable, his majesty expressed his deep sorrow and grief at the passing away of the seven astronauts who were aboard the spacecraft. His majesty asked the American president to convey his condolences and deep sorrow to families of the victims and to the American people as well.

**Al-Rifa'i Receives U.S. Envoy Roscoe Suddarth**  
*JN261020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT*  
 26 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office at the Prime Ministry this morning Roscoe Suddarth, assistant to Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Suddarth is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of a number of regional states. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

**Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat**

**Meeting With King Husayn**

*JN281616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT*  
 28 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a meeting at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al Wahhab al-Majali; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ali al-Din, director of the General Intelligence Department; and Royal Court Secretary Raja'i al-Dajani.

It was attended on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya; Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah Central Committee member.

**Further on Talks**

*JN290720 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English*  
 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held more talks on Tuesday on means to revive the Middle East peace process.

The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA said Tuesday's talks "were a continuation of Monday's talks which focused on the peace process and the different aspects of an international peace conference which constitutes the basis for efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East."

The talks followed a meeting between the King and Mr. 'Arafat on Sunday and two meetings between the PLO leader and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on Monday.

Both sides kept a tight lid on the contents of Tuesday's talks which were described by well-informed sources as "extremely important and significant."

Palestinian sources said that both Jordan and the PLO were trying to work out a suitable formula in which the organisation can accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

There was no indication by Tuesday that the organisation was ready to change its previously declared position that it would not accept 242 and 338 without a reciprocal American recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said that both sides have not "reached a final agreement yet but talks will continue."

They said that main obstacle "was that the U.S. is still refusing to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the organisation's acceptance of the two resolutions."

Palestinian officials here said that the king has conveyed to the PLO the latest American stance on the peace process and the PLO. But one of them said that "we do not see any 'substantial' change in the American position vis-a-vis the Palestinians. There still is a big gap between the American and Palestinian positions."

A senior PLO official told the JORDAN TIMES on Tuesday that the organisation has kept the Soviet Union informed on what is going on.

"We always keep our friends the Soviets informed of the latest developments regarding the Palestinian cause," the official said.

Earlier on Tuesday Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali hosted a lunch at Al-Husayn Sports City in honor of Mr. 'Arafat. The lunch was attended by senior Jordanian officials, members of the PLO delegation accompanying Mr. 'Arafat and foreign and Arab ambassadors.

**King Husayn Chairs Meeting**

*JN291242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT*  
 29 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Prime Ministry this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

An expanded meeting was then held under His Majesty King Husayn which was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Armed Forces Chief Commander Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Director of the General Intelligence Department Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, and Royal Hashemite Court Secretary Raja'i al-Dajani. It was attended on the Jordanian side by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmaq, Bishop Eliya Khuri, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Muhammad Milhim, and Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met earlier this morning with Yasir 'Arafat at the prime minister's office. The meeting lasted for about 1 hour.

#### AL-RA'Y Calls Talks 'Positive'

JN280937 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Positive talks"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks which were held during the past 2 days between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and later between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Palestinian side led by Yasir 'Arafat, are a continuation of the ongoing consultations between Jordan and the PLO in accordance with the 11 February Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. These talks are also a continuation of the joint coordination and cooperation in the interest of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family, march and destiny.

The fraternal spirit and cordial atmosphere which pervaded these talks will undoubtedly pave the way for achieving the joint objectives sought by Jordan and the PLO. These objectives are regaining the land and saving the kinfolk, and complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

If Jordan and the PLO have stressed their commitment to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, it is because they realize that this agreement is the best means to achieve national and pan-Arab rights, realize a just and comprehensive peace, and guarantee security and stability in the region.

At this crucial stage of the Arab nation's history and under the delicate circumstances through which the entire region is passing, it was necessary to bolster Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion on the first line of confrontation with the enemy to achieve the national and pan-Arab objectives and confront the fierce Zionist onslaught on Al-Aqsa mosque in particular and the Islamic holy places in the occupied homeland in general. It is essential that joint cooperation and coordination and joint Palestinian-Jordanian action continue to support peace efforts and break the stalemate these efforts have reached due to the Israeli intransigence and the continuous U.S. support for the Israeli aggressors.

Although Jordan and the PLO are concerned about the continuation of peace efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine question which is the crux of the conflict in the region, they adhere to firm stands and entrenched principles which allow no compromise. The most important principle is represented by the refusal to relinquish an inch of the Arab territory, rejection of separate deals and negotiations, and the commitment to holding an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO and the UN Security Council permanent member states.

If Jordan and the PLO are so much concerned about achieving peace in the region, then what is required is that this concern should be met with a response from the other parties concerned, particularly Israel and the United States. Israel and the United States are undoubtedly required to prove the credibility of their leaders' continuous statements about peace, security, and stability in the region, because their practices run contrary to these statements.

The Arab citizen who is following with interest the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, amid a fierce Zionist campaign against peace efforts, expects a great deal from the Amman talks and pins great hope on them. We are confident that the positive results the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has so far achieved will be promoted to achieve the joint national and pan-Arab objectives.

#### JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN290730 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Soul Searching Is Required"]

[Text] Top level Jordanian-Palestinian talks were continuing yesterday, with no sign of an impending breakthrough that could nudge the Middle East peace process forward.

The "breakthrough" that many of us might have expected or sought from these talks might still materialise, but the likelihood is that, whatever it is, it will not be the magic wand that will solve the Palestinian problem all of a sudden. This is a complex problem whose solution requires a process, as the Americans always insist, and in this process only incremental progress can be achieved. The theory may be wrong. Unfortunately though it has become valid.

We have not always liked the way the U.S. used the terms "process" and "incremental progress" when used in conjunction with peace efforts Middle Eastern. But let us this time do to the Americans what they usually do unto us. Let us make enough progress to throw the ball back into their court and see what they will do with it, how they will play it. The Jordan-PLO accord has been, as far as we and most countries of the world are concerned, a breakthrough. What and how, other than incremental progress, did they view it? And then we have to ask ourselves whether we are truly ready for more breakthroughs for the Americans?

We all agree that time is of the essence. Not only for us, but also for the Israelis and for the Americans and for the cause of peace in this area and the whole world generally. We must not for a



moment sit on our laurels, and we must not spare an effort to solve the Palestinian problem, because inaction and hesitation are our biggest enemy. But, at the same time, the U.S. and Israel have as much responsibility and moral duty to bear for the cause of Arab-Israeli peace and coexistence. American and Israeli leaders have got to realise that for a just and lasting settlement to be possible they too would have to open their side of the street. In effect, they have to be more realistic and forthcoming on the host of issues that has so far blocked real progress in the Middle East.

Well, if Israel and the U.S. do not know about the time and effort that this country and its leadership have spent trying to improve the chances of peace, then they should take another look at what is happening; perhaps they will then reassess their positions. If they still harbour a doubt about our genuine commitment to lasting peace and coexistence, let them do a little bit of soul searching and ask the world around them. In the end everybody will discover the truth: We hope it will not be too late by the time the Americans and Israelis have done it.

**UN Official Urges PLO Acceptance of 242, 338**  
*JN250924 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English*  
 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salameh B. Ne'matt]

[Text] Amman — United Nations Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart left Amman for Israel on Friday after talks with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i which centred on current developments in the Middle East.

In an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*, Mr. Urquhart, who had just emerged from his meeting with the King on Thursday, called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which he described as "the only generally accepted basis for a resolution" of the Palestinian question.

Mr. Urquhart described current diplomatic efforts to move the Middle East peace process as "delicate but not unhelpful." He praised King Husayn's efforts to breathe life into the peace process. "What he (The King) is trying to do is very important," he said.

Referring to the PLO's reluctance to accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for peace negotiations, Mr. Urquhart said: "I understand and appreciate the difficulties that the PLO is facing. But, nevertheless, something has to be done."

The U.N. official warned of the continuation of the political status quo in the region and said that with the absence of a

movement towards peace, the vacuum would be filled by other forces that are very violent.

Mr. Urquhart said that at this point, Resolutions 242 and 338 are "the only generally accepted basis for a solution."

If this opportunity is not seized, he warned, "we will be missing a valuable chance for achieving peace."

He said the problem of Palestinian representation is "the last sticking point" in the peace process.

Expressing his personal opinion, Mr. Urquhart said that Israel had no right to determine who does or does not represent the Palestinian people. "In my 40 years working for the U.N., I have never heard of such a thing happen before," he said of the Israeli insistence on excluding the PLO from peace negotiations.

Mr. Urquhart cast doubt on the Israeli government's ability to make bold concessions for peace but said that however, "we have to try it and put the ball in the Israeli court."

"I believe that (Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on) Peres is serious but how bad are the obstacles in his government is something we have to put to the test," he said.

Explaining the U.N. role in promoting the peace process Mr. Urquhart said the world body will remain on the sidelines until it is asked to play a role by the parties involved in the conflict. He also stressed the importance of the role played by U.N. troops in the Golan Heights and the UNIFIL in southern Lebanon. "If these operations are removed, the situation could seriously deteriorate," he said. He added that the U.N. can also play a role as the framework for negotiations through an international conference.

Mr. Urquhart said Israel should withdraw from all of Lebanon under U.N. Resolution 425. He said the Israeli presence in south Lebanon under the cover of its proxy, the south Lebanon army, "could become very dangerous" with the build-up of resistance.

Mr. Urquhart warned that "there is always a possibility for a military confrontation in the region."

Mr. Urquhart, 67, is retiring from the U.N. on Feb. 10. He will be replaced by Mr. Marrack Gaulding. Mr. Urquhart will be working with the New York based Ford Foundation. His wife and daughter are both journalists.

After his talks in Israel with Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Mr. Urquhart, who arrived here from Damascus, intends to visit Lebanon, Cyprus and Egypt.

**Israeli Forces Launch Air Attack on Sidon****Aircraft Break Sound Barrier**

NC261125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli Aircraft broke the sound barrier a short while ago during reconnaissance flights through Lebanese airspace.

**Warplanes Raid Sidon Areas**

NC290526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0452 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reported a short while ago that the Israeli Air Force raided the Darb al-Sim and Tukhum Maghdushah areas in Sidon district at 0625 this morning. The extent of the losses is not yet known.

Prior to the raid, the Israeli warplanes flew over the south, particularly over Sidon. Several explosions were then heard. Area inhabitants rushed to ground floors and shelters for fear of a wide-scale Israeli attack.

**Civilian Killed, Four Wounded**

NC290745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0703 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Report by NNA correspondent in the south 'Abd al-Hamid Abu Dahr — recorded]

[Text] Civilians in Sidon and its camps today were the target of an air raid that killed one and wounded several. At 0615 this morning, a squadron of the Israeli enemy's Air Force flew at low altitude over Sidon. Two planes then bombed the southeastern area, including the 'Ayn al-Hulwah-Sayniq-Magdushah road junction. As a result of the enemy's bombing, one as yet unidentified person was killed. Muhammad Abu Matar and 'Adnan Shams al-Din were wounded and moved to the Hammud Hospital for treatment. Ahmad Darwish and 'Ali al-Fuhayli were wounded as well and taken to the Al-Ra'i Hospital. Nearby houses and cultivated fields were also damaged.

**Raid Targets PFLP Buildings**

NC290848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0815 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Adding to the reports from the south on the Israeli raid against the southern end of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, foreign correspondents in the area say that the raid was targeted against three buildings. A two-story building belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] was destroyed; a building belonging to George Habash's PFLP and another belonging to Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC were damaged. The correspondents added that four corpses have been removed from the debris of Abu Musa's building.

**Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un, Hilu Meet in B'abda**

NC281100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President al-Jumayyil met with former Presidents Sham'un and Hilu at B'abda Palace this morning. After the session, Sham'un said the tripartite agreement will be sent to the Chamber of Deputies, and that the Chamber's Bureau should act in accordance with constitutional provisions.

**Sham'un Says Al-Jumayyil Not To Resign**

NC282051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, today said that the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil is out of the question, particularly under the present circumstances. Sham'un said that President al-Jumayyil is performing the constitutional duties of his office and carrying out all his responsibilities toward the country.

Commenting on former President Sulayman Franjiyah's call for Al-Jumayyil's resignation, Sham'un said: I have heard Franjiyah's views on the tripartite agreement. They did not surprise me because he has consistently displayed a sense of objective nationalism with relation to this issue. I hope that he will continue to do so and defend Lebanon's right to live in freedom and dignity. I say that, although we disagree over the resignation of President al-Jumayyil. The President's resignation is out of the question, particularly under the circumstances. Al-Jumayyil's handling of the tripartite agreement has been perfectly constitutional. He has fully discharged his presidential duties and responsibilities toward the country. For him to resign now would be to shirk his obligations, Sham'un said.

**Hubayqah Calls On Army To Abandon Al-Jumayyil**

NC291311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] We have just received the following report from Zahlah: Elie Hubayqah held a press conference at 1315 today in the Phalangist Party headquarters for the Zahlah district. George Kfuri, the acting party head for this district, and a number of party members and correspondents also attended the session.

At the news conference, Hubayqah read a statement in which he described himself as the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. The statement, which dealt with current developments in Lebanon, noted the following:

From my position as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, I declare my full solidarity with his excellency former President Sulayman Franjiyah both in his stand on the current crisis and his call for the president of the Republic to resign immediately, thereby liberating the presidency and putting an end to the harm that originates from him.

Hubayqah continued by calling on comrades-in-arms in the Army — commanders, officers, NCOs, and other personnel —

to defend the homeland, to be aware of the seriousness of the present situation, and to be committed to their sacred mission until martyrdom. This mission is to defend the homeland's unity, protect citizens, and preserve their security. He also called on them to refuse to be used as tools by a person who has destroyed the homeland to defend himself at the expense of ruining the military establishment.

Hubayqah concluded by saying that he feels that he is close to those comrades in the Lebanese Forces who have participate in 11 years of war.

**Chamber of Deputies Meets Under Al-Husayni**  
*NC281043 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies held a plenary session under the chairmanship of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at 1120 today. Some 45 deputies were on hand, and the government was represented by Prime Minister Karami and Minister Victor Qasir. There are 11 issues on the agenda, the most important of which are the cancellation of Legislative Decree No 21 and the extension of the current rents law.

**Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah Favors 'Showdown'**  
*NC281137 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English*  
 27 Jan-2 Feb 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite spiritual leader Sa'id Muhammad Fadlallah by Amal Fadlallah; date and place not given]

[Excerpts][Amal Fadlallah] Who do you hold responsible for the failure of the tripartite accord?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] The issue has both an internal and an external aspect. On the internal level, the Lebanese were not acting realistically, they did not face the political reality in an objective manner. One faction of Lebanese sought to reduce the transitional period and obtain all its goals from the other faction, regardless of the facts on the ground. And, on the other hand, another faction sought to stop history from moving forward and felt that the political givens that applied 50 or 100 years ago must go unchanged.

Since both attitudes are unrealistic, the two factions could only engage in a dialogue of the deaf. These factions, of course, do not represent all the Lebanese, but they do constitute the major elements in the Lebanese political reality.

On the external level, we are aware that the Lebanese crisis is a result of foreign factors, indeed, that Lebanon as a state was established to constitute a cipher in a foreign equation. As it happens, the regional and international forces involved in Lebanon do not find the current phase suitable for their ultimate ends or fit to be the salvation phase. Therefore, those outside forces may give the Lebanese the illusion that a solution is near, may indeed guide them toward one or more plans for a solution, knowing, however, all the while that there are many obstacles still blocking the solution. They do this in order to distract the

Lebanese from the real dangers present on the ground, but also to create new circumstances and maybe new conflicts that facilitate or accelerate their own moves. In this sense, we do not consider the suggested plans or accords as means to solve the crisis, but rather as tools to create new crises that would require regional or international solutions.

[Amal Fadlallah] It is said that the changes in East Beirut have taken the country back to square one. What is your comment?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] Did we ever get beyond square one? And is there a new political situation in East Beirut to justify our talk of "changes"? The fact is we never took off from square one, but that there merely was a plan for us to start moving, and since the plan did not materialize, we did not move. Similarly, no change has really occurred in East Beirut, where those who are now speaking have been consistent in their ideas since the plan was initiated. The faction that was defeated there did not represent them, and as such what went on there cannot be considered a change, but rather an operation to prevent change.

[Amal Fadlallah] Do you think political pressure and a boycott of the regime will lead to a solution to the Lebanese crisis, or is the solution only possible through a military showdown?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] I believe the only way for Lebanon to take on a natural and healthy course that leaves no room for new wars and new conflicts must be based on the policy of victor and vanquished. This applies in all countries of the world, and need not necessarily take place through oppression.

Compromises mean no rule and no specific stances, which is what we have lived through in Lebanon. In Lebanon, there was no real state, but an alliance of tribes resulting from and subjected to specific circumstances and which gave itself a certain aura of civilization. Hence my opinion that a showdown is essential for Lebanon to finally become a state in the true sense of the word. But as I said, this need not necessarily be a repressive showdown, but simply a necessary surgery for a disease that cannot be cured by drugs.

As to what is being said about isolating or boycotting the regime or resorting to a military showdown, I think that pressure is being exerted to obtain a political solution that may reduce the impact of a probable clash or create a favorable atmosphere for future plans for a solution.

[Amal Fadlallah] Some leaders are calling for immediate abolition of sectarianism. Do you think this is feasible, and do you favor such a measure?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] We certainly favor the abolition of political sectarianism and are for a shock treatment in achieving this. Abolishing political sectarianism through the traditional method the tripartite accord tried to achieve cannot succeed in Lebanon because of the prevailing sectarian atmosphere and the de facto sectarian division of the country, where each sect will try to preserve what it possesses and will use whatever means available to fight the abolition of sectarianism. At the same time however, all the sects are restricted by security concerns, aggravated by



the present political atmosphere that reduces their chances of negotiating with one another on the regional or national level.

Therefore our best chance to abolish political sectarianism immediately is to profit from the need of the Lebanese for a solution that would put an end to the tragic security situation and political tension. But to think of doing this in 10 or 15 years time, as stipulated in the accord, is unrealistic, since sectarian fanaticism would have reached even greater proportions by then, and its abolition would require even greater pressure. That pressure can only come through a new war and new cycle of violence, so it is preferable to avoid that by grasping now what can only be a result of war. Let us satisfy ourselves with this war, which has brought enough misery and tragedy to us, and make some use of it. I think now is the best opportunity to abolish political sectarianism and create the right psychological atmosphere for the new Lebanon.

[Amal Fadlallah] Former President Suayman Franjiyah called for the convening of a Christian meeting to be followed by a Moslem meeting and eventually a national conference to find a solution for the Lebanese crisis. What is your comment?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] We must first look at the reasons for holding such a conference. If the aim in convening it is to unite the Christians and Moslems around one idea, allow me to say the Christians will never unite, nor will the Moslems, unless it is around the idea of ending the war.

The present period is not that of a solution and time bombs will explode every now and then to prevent an agreement.

The Lebanese must no longer be blind to reality, they must realize that they do not decide the fate of their country, but that this fate lies in the hands of others.

Nor are these outsiders to blame for manipulating that fate. This is the sole responsibility of the Lebanese factions that each tried to defeat the other by relying on foreign forces.

### **Fighting Erupts at Palestinian Camps in Beirut**

#### **Amal, Palestinians Clash**

*NC281539 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1515 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] We begin our newscast with a report about the clashes that erupted at 1645 today between the Amal movement and Palestinians at the southern entrance to the Sabra camp, in the vicinity of Al-Sharq movie theater. Various types of artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used in the fighting.

In view of this development, the internal security forces charged with the maintenance of security in the camps area have been compelled to regroup in the old people's home. However, gunfire prevented some members of the force who were near the Al-Sharq movie theater from joining their colleagues at the old people's home.

#### **Fighting in Sabra, Shatila**

*NC281549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1524 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Clashes in which personal weapons were being used erupted in the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1700 today, that is, about 20 minutes ago. A security source reported a short while ago that the fighting has died down to some extent and has not involved the use of weapons other than personal ones. The security authorities concerned are trying to contain the incidents.

#### **Fighting Dies Down in Camps**

*NC282013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The intensity of the clashes in the commercial markets, the port, the Normandy and the Bank of Syria and Lebanon combat lines lessened some 15 minutes ago. However, sniper fire in which explosive bullets are being used can still be heard in the peaceful residential areas.

As for the situation in the camps, a security source reported a short while ago that the fighting became less severe there as of 2020 tonight, following a cease-fire agreement that was reached at 2000. The camps coordination committee is now working to calm the situation completely.

In another development, a security source has reported that there have been exchanges of shellfire on the Sannin, Al-Za'rur, and Biskinta combat lines since 1930 today.

#### **Situation in Camps Tense**

*NC282206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] A guarded calm has returned to the traditional combat lines in the capital following a security setback along the commercial markets, Normandy, and port lines in which machineguns and rockets were used. However, intermittent machinegun fire can still be heard in the Shatila area despite the fact that a cease-fire was scheduled to come into effect at 2000. Officials from the Amal movement and the Salvation Front are continuing their efforts to restore calm and end tension.

A security source from the Amal movement said tonight that orders to cease fire were given at 2000, whereupon the situation in and around the camps began to ease. However, gunfire was resumed at 2020. Medium-caliber weapons were used in an attack along the Al-Khazzan-Arihah and Al-Dukhi-Al-Sharq movie theater lines. Orders were again given to refrain from retaliation and to cease fire.

Two 60-mm shells were fired from inside Shatila camp at surrounding areas at 2030. These areas were again subjected to 60-mm and 82-mm shellfire from inside Shatila camp at 1700. Sniper fire was then directed at all entrances to the Sabra and Shatila camps.



**Intermittent Fighting Continues**

NC282208 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
2115 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Despite a cease-fire called at 2000 today in Sabra camp, intermittent clashes are still continuing there between the Amal movement and the Palestinians. Machineguns are being used. The fighting, which began this afternoon, led to several casualties, some fatal. According to security sources, both sides are currently reinforcing in the area.

**Fighting Resumes in Camps**

NC291039 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1015 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Fighting resumed in the Sabra and Shatila camps a short while ago. The sound of explosions and bursts of machinegun fire has been heard in the camps for some time now. Gunmen are exchanging fire inside the Sabra and Shatila camps near the Hayy Farhat area and the 'Akka hospital. The coordination committee had attempted to contain the tension, but fighting erupted despite its efforts. It was decided to redeploy the security forces in the positions around the camps from which they had withdrawn last night.

**Tension Subsides in Camps**

NC291406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tension in the Sabra and Shatila camps has eased following intensive contacts among the parties concerned to check the deterioration in the situation. Security sources reported that exchanges of fire are now confined to the areas of Al-Kulliyah, Ad-Dukhi, and Hayy Farhat, south of Shatila camp. Light bursts of gunfire and sniper fire have been reported since 1030 today. Sources said that, as a result of the contacts, it was agreed to deploy Syrian observers from the camps' security coordination committee to deal with the situation there and arrange a total cease-fire. According to security reports, two people were killed and six others wounded in the fighting yesterday and today.

**Amal Discusses Political, Security Developments**

NC250831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Amal movement's Political Bureau held its weekly meeting chaired by Colonel 'Akif Haydar yesterday. Amal sources said that the bureau reviewed political and security developments in Lebanon. Special attention was given to events following the act of treachery against the tripartite agreement, the effects this act is having on the general situation in Lebanon, and the contacts underway to deal with this situation.

Conditions in the south, as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation forces and their agents, against the peaceful population were also discussed.

**Amal Arrests Kidnappers With Overseas Links**

NC251425 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1215 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Amal sources have disclosed that the Amal security services arrested the abductors of 11-year-old Qasim Muhammad al-'Ajami and set the child free. Gunmen were holding the child at a building in Bisharah al-Khuri and asking for a large ransom.

Investigations have revealed that the kidnappers belong to a group that had carried out similar operations abroad and may be linked to the abduction of the brother of the UAE ambassador in London. This case only ended after a \$4-million ransom was deposited at a Beirut Bank.

**Communist Party Calls 'General Mobilization'**

NC251857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1715 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Politburo has declared a general mobilization among the party ranks. The Politburo called on all party members, supporters, and friends to immediately join their cadres and to be ready for battle on all political, popular, social, and military fronts. The party called on its fighters to report to mobilization centers and to defend what it calls the cause of the party and homeland.

**Embassies to Participate in Security Scheme**

NC281607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1515 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Our radio has learned that the security organ responsible for embassies has requested the appropriate officials at foreign embassies in Lebanon to agree to have their embassies connected to an alarm system, for their security and protection.

The proposal has so far been accepted by the embassies of Korea, Britain, France, Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, and Finland. Others are expected to indicate their approval soon. A Lebanese delegation will then be sent abroad to obtain the necessary equipment, which will be distributed to the embassies in Lebanon. Banks may also participate in the scheme.

**Reportage on Fighting Involving Israelis, Lahd****Resistance Shells Jazzin**

NC250826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Resistance fighters continue their heroic attacks on the occupation authorities and Lahd militias. They have shelled the Sujud position in Jazzin district. They have also attacked with rockets a center for the so-called national guard in Bint Jubayl.

Meanwhile, there is guarded calm on the traditional combat lines. Traffic has been normal on the Qasqas-Al-Masali and Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing points.

**Israeli, Lahd Positions Hit**

*NC251022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0900 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] A Lebanese National Resistance group attacked a position manned by Israeli intelligence and Lahd militias near the town of Bint Jubayl at dawn today. A 15-minute clash ensued.

Another resistance group used RPG's and machineguns to attack an agent Lahd position near the town of Kafr Rumman. The number of casualties could not be determined because of a security cordon. Agent Lahd militias retaliated by using their artillery and machineguns against 'Arab Salim, giving rise to tension in the area.

**Resistance Shells Lahd Posts**

*NC251347 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] The Resistance Front issued a statement today saying that some of its groups shelled Metulla with katyusha rockets. They also fired four rockets at the Marj 'Uyun barracks, where Lahd militiamen are stationed. They fired another rocket at a position held by Lahd militiamen in Hursh 'Ali al-Tahir.

The statement notes that this shelling is in retaliation for the shelling of the freed populated villages by the occupation forces and their agents. This, the statement adds, is not the first response nor will it be the last.

The front issued another statement today saying that one of its groups attacked Lahd militia quarters in Anan township, Jazzin District, at 2230 last night. Another group attacked a militia post near (Al-Sari) township.

**Two Lahd Militiamen Killed**

*NC251434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] The National Resistance has stated that at 1100 today its forces fought Lahd militiamen, who had sneaked into Kafra Township and raided houses. In the clashes with various types of weapons two militia men were killed and others wounded. Following the aggressors' withdrawal, Kafra came under artillery, mortar, and heavy machinegun fire.

**Israeli Center, Patrol Attacked**

*NC261253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Lebanese National Resistance fighters have attacked an Israeli intelligence center in Bayt Lif with RPG's and medium-caliber machinegun fire. A 15-minute clash ensued and the center and its personnel were hit. The agents' radio admitted that a number of soldiers had been wounded.

In another development, resistance fighters detonated an explosive device at dawn today as a joint patrol of the Israeli forces

and Lahd militia was moving along the coastal road near the Al-Hamra-Al-Bayyadah bridge in south's western sector. Local sources confirmed that one vehicle was hit and its crew wounded.

According to information reaching Tyre, there is acute tension in Kafra, Yatar, and Al-Jiwar after these towns and the main Kafra-Tyre road came under artillery shelling overnight. The shelling originated from agent Lahd militia positions on the hills of Bra'shit and Yatar.

**Israelis Reinforce Positions**

*NC261838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] An NNA correspondent in the south has reported that the Israeli occupation forces are continuing to reinforce their positions in the eastern sector. Bulldozers were spotted removing earthen barriers around the positions of these forces in various areas, including those located in Zaghlah, where the Israeli military governor resides, Tallat al-Ahmadiyah, Burghuz, northern Kawkaba, eastern Qilya, the Al-Surayrah hills, and the western part of Kafr Hunah.

The Israeli forces also brought huge reinforcements to these positions, including Merkava tanks, which were seen heading toward the aforementioned areas. Several armored personnel carriers, armored cars, and approximately 25 tanks have been brought to Tallat al-Ahmadiyah. This move has created panic among the inhabitants of the liberated areas in the western Al-Biq'a.

**Resistance Hits Lahd Positions**

*NC272149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The occupation forces and agent Lahd militia have continued their arbitrary practices in the south today. The town of Jarju' was subjected to violent artillery shelling from an agent Lahd militia position in Tallat Sujud at 1300. Approximately 15 120-mm shells fell in the town. The shelling continued until 1600 and left a number of houses damaged. Jarju' has been coming under heavy sniper fire from 12.7-mm machineguns since 1730.

Earlier today, the occupation forces and their agents shelled the villages of 'Arab Salim, Habbush, and Kafr Rumman with heavy-caliber artillery. Three houses were damaged by this shelling.

In another development, Lebanese resistance fighters clashed with a Lahd militia patrol on the Sribbin Road at dawn today. Some members of the patrol were killed and others were wounded in the fighting. Ambulances were seen transporting the casualties to Marj 'Uyun hospital.

A faithful resistance group opened fire at a position belonging to the occupation forces in Tallat Kafra at 1630. One of the enemy's personnel sustained head injuries. The martyr Muhammad Bashir group also attacked an agent Lahd position on the Bayt

Yahun bridge with rockets and machinegun fire. A 30-minute clash then ensued.

The martyrs 'Ali Saqr and Mustafa Hassunah group attacked a position in Haddathah with four katyusha rockets and heavy-caliber gunfire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the site, and one enemy half-track vehicle was burned. Reinforcements were immediately sent to the position. However, two explosive devices were detonated in the path of these forces when they were halfway between Rshaf and Haddathah. One jeep and one half-track vehicle belonging to the agent Lahd militia were burned, and nine militiamen were either killed or wounded. The attacking group returned safely to its base.

#### **Israeli Carbomb Plan Cited**

*NC281736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Security forces in Sidon have received information that the enemy Israeli forces and their agents are preparing four booby-trapped Mercedes cars and will attempt to bring them into the city. The security forces have distributed descriptions of these cars among their police stations, checkpoints, and patrol posts.

#### **Gunfire on Bikfayya Road; 'Cautious Calm' Elsewhere**

*NC261159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Tension prevails on the upper Al-Matn front, where the Bikfayya-Al-Dilb road is under machinegun fire from Duhur al-Shuwayr. Early this morning the Lebanese Army foiled an attempt by gunmen to move toward the Al-'Ayrin-Al-Dawwar frontline.

Elsewhere on the traditional combat lines in the capital, in the southern suburbs, and on the mountain, there is cautious calm that is disturbed by occasional sniper fire on military positions and residences.

#### **Artillery Fire on Mountain; Fighting in Beirut**

*NC251423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1406 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Security sources have just informed us that an artillery fire exchange began about 10 minutes ago on the mountain combat lines. We have also been informed that fighting has occurred in the commercial markets in Beirut.

#### **'Guarded Calm' Reported**

*NC261618 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1545 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] A guarded calm has been restored to the Kafr Shima' Shuwayfat lines after clashes took place there from 1430 to 1500 this afternoon. According to a security report, positions belonging to the army and the disengagement forces in Suq al-Gharb and Hill 888 have been coming under machinegun fire since 1630 today from positions belonging to Junblatt gunmen in 'Aytat and 'Alayh.

Army positions in the commercial markets area of Beirut are now coming under intermittent sniper fire. Private Niquila Jammal was killed and another soldier was wounded by sniper fire at noon today.

**PDRY Delegation Meets Syrian Minister in Damascus**  
*GF281555 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The PDRY delegation led by brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of fisheries, met in Damascus today with brother Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister. During the meeting they reviewed the developments and the regretful events our country witnessed. The Syrian foreign minister expressed the concern and regret of the Syrian leadership on these events and reaffirmed Syria's support to the PDRY as a party, government and people. He warned against any foreign intervention in PDRY affairs under any pretexts.

Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man expressed our country's appreciation for the support of the Syrian leadership for the PDRY.

**AL-BA'TH on Israeli 'Participation' in Maneuvers**  
*JN290800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0445 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's newspapers highlight reports on the new escalation of the situation in the region represented by the U.S.

decision to intensify the provocative, aggressive maneuvers against Libya. The newspapers cite U.S. media as saying that the CIA, the Pentagon, and the National Security Council are actively working to prepare a strategy for armed aggression against Libya. The papers note that the United States intends to send at least one ship into the Gulf of Sidra, which is considered to be within the Libyan Jamahiriya's territorial waters.

On this subject, *AL-BA'TH* says: Reports from Washington on escalating the military threats against Libya coincide with reports from the occupied territory about Israeli participation in the 6th Fleet's provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean. In order to reveal the aims of these two strategic allies at this serious juncture, a comprehensive review is required of the Middle East situation and the world in general.

*AL-BA'TH* says: The question arises as to why the Zionist enemy's participation in the Mediterranean maneuvers is being disclosed at this particular time. Reports about intensive enemy flights over the Red Sea have coincided with the enemy's participation in the maneuvers. This leaves no doubt that the two allies have started implementing a military maneuver, for which they have been preparing since their expansionist schemes met with failure. However, the recent past, which witnessed the defeat of the NATO onslaught on Lebanon and the Arab nation is still fresh in our memory. Before long, our masses will witness a new defeat of the two strategic allies, driving them away from the Mediterranean and the Arab region.



**Air Force Attacks 'Palestinian Terrorists' in Lebanon**  
*TA290620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 0600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Israel Air Force planes this morning attacked three Palestinian terrorist targets south of Sidon in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely to base. The IDF spokesman notes that the pilots reported accurate hits. The targets hits were a 2-story building belonging to the Fatah faction under the leadership of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]; a 1-story building belonging to Jibril's PFLP-GC; and another 1-story building belonging to George Habash's PFLP.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that the area attacked does not lie within the range of Syria's SAM-2's. The pilots did not report any fire directed at them from the ground. Our correspondent notes that a few days ago, the commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, said that recently Palestinian organizations — especially those belonging to Fatah — have taken over refugee camps near Sidon.

**Peres: Raid Not Harmful to Peace**  
*TA291127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he believes the Air Force raid in Lebanon will not harm the peace efforts, as there is presently a worldwide consensus on combatting terrorism. The prime minister was speaking to our correspondent Shalom Oren upon his arrival in Berlin. He was greeted at the airport by Mayor Eberhard Diepgen and the leader of the Jewish community, Heinz Galinsky.

Immediately upon his arrival, Peres left on a tour of the city in his limousine. Some 4,000 policemen and security personnel have been entrusted with guarding the prime minister. Last night, hundreds of leftists demonstrated in West Berlin against Israel and its position toward the Palestinians. No incidents were reported.

**'Ezer Weizman Interviewed on Talks With Mubarak**  
*TA281627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT*  
 28 Jan 86

[Interview with Minister 'Ezer Weizman by political Correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 28 January, place not given — recorded]

[Text][Frankel] Mr Weizman, you were described today, at least by the press, as having returned from Egypt empty-handed. Do you agree with this judgement?

[Weizman] No, I do not agree with it at all. Obviously, there are some things I cannot talk about. You can very well imagine that if a minister goes to Egypt and meets with the president on 2 occasions in 30 hours for 2 and 1/2 hours each time, they did not sit and discuss ancient Egyptian art or Israeli culture. We exchanged views on the peace process, problems between the two countries, our and Egypt's domestic problems, our approaches toward comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and dozens of

other topics. Of course, I tried to persuade him that a meeting between him and the prime minister at the earliest day possible would be very beneficial to promoting the peace process. As I said, we did not set a date or venue, but the seed for such a notion was sown, and I cannot elaborate on this any further.

It had been decided by the prime minister and myself that I should go to Egypt, and that Vice Prime Minister Shamir should be kept in the picture — and he was. In order not to submit this trip to a decision by opposing forums, as was the case in the past, I was asked by Mr Shamir to leave quietly, but not secretly, and not to hold the usual news conference beforehand. I accepted this justified request.

[Frankel] Over the past year, you and others argued that if a decision in principle was passed on arbitration with Egypt there would be a breakthrough, relations would improve, and results would be seen at once. However, a decision has been made and we have not seen any results yet. What was wrong with this forecast?

[Weizman] Wait a minute. First of all, nothing went wrong. However, the decision was not just about arbitration but was far more complex; it included a clause stipulating that the arbiter would try to look for ways other than arbitration in the initial stages. This is not exactly what we said or wanted, but this was the decision of the Inner Cabinet and it must be honored. The process may now be slightly slower, but either next week or the week after, Israeli and Egyptian teams will meet to begin discussing the arbitral compromise and all the issues revolving around the Inner Cabinet decision.

I would like to point out once again that I did not deal at all with the question of the arbitral compromise. I am the last man qualified to deal with this subject.

[Frankel] Are you recommending to the government that it take Mubarak's delicate position in Egypt into consideration?

[Weizman] I think that the internal situation in Israel is also delicate, in its own way. Of course, one should always be considerate. However, we have a government made up of two blocs. I told Mubarak, among other things: You face the opposition in parliament while we have to deal with different, perhaps opposing, views within the Cabinet. He takes our problems into consideration and we must take his problems into account.

**Comments to Knesset Committee**  
*TA281749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman thinks that Egypt is interested in accelerating the process of arbitration over Tabah, although it has reservations about some of the clauses in the Inner Cabinet decision. He said this to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He said it is true that no date has been set yet for a Peres-Mubarak meeting, but that Egypt now understands the importance Israel attributes to such a meeting.

**Egyptian Charge on Weizman Trip**

TA281300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT  
28 Jan 86

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, says that Egyptian President Husni Mubarrak undertook before the Egyptian people to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, but that the arbitral compromise on Tabah should be concluded first. In an interview with our correspondent on Arab affairs, Eldad Beck, Basyuni noted that attacks in the Israeli press last week regarding the Ra's al-Burq' affair have caused a grave deterioration in the relations between the two countries and this is why Minister Weizman left for Cairo.

**Warns Against 'Verbal Escalation'**

TA240948 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
24 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Shefi Gabay, Refa'el Mann, and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] The charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, Muhammad Basyuni, told MA'ARIV yesterday that the verbal escalation against Egypt by the Israeli media is increasing the tension between the two countries and is very harmful to the peace process.

He said that under no circumstances should such a tense atmosphere be created at this time. "I repeat my explanation that the current regime in Egypt is adhering to the strategy of peace with Israel and under no circumstances will it go back on it," Basyuni said when trying to stress that Egypt regarded the Inner Cabinet decision on the issue of the principle of international arbitration over the Tabah dispute as a step in the right direction.

However, he believes that "this decision requires explanations and discussions. This is the reason we invited the delegation of Israeli directors general to a meeting in Cairo next week," he said.

"If we spend all our time talking of the political process in the Middle East, there is no alternative to putting the Palestinian problem, which is the heart of the dispute, at the head of the discussions," He said that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has also not denied this and even emphasized the problem in his latest statements to the United Nations and recently in London. "Egypt very much admires Shim'on Peres' approach," he added.

Referring to the report on the bloody events in Ra's al-Burqa', he said that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, would be able to ask for and receive the minutes of the discussions held in the military court on the murderer, the soldier Sulayman Khatir, this very day. "We have explained to Israel that it was the president himself who ordered that the murderer be given a quick trial by a military court and we have emphasized that we are prepared to give Israel the deliberations file, although it is not the custom in modern diplomacy for one country to give another country the accused's legal file."

Basyuni also pointed out that the return to Tel Aviv of the Egyptian ambassador and a summit meeting between Peres and

Mubarak would only be possible when the arbitration bill is signed.

**David Levi: No Concessions for Summit With Mubarak**

TA281010 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0948 GMT  
28 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that it is foolish to say that only a summit meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president will save the peace between the two countries. He added that we must not feel obligated to make concessions in order to achieve such a meeting. The deputy prime minister was talking to reporters during a tour of Upper Nazareth. This was reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

**Shamir Says Syria Will Not Achieve Military Supremacy**

TA281011 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0949 GMT  
28 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Syria is growing stronger in order to achieve military supremacy with the aim of attacking Israel once again. I am convinced, Shamir added, that the Syrians will not achieve this goal. He was addressing the World Jewish Congress, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent, Yaron Kulas.

**Shamir, Spadolini on Middle East Peace, Terrorism**

TA281154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says Labor and the Likud fully agree on peace with Egypt and Jordan. Speaking to members of the World Jewish Congress meeting in Jerusalem today, Shamir said that Israel has fulfilled all of its obligations toward Egypt, but Cairo has not reciprocated. This report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] [Weizman] Shamir told the Congress that the national unity government is committed to realizing the Camp David Accords, expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt, trying to reach an agreement with Jordan and, finally, a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs. Shamir denied that there has been a lack of progress toward peace because of differences within the Israeli Government.

[Shamir] While we made different tactics [as heard], there is full agreement on the goal and principle of peace. The problem is not between Labor and the Likud, but between us and Egypt, between us and Jordan. If our peace treaty with Egypt does not lead to normal relations between our two countries, there is little chance for achieving peace with any of the other Arab states. Israel has already made extraordinary sacrifices for peace. What more can we do to encourage Egypt to inject substance into our relations and to bring Jordan into the peace talks?

[Weizman] Shamir went on to say that Israel has fulfilled all of its commitments toward Egypt, but Cairo has not reciprocated. He gave as examples anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda in

the Egyptian press, Egyptian support for the PLO, and Cairo's refusal to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv, which he called an obligation and not a special act of grace. Shamir also mentioned Jordan's King Husayn, who he said seemed limited in his freedom of movement. This, he said, was due to his involvement with Syria on one hand, and the PLO on the other. The foreign minister added that Israel has invited Husayn to join peace negotiations without preconditions, but the king has not responded.

Also at this morning's session was Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini. Spadolini, who resigned with his party in protest of his government's handling of the *Achille Lauro* affair, was greeted by warm applause from Congress members. He said that in recent months, a wave of terror has brought to the heart of Europe the tragedy which Israel has lived almost every day since the founding of the state. That terror, he said, must not be allowed to achieve its object of defeating moves toward peace. [end recording]

**Nation Ready To Negotiate Release of Jewish Hostages**  
*TA280930 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jan 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report by correspondent in France, Gid'on Kouts]

[Excerpt] Paris — Israel has expressed its willingness to acquiesce to several demands posed by the secret Shi'ite organization The Oppressed of the Earth, which has murdered two Jewish hostages in Lebanon and is holding two more.

A well-informed source in Paris has reported that last Wednesday the kidnappers presented their demands for holding negotiations with Israel through Beate Klarsfeld, who is currently in Beirut in a bid to save the two surviving hostages. Consequently, the Israeli Foreign Ministry has agreed to allow International Red Cross representatives to visit the Al-Khiyam prison in southern Lebanon, which is under the control of the army of southern Lebanon. Israel is also investigating, at the kidnappers' demand, the disappearance of eight Shi'ites — six men and two women — from Kafr Hunah, near Jazzin.

**Radio Reports Egypt Lowers Price of Crude Oil**

*TA280941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
*0919 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Egypt has decided to lower the price of crude oil it sells to Israel. Our correspondent, Elihu Ben-On, reports that the lowered prices will become effective at the beginning of February. The price of low-quality oil Israel currently purchases from Egypt stands at approximately \$20 a barrel, while the price of high-quality oil is about \$23 a barrel.

The head of the Energy Ministry's Fuel Administration, Shim'on Gilbo'a, says that this move will save the state \$56 million. He noted that the cut-rate prices are the result of the initiative of the Israeli Fuel Administration, which approached Egypt with a request that it lower the price of oil in view of the worldwide slump.

**Officials Deny Knowledge of U.S. Technology Probe**

*TA260849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Jan 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report by U.S. correspondent Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — Federal authorities are conducting an investigation of a U.S. company based in a large west coast city. The company is suspected of illegally transferring security-related technology to an Israeli defense factory. This was learned yesterday from reliable sources.

The investigation is being conducted mostly in secret, this after authorities were embarrassed by the affair of the Napco chrome plating factory, where the investigation has run into a dead end despite the fact that it was launched amidst great fanfare. This time, the investigators, from customs as well as other agencies, are carefully gathering evidence before bringing their findings to court and to the media.

Israeli officials were surprised to hear of the investigation and claimed they know nothing about it. High-level officials from the Reagan administration have also not yet been briefed about it.



**OAU Liberation Committee Session Opens in Lagos****Babangida Opens Session**

*AB271531 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1200 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The 45th ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa opened in Lagos today. The session is being attended by 19 of the 22 designated member-countries, as well as representatives of some nationalist movements.

President Ibrahim Babangida, in his opening address, said that the continued existence of colonial control and racist oppression in South Africa and Namibia is a serious threat not only to peace in the world but also to the independence of all African nations. He said that in the struggle to remove this threat, Nigeria and all African countries would not rest until victory was attained.

**Nigeria Re-elected OAU Chairman**

*AB271922 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] At their first plenary session today, members of the OAU Liberation Committee re-elected Nigeria as chairman. Diplomatic correspondent (Ebo Eboigbe) reports that proposal for reelection of Nigeria was made by Senegal and adopted by the whole house.

**Seventh ICDCS Summit Convenes in Dakar****Niger President Arrives**

*AB271829 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The major event here is obviously the seventh summit of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] and the arrival of heads of state to take part in this summit. The current chairman of the ICDCS, President Seyni Kountche of Niger arrived this morning and was met on arrival by President Abdou Diouf. The Niger president spoke to Iba Gueye.

[Begin Kountche recording] I, first of all, must say how happy I am to once again be in Dakar, this town to which we are tied by so many memories. I am also glad that we are holding our summit in Dakar at a moment when our people are facing lesser difficulties posed by famine as compared to the sixth summit. The 1985 agricultural season was relatively satisfactory. I wish to say that during the Dakar Meeting, the heads of state must devote their attention to consolidate this self-sufficiency in food, and above all place emphasis on assistance that must be given to farmers in the Sahel, particularly farming implements. We should also not forget the encouragement that must be given to these farmers in fixing prices of their produce, especially in these times of crisis, and also give them all the means to fight enemies of the plants and do equally for animal production. In Dakar, we will also place emphasis on the rehabilitation of our environment, that is we must draw up a program to check desert encroachment.

To sum up, the Dakar summit is taking place in better circumstances than that of Niamey, so I am very confident that we have come to Dakar with the hope that the heads of state will give a new impetus to our institution in the search for the well-being of the people of the Sahel. [end recording]

**Abdou Diouf Greets Heads**

*AB272153 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Early this afternoon, the head of state went to the Dakar-Yoff Airport to welcome his peers, heads of state, and members of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], who came to take part in the 7th session of the heads of state and governments summit of this organization. They are their Excellencies Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya of Mauritania, Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, El Hadj Hissein Habre of Chad, and Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde.

**Kountche Opens Summit**

*AB281400 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The seventh summit of heads of state and governments of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] opened in Dakar this morning under the chairmanship of Brigadier General Seyni Kountche who arrived in the Senegalese capital yesterday morning.

In the opinion of President Kountche, ICDCS current chairman, since the 1985 agricultural season was a satisfactory one, the heads of state have to consolidate the gains of this season by attaching great importance to inputs for increased production by farmers in the Sahel. The Dakar summit, President Kountche said, will examine the rehabilitation of the Sahelian environment through the drawing up and perfection of programs within the framework of desert encroachment control. On food aid, the ICDCS current chairman expressed his preference for development aid. In this regard, President Kountche expressed satisfaction with the EEC plans, that is the Natali plan, which provides for the rehabilitation and economic revival of African countries which are hardest hit by the drought. He called on the international community to follow the EEC's steps because their action is in line with our objective, that is to do away with food aid and received aid for development instead, the head of state concluded.

**First Day Activities**

*AB281854 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The working sessions of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, ICDCS, opened this morning. We are calling on Pape Malick Gueye who is present at the International Exchange Centre where the meeting is taking place.



[Gueye] This meeting is an important stage in the development of the ICDCS. It is being presided over by General Seyni Kountche, Niger's head of state and current chairman of the ICDCS.

Twelve years ago, the ICDCS was hailed as an original instrument of cooperation among countries of the subregion which are linked by geography and history, and which are proving once again through this summit that they are filled with the common will to work together in the face of the many challenges to be overcome. In fact, all the diagnostics currently made on the situation in the Sahel emphasize the extreme seriousness of the economic situation and the catastrophic prospects awaiting the region from now until the end of the century if important changes are not effected immediately.

Changes must be made in both the economic development policies and a reorientation and increase in international aid to enable the Sahelian countries to attain economic selfsufficiency, in a word. But still, what does it actually involve? It is a question of the situation and future of our subregion.

This is what the summit will discuss at its Dakar sessions. It concerns a population of 35 million inhabitants in 8 countries with an area of 5.3 million square kilometers; it concerns a strip of land of 4,500 kilometers from east to west, and finally it concerns homogeneous climatic conditions and culture with a great similarity of problems to be confronted.

Such is the Sahel, whose presidents have met here at the western entrance of the African Continent, as if to undertake a new crusade towards the desert. The mood was set this morning at the opening session by the ICDCS current chairman, General Kountche, president of Niger, after whom President Abdou Diouf spoke.

The Senegalese president expressed satisfaction with the interest of his peers in the ICDCS and the importance they attach to the Dakar meeting. He extended to them the brotherly greetings of

the Senegalese people. The head of state then explained the importance of the session.

[Begin Diouf recording] Our conference is taking place at a time when the Sahel region is experiencing a relative respite due to the good rainfall figures recorded during 1985. Thanks to God, the grain production of almost all the member countries of our organization is around 7 million tons as against just over 4 million tons in 1984, representing an increase of 55 percent. If I should refer to the report of the 1985/1986 season submitted by our ministers during their extraordinary session of 4 December 1985 in Niamey, the emergency food aid needed for the eight ICDCS member countries for this year is 200,000 tons of grain, whereas it was 1.750 million tons for the preceding year. This remarkable improvement in the food situation in a Sahel which, due to the thousands of deaths brought to it by the drought of the 1970's, was considered as the polygon of hunger — this remarkable improvement alone — constitutes a source of satisfaction. Despite everything, our subregion is not at all sheltered from the threat of famine. [end recording]

[Gueye] Yes, famine, the effect of the drought — the last word of the extract of President Abdou Diouf's speech at the opening session of this summit. Before we return to this issue soon, note that since 1973, the Sahel countries have only recorded a very weak and irregular progress which is altogether lower than the overall population growth, thus calling for the need for a new strategy which we hope will come out from this Dakar session. After President Abdou Diouf's speech, others who spoke include President Seyni Kountche of Niger who is also the current ICDCS chairman; Edouard Saouma, the director general of the FAO, [first name indistinct] Mohamed Ali, vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; as well as several other representative of international organizations.

The session has just been suspended at the time I called you and will resume very soon at 1500.

## ALGERIA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed by Algerian President**

LD281500 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT  
28 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Juamada Awal 16, January 28, Jamahiriya News Agency — The Leader of the Revolution arrived at 11:30 am today (al-Jamahiriyah's time) in the town of Ain Amenas of sisterly Algeria. He was officially and warmly received at the airport by the Algerian president, Bendjedid Chadli; the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; the minister of interior, M'hamed Yala, and Minister of Energy Nabi. The leader of the revolution and the Algerian president inspected both the honour guards on parade.

After a short rest at the Ain Amenas airport the leader and president of Algeria headed for the town of Ain Amenas and a meeting was held between the two sides together with the Libyan Arab and Algerian delegations.

The leader of the revolution has been accompanied in this official visit by the secretary of the People's Congress of the General People's Congress and the secretary of the People's Congress for Foreign Liaison Bureau.

**Talks Begin**

LD281737 Algiers APS in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Ain Amenas, 28 Jan (APS) — Algerian-Libyan political talks began late this morning Tuesday in Ain Amenas privately between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi who had arrived shortly earlier in Ain Amenas, at the head of a Libyan delegation. Prior to this private meeting, preliminary political talks were held between President Bendjedid and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, in the presence of the delegations of both countries.

The Algerian delegation is composed notably of Messrs: Taleb Ibrahimi and M'hamed Hadj Yala, respectively foreign minister and minister of the interior and localities; Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries; Colonel Mohamed Bitchine, member of the Central Committee and commander of the fourth military region, and Abdelkader Ben Kaci, head of the international relations and cooperation desk at the Presidency of the republic.

Taking part in these talks on the Libyan side were 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the Peoples' Congresses Affairs. The talks were also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries.

**Arab Unity Stressed**

LD282354 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
2200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The national agency APS writes this evening on the talks between the president of the republic and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and notes that they had fraternal and open talks, the quality of which was commensurate with the many challenges facing the Arab nation in the Maghreb and Mashriq. In this context, the consolidation of relations between Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriya was perceived by the political leadership of the two countries as being an imperative necessity in order to answer these challenges by contributing to closing Arab ranks and rallying Arab forces with a view to putting them into the service of fulfilling the requirements of their common destiny.

Particular heed was paid to conditions required to give the relations between the two fraternal countries further impact in response to the innermost aspirations of the Algerian and Libyan people and, through them, the aspirations of the people of the Maghreb and of all the people of the Arab homeland.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated their pledges in favor of the construction of the greater Maghreb as part and parcel of the construction of Arab unity which remains the common historic project of the 1 November and 1 September revolutions. Within this context they deplored the continuation of the fratricidal conflict in the Western Sahara, which seriously threatens the achievement of Maghreb unity. They renewed their conviction that the fulfillment of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence is an imperative of Maghreb construction, just as Maghreb construction is [words indistinct] the suitable framework for a solution of the Western Sahara conflict. They insisted that everything should be done to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict which opposes the Moroccan kingdom and the Polisario Front in accordance with UN resolution Number 104 ratified by the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

Analyzing Middle East developments and in particular the Palestinian cause, President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi highlighted the magnitude of the Zionist challenges and of the aggressive and expansionist Zionist exploits at the expense of the nation. They stressed that the imperialist-Zionist collusion represents the main threat to the Arab nation and its united destiny, and to the completion of its work to build civilization. They reiterated that the fulfillment of the integrity of the national rights of the Palestinian people represents the main parameter of any long-lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, and that the necessary framework of this solution remains the international peace conference under the United Nations aegis with the participation with equal rights of the PLO as the sole, authentic, and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi then called for the unity of Arab ranks in order to provide the Palestinian resistance with all the powers available within the Arab world for its struggle in order to impose its national, independent existence in the historic land of Palestine.

In expressing their deep pain in the face of the fratricidal fight that caused bloodshed in fraternal Democratic Yemen, President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi deplored this tragedy of division which places a heavy burden on the Yemeni people itself and drains important potential away from collective arms action. They will again address, in the name of their common militant action for the same causes, a pressing call for the cessation of bloodshed and for the settlement of differences, whatever they may be, within the framework of legal institutions of South Yemen and in the respect of the sovereignty and unity of this fraternal unity.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi also reviewed the developments in southern Africa. They hailed the courageous resistance of the ANC, SWAPO, and of the frontline countries against the apartheid system and also in favor of the independence of Namibia. They assured once more the frontline countries of their unabated support and solidarity in the struggle for the defence of their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi examined the development of the situation in Chad and in this context renewed their support for the national reconciliation in this country as a means to achieve the restoration of Chad's unity and its construction. They also reiterated their support for the plan for the settlement of the Chad affair contained within the declaration of the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit which met in Brazzaville.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi once more assured the OAU president and the president of the Congo Republic of their full support in carrying out the mandate entrusted to them by the OAU to find a political solution to the Chad issue.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi then examined the worrying development of the world oil market to the detriment of the economic and social stability of the exporting countries. In this context, they launched a pressing appeal to the exporting countries that are responsible for the serious aggravation of the current situation and called on the other exporting countries to join together in a collective action with a view to restoring the oil prices in order to defend their interests and preserve their achievements.

#### 'Frankness' of Talks Noted

LD282206 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2032 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution had a meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary General of the party today, 28 January 1986, in Ain Amenas. They had talks in an atmosphere of fraternity and frankness.

These talks dealt with the numerous serious challenges faced by the Arab nation in the East and in the Maghreb. During these

talks the two sides agreed that the strengthening of relations between the Jamahiriya and Algeria is an inevitable necessity required to confront these challenges. This will be secured through the intensification of efforts and the mobilization of Arab potential, in response to the requirements of the unity of Arab destiny.

The brother leader of the revolution and the Algerian President, Chadli Bendjedid, attached special importance during this meeting to the conditions that must be made available to give a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries, to realize the aspirations of the Algerian and Libyan peoples, and to the ambitions of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb and of all the Arab nation.

They both recognized the need for the development of Algerian-Libyan relations, for building the unity of the Arab Maghreb and using the latter as a framework to resolve the problems of the region, as well as to reinforce its role in the service of the Arab issues of unity and liberation. In this respect, the two sides believe that the settlement of the Saharan problem must come within the framework of the Arab Maghreb.

The brother leader of the revolution briefed President Chadli Bendjedid on the threats against the sovereignty of the Jamahiriya in its territorial waters off the Gulf of Sidra due to the actions of the United States. President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed in this respect the absolute solidarity of Algeria with the Jamahiriya in the face of the American threats and the repeated provocations in Libyan territorial waters, especially off the Gulf of Sidra.

The two sides agreed that the American military maneuvers off the Libyan coast are a threat to peace and security in the region. They both call on the Security Council and other international organizations to assume their responsibilities, stressing that responsibility for any infringement of peace will be borne by the United States.

During this encounter they also discussed the grave development of the situation on the oil market and the threats this situation constitutes to the economic and social predicament of the oil-exporting states. In this respect they launched an urgent appeal to the oil exporting states to take unified action to preserve the legitimate interests of these states.

The brother leader of the revolution left Ain Amenas airport in fraternal Algeria at 1800 today. A grand sendoff was accorded to the leader, and President Chadli Bendjedid was at the forefront of those on hand to see him off. Taking part in the send-off were also the brothers: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, the foreign minister; N'hamed Yala, interior minister; Mohamed Nabi, minister of oil and the secretary and members of the Arab Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers.

The brother leader and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli International Airport this evening after a visit to fraternal Algeria where he met President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Republic and secretary general of the F.N. They held two enlarged sessions of discussion attended by

the members of the Algerian delegation and the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying the brother leader.

#### Further on Talks

LD291316 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
1200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday's talks at Ain Amenas between the FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, and Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi was commensurate in quality with the many challenges facing the Arab nation in the Maghreb and Mashriq. In this context, the brother president and Colonel al-Qadhafi affirmed that the consolidation of relations between Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah is an imperative necessity while closing ranks and pooling Arab capabilities is a matter demanded by the common destiny.

It was learned that President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi paid special attention to the conditions required to give the relations between the two fraternal countries further impact in answer to the deep aspirations of the Arab Maghreb people and the entire Arab nation.

They affirmed that bolstering Algerian-Arab relations, building the unity of the Arab Maghreb, using it as a framework for settling the Western Sahara problem and other problems of the area, and placing this unity in the service of the Arab cause will be one of the priorities in future consultations between the two countries.

Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi acquainted President Chadli Bendjedid with the grave threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah presented by the American actions in the Gulf of Sidra.

President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed again Algeria's strong adherence to the security and stability of the region and its denunciation of all matters that detract from the security and stability of the Arab Maghreb.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed anew to Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi Algeria's solidarity with Libya in safeguarding the achievements of its fraternal people as well as its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It was learned that President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi reiterated their adherence to building the greater Arab Maghreb as an indivisible part of building the Arab unity. This remains the common historic project for the 1 November and 1 September Revolutions.

They renewed their conviction that the fulfillment of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence is an imperative condition for building the Arab Maghreb and that the unity of the Arab Maghreb provides a favorable framework for solving the Western Sahara conflict. In this regard, the two sides stressed the need to exert all efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front in accordance with OAU Resolution 104 as ratified by the

Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

#### Al-Qadhafi Departs

LD281948 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, left Ain Amenas this evening after the political talks which he had with Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi within the context of the working and inspection visit which he paid to the south. The president was seen off when he left Ain Amenas by members of the Coordination Bureau of Illizi Province.

Col. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi left Ain Amenas this evening for Tripoli after he had conducted a series of private talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian-Libyan political talks, which were expanded this afternoon to include members of the two delegations, involved a deep analysis of bilateral relations and the current international issues, especially the situation in the Arab world, the western Sahara, [words indistinct]. Col. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by President Chadli Bendjedid and members of the Algerian delegation.

#### Bendjedid-Al-Qadhafi Talks Termed 'Step Forward'

LD291149 Algiers APS in English 1026 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 29/1/86 (APS) — The national daily *AL-SHA'B* editorialized under the headline "A Step Forward" that the meeting between Chadli Bendjedid and the Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi which comes within the framework of dialogue, Algeria adopted as a means of its policy is a new contribution for the strengthening of friendly relations between the Algerian and the Libyan peoples tied to one another by bonds of blood, language, religion and history.

The daily stressed the solidarity that has always existed between the two peoples in all circumstances and recalled Libya's support to the Algerian revolution during the armed struggle and Algeria's siding with Libya in rough weather whenever the gains of the Libyan people were threatened.

The Algero-Libyan solidarity *AL-SHA'B* went on is a pivotal factor for the edification of the grand Arab Maghreb sought by Algeria through the treaty of concord and fraternity signed with Tunisia and Mauritania three years ago. *AL-SHA'B* underscored Algeria's will to buttress ties of solidarity with the Arab Maghreb peoples, and remove all the obstacles standing in the way of dialogue, a tested means for the elimination of hot beds, to pave the way for new common achievements.

#### Foreign Affairs Minister Meets Mexican Official

LD270455 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The Algerian-Mexican talks started today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Doctor Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim and



Mr Bernardo Sepulveda. The talks, which resumed this afternoon at Villa Dar Ali Cheri, permitted the parties to exchange views on current international affairs, particularly those related to the current international economic crisis, and the political situation in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Brother Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce, also received Mr Bernardo Sepulveda today at the ministry. During this meeting, the Algerian and the Mexican ministers discussed commercial cooperation. It was also stressed during this meeting the need to prepare for the forthcoming session of the joint Algerian-Mexican committee, with a meeting at the level of experts.

#### **Bitat Speaks on National Charter, Terrorism**

*LD281508 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
2300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The autumn session of the National People's Assembly ended yesterday with voting on the draft law concerning real estate [word indistinct] and an address by Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly at the beginning of which he pointed out the special character which has distinguished national life over the past period and which is represented by the broad discussions and ratification of the draft National Charter with an overwhelming majority.

The speaker of the National People's Assembly condemned the policy of terrorism practised by some advanced countries against fraternal and friendly countries. He stressed again the firm and unconditional standing of Algeria by the fraternal and friendly peoples and countries in their confrontation with terrorist policies practised against them by some industrially advanced countries.

### **LIBYA**

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Replies to Uganda's Museveni Cable**

*LD281627 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jan (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution has sent a cable to Yoweri Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army in Uganda, in reply to the cable Museveni sent him:

Brother Yoweri Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army, Kampala, Uganda: I congratulate you in the name of our common struggle and the sacrifices which the Libyan Arab people have offered to Uganda and the joint blood which drenched its land and will not be shed in vain.

The triumph of the National Resistance Army under your command has affirmed the seriousness of our alliance, that the battle you have waged for Uganda since 1977 has finally been crowned with victory, and the fascist usurpers have finally been crushed; those who laughed much have cried last.

On this great day we ask for the blessing of the martyrs of both peoples and we bless the land of Uganda that has been drenched

by the blood of the martyrs, whose bodies formed the bridge to victory.

This is a historic hour when the Ugandan people may assume authority and possess wealth and arms and thus block the road once and for all in the face of the forces of foreign exploitation, domination, and oppression.

Forward and the revolutionary struggle shall continue for the liberation and unity of Africa!

#### **JANA Denies Report of Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Craxi**

*LD282238 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
2032 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Contrary to what London Radio had reiterated in its newscasts today, JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution did not send a message to the Italian prime minister including an undertaking to make efforts among Arab states and the Palestinians in return for America refraining from attacking the Jamahiriya. This contradicts the contents of the report which some quarters tried to propagate.

#### **JANA Notes Continuation of U.S. Maneuvers**

*LD281554 Tripoli JANA in English 1459 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Juamada 16, January 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. naval unit of the Sixth Fleet together with other U.S. war unit are still continuing their manoeuvres off the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean sea for the fifth day running.

Mention should be made that these manoeuvres started at Friday midnight and will continue until 31st instant. [as received]

In the meantime, they are causing more and more spates of condemnation worldwide amid the progressive and freedom-loving people.

#### **Link With Austrian Arms Supply to Iran Denied**

*LD281823 Kuwait KUNA in English 1613 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Vienna, Jan 28 (KUNA) — The Libyan Embassy in Vienna Tuesday categorically denied any involvement of Libya in alleged Austrian weapons deals with Iran.

The embassy was commenting on claims made this week by the Austrian magazines *BASTA* and *PROFIL* which maintain that Austrian weapons have been delivered to Iran via Libya. Austria has a law banning the supplying of weapons and military equipment to countries involved in armed conflict.

Libya had nothing to do with alleged weapons deals by Austrian nationalised steel corporation 'Voest-Alpine.' Nor had it ever played the role of 'middle man' in any such transactions, the embassy stated.

Libya was "amazed" that it had been falsely and unjustly

connected with illegal weapons deals, the embassy statement added.

#### **Soviet Trade Unions Denounce U.S. Threats**

*LD281938 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (JANA) — Soviet trade unions have strongly denounced American threats and economic measures against the Jamahiriya people and the U.S. military concentrations off the coast of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Soviet trade unions have expressed the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Libyan Arab people in their bold stand against the U.S. economic measures and aggressive threats and affirmed their support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism and racist Zionism.

This was contained in a statement issued following the meetings in Moscow between a delegation representing the Jamahiriya Producers General Congress, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions and representatives of these Soviet trade unions.

#### **Arabs' Ability to 'Destroy U.S. Economy' Noted**

*LD282349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On the soil of Algeria, the soil of the revolution and 1 million martyrs, the revolutionary brothers in the Jamahiriya and Algeria meet to pave together the road of revolution, unity, struggle, and confrontation of all the challenges which face our Arab nation. If meetings between Arab leaders are necessary for the coordination of attitudes, the meeting between Arab revolutionaries are more than necessary because they seem to be an urgent demand and a vital necessity. This is especially true in such circumstances when our Arab nation faces the threat of annihilation and the Arab homeland faces the threat of imperialist-Zionist occupation.

Therefore, the meeting which brings together the Great 1 September Revolution [words indistinct] falls within the context of the consolidation of fraternal links between one Arab people in the two sister countries: the Jamahiriya and Algeria. This is within the context of militant unity between the 1 September Revolution and the 1 November [words indistinct] which unites them and pushes them toward joint action for the good of the one Arab people in the two sister countries and the good of the Arab nation, repels the threats to the existence of the Arab nation, and maintains its unity and great civilization.

The Libyan Arab-Algerian meeting confirms that the Arab nation is one and gives an impetus to the unionist action for the implementation of the Hassi Messoud unionist declaration. It gains special significance because it comes at a time when the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation are being subjected to imperialist-Zionist terror. This requires the consolidation of rev-

olutionary unity between the fighting Arab forces which are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and racism in order to confront the official international terrorism being waged by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people, the Palestinians, and the Arab nation.

If all the people of the world have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan and Palestinian people in the face of imperialist-Zionist terrorism and for an escalation of the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine, the Arab nation — the target for imperialist-Zionist terrorism — is urged today more than at any other time in the past to confirm its existence, to impose its will, to confront imperialist-Zionist terrorism, and to smash the American fleets brought by the U.S. Administration from across the ocean to the Mediterranean to terrorize the Arab nation and to implement the conspiracy against the Arab existence and the great Arab homeland.

The Arab masses have strongly expressed their support for the Libyan Arab people in confronting terrorism and the American economic siege against the Jamahiriya. But today, in the face of the aggressive escalation by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people and Arab territory in the Gulf of Sidra, we are asked to confirm the declared attitudes in reality.

The Arab nation, facing the threat of annihilation and occupation, is asked to declare a comprehensive Arab unity and to reply immediately to American terrorism and the military maneuvers off the Libyan coast in a way which will break the back of terrorism against the Arab nation. The Arab nation is not incapable of replying and has all the capabilities to make U.S. imperialism and the failed actor, Reagan, fall humiliated under its feet. It has the military capability to destroy the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean and burn its aggressive base in Palestine and it has the fedayeen capable of becoming whales and swallowing the ships of the U.S. fleet. It also has the economic capability to destroy the U.S. economy and bring down the U.S. Administration of terror.

The transfer by a number of small Arab investors of their investments into gold and their transfer to Europe have dealt a blow to the American economy and the dollar's value suffered a set-back. This is clear indication of the ability of the Arab nation, which has huge investments and deposits in the United States, to destroy the U.S. economy and eliminate the imperialist state which is based on terror. This is in addition to the destructive effects on the imperialist economy of halting Arab trade with the United States. The Arabs can decide, and they can change the conditions in favor of the Arab nation. All they have to do is to raise their weapons in the face of their enemies for their enemies to fall at their feet.

#### **Commentary Views EEC Rejection of Boycott Call**

*LD281741 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Brussels 28 Jan (JANA) — The EEC member-countries yesterday rejected the U.S. Government's call for the imposition of an economic boycott against the Libyan Arab people.

It was learned from EEC sources that the EEC member-countries have imposed economic sanctions against the U.S. Administration, including the boycott of American goods which include agricultural products, oils, fertilizers, meat, and chip-board in retaliation for the United States' hostile policy against the EEC and its limiting of European iron and steel imports.

JANA's political editor, commenting on the meeting's results, said the attitude of the EEC expresses the European Community's care for continued cooperation between themselves and the Arab countries led by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The editor added that the EEC member-countries have thus affirmed that their interests concerning the Arab homeland are completely different than the interests of the U.S., and this in turn affirms their sound realization of the bases on which cooperation between Europe and the Arab homeland should be founded.

## SUDAN

### **Oil Company, Finance Ministry Workers Stage Strike**

*JN280957 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 28, (SUNA) — The employees of the Petroleum Public Corporation will go on a three-day strike starting today protesting the government's refusal to retain their corporation's act plus another demand for applying a new pay system.

Meanwhile, another trade union comprising economists, administrators and clerks at the Ministry of Finance will today stage another ten-day strike to support their demands for housing allowance and other allowances granted to similar professionals.

The economists, administrators and clerks trade union resumed work last week after a five-day strike for the same demands.

## ETHIOPIA

**Mengistu Addresses Military Cadets in Harerge**  
*EA252245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that even today we must loudly stress the important message that the suffering of the people, the bloodshed and disruption in the interests of international imperialism — the historical enemy of the people — must stop. The WPE [Workers' Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, said this today in Harerge region after presenting special prizes and certificates to the 48th competition for cadets of Harer Military Academy. His speech was to remind the cadets of the heavy responsibility and trust of the people which requires them to use their training for the well being of their mother country and our revolution.

In his speech, our comrade revolutionary leader said that it is our strong desire that people should not fight but love one another, not be divided but unite, not destroy each other but work together for common development and that is our stand in practice. Our comrade revolutionary leader said that it has never been our wish to carry arms if they [as heard] did not try to violate our territory and if they did not threaten the peace and unity of our people. He added that our strong desire and interest is to engage in productive activities, speed up our development, and overcome backwardness once and for all. But since we are being attacked both day and night, thus preventing us from realizing our wishes in peace, it is our obligation to defend ourselves.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam mentioned national military service and the area people's militia program and said that as a result of these programs our defense force has been constructed on unshakeable foundations and has become part of the people's power. He added that even though our enemies, who are afraid of this, spread their false propaganda as usual, all honest citizens are making gratifying efforts to fulfill their historical obligations.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to say that the aim of constructing a people's defense force is not only to guarantee the inviolability of our country but also to realize our dream of building a society in which justice, equality, and prosperity prevails. Even though our attention is on our regular revolutionary army when we speak of defense, when viewed in a wider perspective it is an issue that concerns all our people.

On arrival at the academy this morning, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam received a colorful welcome from Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense; Comrade Major General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and chief political administrator of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Comrade Major General Hailu Gebre Mikael, WPE Central Committee member and commander of the ground forces; and Comrade Colonel Tesfaye Tirfe, commander of Harer Military Academy. During the ceremony he was presented with a bouquet and a 21-gun salute was fired in his honor.

Our comrade revolutionary leader was saluted by the waiting honor guard and later inspected it.

In addition to a march past our comrade revolutionary leader, the cadets also presented various sports demonstrations. After presenting various prizes and certificates to the cadets, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam toured and inspected a nursery school built by the academy for children of the area as well as an exhibition and museum organized by the academy.

When signing the book of honor in the exhibition hall at the end of his visit, our comrade revolutionary leader expressed his admiration for the development that had been achieved by Harer Military Academy within a short space of time and for the efforts made by the commanders of the academy and the cadets. He added that he was happy because he had observed that the museum is [words indistinct] with the civilized countries and in particular with the armies of socialist countries. He said that our party and the revolutionary government will give all necessary support for this effort to become more effective. Present on this occasion were WPE Central Committee members and alternate members, force commanders, and invited guests.

On arrival in Dire Dawa town in Harerge region yesterday, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Comrade Kasaye Aragaw, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the WPE Committee for Harerge Region; Comrade Negusie Wolde Mikael, WPE Central Committee member and chief administrator of the region; and Major General Demise Bulto, WPE Central Committee member and commander of the First Revolutionary Army; WPE Central Committee members and alternate members; and representatives of government and public organizations.

## KENYA

**Finnish Foreign Minister Visits Nairobi**

**Meets With Moi**

*EA232247 Nairobi KNA in English 1605 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Jan — President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received and held discussions with the visiting Finnish foreign minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen. During the discussions President Moi thanked the Finnish Government for the grants it had given to Kenya for development.

President Moi, however, said that developing countries needed to be understood as regards utilisation of loans. He pointed out that developing countries understood their priorities better and should be given a free hand in utilising the loans they received. What should be binding as far as loans are concerned, said the president, are the terms of repayment and not methods of utilization.

On the invitation to visit Finland, President Moi said he would make the visit as soon as the necessary plans between the two governments had been finalised.



**Further on Talks**

*LD241516 Helsinki International Service in English  
0930 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The Finnish foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, began a week-long official visit to Kenya on Thursday. Mr Vayrynen, who arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday evening after a visit to Egypt, met a number of Kenyan Government ministers on Thursday before his meeting with the Kenyan president, Daniel Arap Moi. Finland's development aid and bilateral trade were the main points of discussion between the Finnish foreign minister and his Kenyan hosts. Matti Huuhtanen reports:

In Nairobi on Thursday, at his meeting with President Daniel Arap Moi, the Finnish foreign minister extended an invitation to the Kenyan president to visit Finland. The visit will take place either this year or in 1987, depending on how the timetable can be arranged to include stopovers in the other Nordic capitals. In addition to discussing the general situation in southern and eastern Africa, including the civil war in Uganda, Mr Vayrynen and President Moi discussed bilateral relations, including Finland's development aid projects in Kenya and general trade between the two countries. On the former subject the Kenyan leader had nothing but good comments. This year Finland's development aid to Kenya will be in the region of some \$12 million. The funds will mainly be spent on irrigation and health services in the western parts of the country as well as on some larger forest, energy, and agricultural projects.

As far as trade between the two countries is concerned, it continues to be slightly in surplus in Kenya's favor. The main import item from Kenya is coffee, and this, in fact, was discussed at some length. During Mr Vayrynen's visit officials have voiced their concern over customs duties on the imports of Kenyan coffee to Finland. The Finnish foreign minister told his Kenyan hosts that, according to Finnish practice, a 4 percent import tax is levied on all coffee imports unless they come from the group of less developed countries to which Kenya does not belong.

**Ends Visit**

*LD270012 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish  
2000 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, the minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to Kenya. [Words indistinct] in a meeting in Nairobi of Finnish ambassadors in Africa during the beginning of the week. Today (?Vayrynen visited) Finnish development aid centers and (?spent some time) fishing for (?perch) on Lake Victoria.

**Tanzanian President Mwinyi Visits Nairobi****Arrives 24 Jan**

*EA241741 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 24 Jan — President Daniel Arap Moi today gave a hearty welcome to the Tanzanian president, Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who arrived in Nairobi late in the afternoon at the invitation of the Kenyan head of state. On leaving Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the two leaders drove to State

House, Nairobi, for talks centering on bilateral and regional issues, including the current situation in Uganda in the context of the peace accord signed in Nairobi on 17 December, last year.

The plane carrying the Tanzanian leader landed at the airport shortly before 1700 and was greeted on arrival by his host, President Moi.

**Communique on Talks Issued**

*EA251402 Nairobi KNA in English 1322 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[“Joint Communique on the Talks Held Between the Presidents of Kenya and Tanzania” — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi Jan 25: At the invitation of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya, Hon. Daniel T. Arap Moi, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi, made an official visit to the Republic of Kenya. During his visit to Kenya, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania held a number of meetings with his brother and colleague, Hon. Daniel Arap Moi. Their talks centred on the critical situation in Uganda.

The two presidents observed that the present prevailing situation in Uganda, while primarily an internal affair of that country, nonetheless affected the whole of East Africa. In their review and analysis of the Ugandan situation, the presidents expressed their continued commitment to the Uganda peace talks agreement signed in Nairobi on the 17th December, 1985, which still provides a valid framework for the restoration of peace and unity in Uganda.

They were of the view that lasting peace in Uganda can only be assured by a broad based government in which all elements of Uganda society are represented.

In this regard the two presidents called on all peace-loving countries to support the efforts of bringing about peace and unity in Uganda. They noted that external interference can only worsen the situation in Uganda and affect the security of East Africa. The two presidents reiterated their commitment to assist Uganda achieve lasting peace and unity.

H.E. Mr Daniel Arap Moi extended an invitation to H.E. Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi to pay a state visit to Kenya. [sentence as received] The invitation was accepted with pleasure and will take place at a time to be mutually agreed upon.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania thanked his host, the party, the government and the people of Kenya for this warm hospitality accorded to him personally during this his first official visit to Kenya and to his delegation.

Done at State House Nairobi 25th January, 1986.

## SOMALIA

**Barre Warns Against Outside Interference in PDRY**

*EA241745 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Summary] Today, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who is visiting the northwest region of the SDR, launched a project to renovate and extend Hargeisa Airport. The project, which will cost 1.2 billion Somali shillings, is being undertaken by the Somali construction agency. On completion the airport will be of international standard, able to accomodate planes like the DC10 and other aircraft. The renovation and extension is expected to take 2 years. About 20,000 citizens were present at the launching.

"The SDR president briefed the gathering on his recent talks with the Ethiopian government leader. In his talks with the citizens Challe Mohamed Siad Barre expressed concern at the current conflict in the PDRY. He said his government believed that the Arabs have the responsibility for ending the conflict. He said there should be no external interference in the affairs of the PDRY".

**DFSS Executive Committee Adopts Resolutions**

*EA232321 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali  
to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In our Radio Halgan review program tonight, we shall announce the resolutions adopted at the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] Executive Committee meeting [words indistinct].

The committee held its meeting at the second base of the DFSS on 21 January. The members of the Executive Committee present were: Muhammad Abshir Yusuf, acting chairman of the (?front); Muhammad Farah Jumaleh; Sulayman Dahir Afqarshay; Hasan Ali Mireh; Abdullahi [names indistinct]; Muhammad Farah Egal; Abd al-Qadir Hasan Muhammad; and Muhyi al-Din Ismail Jama.

After reviewing the [word indistinct] affairs including the resolutions of the Central Committee meeting held in early January, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolutions. The Executive Committee of the DFSS named a defense committee responsible for the fronts defense activities, comprising the [word indistinct] members. [passage indistinct]

Other resolutions adopted at the end of the meeting were based on the latest developments in the Horn of Africa region [words indistinct], the meeting held recently in Djibouti, capital of the Republic of Djibouti. [Words indistinct] where the governments of Somalia and Ethiopia held talks. The Executive Committee of the DFSS pointed out that the latest developments in this region are being reviewed by the two opposition fronts, which are waging war against the regime of General Siad Barre of Mogadishu, namely the SNM [Somali National Movement] and the DFSS. The two fronts will soon issue a joint statement on these develop-

ments and their stand on relations between the governments of Somalia and Ethiopia.

After thorough discussions, the committee appointed a [words indistinct] look into the quickest ways of achieving the tangible goal of uniting the Somali opposition fronts, especially the SNM and the DFSS. [passage indistinct]

**Somali Front Reports 20 Jan Attack in Borama**

*EA281944 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali  
to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces launched attacks on government installations and the armed forces in Borama, northwest Somalia, on 20 January among other things, the fighter destroyed the regime's bank, the NSS [National Security Service] office, and the police station in Borama. The fighters also burned three enemy vehicles and killed nine soldiers.

Other reports from Borama say that after the attacks the regime's forces searched civilian houses which were allegedly hiding weapons. In the event, the enemy soldiers robbed these people of their property.

**DFSS Calls for Merger of Opposition Groups**

*EA282303 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali  
to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] A communique issued by the DFSS calls for the immediate merger of the two opposition forces fighting against the fascist regime of Siad Barre, namely SNM and DFSS. The communique comes at the end of the new DFSS Executive Committee meeting which tackled the merger of the two sides and many other issues affecting the front and the Horn of Africa.

The DFSS and the SNM stand for the struggle of the Somali people and the eventual and inevitable toppling of the Siad Barre regime. It is therefore vital that immediate steps to unite the two opposition groups be taken says the communique. The Executive Committee of the DFSS has also named a committee which will implement agreements on cooperation between the two fronts in the military, information, and political fields. The front's Executive Committee, in its communique, emphasized that the unity of the opposition was inevitable at this critical stage when the country is facing grave danger and destruction.

## UGANDA

**Yoweri Museveni Sworn In as President 29 Jan**

*AB290826 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Kampala, Jan 29 (AFP) — Yoweri Museveni, whose National Resistance Army (NRA) swept to power in Uganda at the weekend, was today sworn in as president of the East African country, replacing ousted military ruler General Tito Okello. The 40-year-old Mr Museveni, a former defence minister, was sworn in at the parliament here.

Reports today from Nairobi said that Presidents Moi of Kenya, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Mobutu Sese Seko to Zaire were to meet today in Kinshasa, apparent to discuss the Ugandan situation.

#### Seeks Civilians for New Council

LD281112 Nairobi NEW TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Robert Trunga report: "NRA Now Planning National Council"]

[Excerpts] A National Government Council is in the process of being set up in Uganda to comprise about 40 percent military and 60 percent civilian representatives, the *KENYA TIMES* has learned.

A report on the formation of the council is contained in a special message to President Daniel arap Moi from the leader of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), Mr Yoweri Museveni.

The message said in part: "In a political-military revolution, the peace agreement is still instrumental but with modification. The role of Gen Tito (Okello) is not as per agreement any more". Museveni further told President Moi: "National Governing Council with roughly 40 percent military and 60 percent civilian contemplated (and) will work with clean persons from the north both military and political".

At the time Museveni sent the message no statement had been broadcast. He, however, said his forces were moving towards Jinja and that 5,000 Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers had surrendered. Museveni said in the message that Bomba, Nakasongola, Masindi were at the time under NLA soldiers but "posed no threat".

#### Discusses Pact With Factions

EA291011 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The leaders of the Federal Democratic Party (FDA) and that of the Uganda Freedom Army (UFA) are meeting the leader of Uganda and the chairman of the National Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri Museveni, today.

The UFA chairman, Dr Andrew Kayiira, met yesterday with an NRA commander, Mr Fred Mugisha, along with FDA commanders in a bid to resolve disputes arising from the NRA directive that the two factions must be disarmed before they are absorbed by the NRA.

The FDA commanders are Captain Kalyusubula Gyagenda, a former member of the defunct Military Council, Captain Fred Mpiro and Captain George Mugerwa.

This misunderstanding between the ruling NRA and the other two factions was caused when reportedly UFA soldiers at Nsambya Mission Hospital, Kampala, killed two NRA soldiers who had gone there for treatment.

Most of the UFA soldiers in Kampala, after learning they were being disarmed, hastily retreated to Mukono, 20 kilometers away, where the FDA soldiers operate from. The two factions have cordoned off Mukono district, and barred the NRA from entering the area.

Big guns the UFA and FDA captured from the fleeing Gen Tito Okello's soldiers have been placed in strategic positions around the district, for a possible showdown with the NRA. These weapons include heavy aircraft machine-guns, which were captured from the former chief of defence forces, Lt Gen Basilio Okello as he fled through the district.

Dr Kayiira has said he would not allow his army to start fresh fighting against the NRA. He said what mattered was not a military but a political solution. Dr Kayiira said it would be unwise for anyone to think of venturing into any military confrontation with the NRA, and added that most of his fighters had been together with the NRA in the bush for a long time and knew each other well.

Talking to Dr Kayiira on Monday, Mr Museveni assured him that he needed all the FDA and UFA fighters, and would turn down only those who had criminal records.

Latest reports said that the NRA overall field commander, Mr Salim Saleh, had agreed to allow both the FDA and UFA fighters to keep their weapons, only if they allowed the NRA to pass through the area they controlled.

#### Assures Diplomats of Safety

EA281104 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Museveni Men Capture Jinja"]

[Excerpts] Kampala: Monday: In Kampala, NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, who entered Kampala for the first time in 5 years on Sunday, assured the diplomatic corps that they and their nationals were safe. Museveni told the diplomats he had taken over to help the man he ousted, Gen Tito Okello, discipline government troops who have been widely accused of committing atrocities against civilians. About 6,000 government soldiers had surrendered to the NRA since Sunday, he said.

Kampala city centre sprang to life again today as shopowners ventured out for the first time in about a week to inspect their business. Kampala's half-a-million population stayed at home behind closed doors as the rebels and government troops fought artillery duels for control of the city. The bodies of soldiers still lay in the streets today, mainly in the suburbs, bearing silent testimony to the fierceness of the fighting. City council officials carted the bodies away in open trucks.

With the road to Masaka, 120 km south-west of Kampala reopened, traffic started rolling in, bringing tonnes of matooke, Uganda's main staple food, from the south-west which the NRA has controlled for some months.

Unlike after the July coup last year, when the army toppled former civilian president Milton Obote, there was hardly any



looting in Kampala as NRA troops, dressed in an assortment of jungle fatigues, manned road blocks. "They (the NRA soldiers) are calm, kind and friendly", one resident said.

Government offices and police border posts on the Uganda side of Busia and Malaba towns remained closed yesterday with little business taking place at the centres, reports Jeremiah Aura from Malaba.

In both Busia and Malaba, large convoys of Ugandan-registered personal vehicles remained parked outside the Kenyan police posts while refugees with their personal belongings tuned to BBC radio for news on the developments in their country.

The police border post at Malaba on the Uganda side had its windows and the doors smashed while its compound was littered with the remains of loot. At one of its entrances, Kenyan beer bottles could be seen scattered.

In later comments to the press, NRA officials declined comment on reports that the guerrillas had taken the industrial town of Jinja, 80 km east of the capital, where the Owen Falls Dam which supplies most of the country with electricity, is situated. NRA trucks and land-rovers were seen today speeding out of Kampala towards Jinja, where diplomats earlier said Ugandan army stragglers were still arriving after the fall of the capital.

#### National Resistance Movement Makes Announcements

##### 'Liberation' of Entebbe, Masindi

EA281931 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1824 GMT 28 Jan 86

["Special announcement"]

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] and the chairman of the High Command would like to inform the nation that the towns of Entebbe and Masindi have been liberated by the forces of the National Resistance Army (NRA). Also, the towns of Jinja and Tororo were occupied by the pro-NRA officers and soldiers of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] after the departure of the fleeing Okello-Amin soldiers. [sentence as heard]

The chairman of the High Command is calling for the surrender of the remaining soldiers and officers who were working for the defunct Military Council. The civilians should report anybody who is still hiding in any house with a gun or uniform. The soldiers of the defunct Military Council who would like to surrender should contact our officers at the central police station after which they will be transferred to Mbuya military barracks for temporary accommodation pending the reorganization of the whole army in the light of the new circumstances.

Also, the civilians who would like to report the presence of the enemy soldiers or illegally held guns in their areas should do the same. The citizens of other towns of Uganda which have not yet been liberated by the forces of the NRA should organize themselves to ensure that their towns are not looted by either the fleeing soldiers or other criminal elements in the society. The

patriotic soldiers within UNLA should assist the citizens in this task.

All public servants of all grades are required to report back to their normal duties to ensure that essential services are running. [Announcement is repeated]

#### No Occupancy of Vacant Buildings

EA282051 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The government has declared that no one should at all occupy or attempt to occupy any residential house, office or commercial premises which has recently fallen vacant. In an announcement issued in Kampala today, the chief administrator and second vice chairman of the National Resistance Movement, Mr Moses (Higongo) has stressed that even those whose premises have been forcibly taken from them will only be allowed to reoccupy them when the proper procedures have been followed. Those with documents concerning such premises should keep them until a policy concerning them is spelled out. Needless to say, he added that there should be no evictions and anyone trying to evict any person from any premises will be taking the law into his own hands and he will be dealt with accordingly.

#### NRA Troops Continue To 'Flush Out' Okello Soldiers

EA291010 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
29 Jan 86 p 1

[By Edward Kitaka, Kampala Tuesday]

[Excerpts] Tension built up today in areas east of Kampala as fighters of the Ugandan Freedom Movement (UFM) and the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu), resisted attempts by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] to disarm and take them to Kasese in western Uganda for retraining.

Meanwhile, mystery surrounds the situation at the strategically important town of Jinja, 50 miles east of here. Most earlier reports indicated that a combination of UFM and Fedemu fighters had taken the town from government forces yesterday. But the official Radio Uganda reported this evening that the NRA had driven the Okello forces and their allies from Jinja.

In Kampala, the NRA have continued to flush out Okello soldiers hidden in various houses and locations. Other people believed to have committed various crimes against humanity since 1980 have been rounded up. One of them is Al-Haj Musa Sebirumbi, former chairman in Luwero district of ousted President Milton's Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

And mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the Obote regime's vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, who served for 2 weeks last year as Gen Okello's prime minister. He was under house arrest at Entebbe when the NRA attacked the town. Some reports say he was killed by the soldiers guarding him while others have it that he fled by boat to Tanzania. Yet other reports said he is safe in the house at Entebbe.



**Fleeing UNLA Soldiers Killed; Okello Heads for Home**  
*EA291033 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
29 Jan 86 p32

["27 UNLA soldiers killed in clashes" by Bernard Wanyama in Malaba, James Owuor in Busia, and Joseph Karimi in Nairobi]

[Excerpts] Twenty-seven fleeing Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) — General Tito Okello's soldiers — were killed in clashes with villagers near Tororo in eastern Uganda, according to reports. Witnesses arriving at Kenya's border post of Malaba told the *NATION* yesterday the troops were speared after they tried to loot the area. They said that immediately after the NRA captured Jinja on Tuesday, government soldiers there began fleeing to the countryside.

As a result of ensuring chaos, the villagers formed themselves into groups to maintain security and combat any soldier attempting to loot or rob them.

Other reports said over 30 civilians were shot dead in Tororo town on Tuesday by the fleeing soldiers. Some of the victims, the sources indicated, were prominent government officials and businessmen in the town, 15 km from the Malaba border post.

Other reports reaching Nairobi said that when his military government was toppled on Saturday, General Tito Okello drove

through Mbale town, eastern Uganda, and headed for Soroti, Lira and Kitgum, heavily guarded by his troops.

A Mbale resident who saw the deposed leader in town told the *NATION* in a telephone interview that Gen Okello left Jinja on Saturday and had his dinner in Mbale's Mt Elgon Hotel. While in town, he ordered that people being held there by the commander of his army, Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello be released at once. They had been arrested last Thursday celebrating the fall of his military government.

General Okello reportedly left Mbale town for the north at around 8 p.m. on Sunday, escorted by soldiers riding motorcycles (presidential escorts) and a motorcade of Mercedes Benz cars, Jeeps and Land-Rovers packed with heavily armed soldiers. Eyewitnesses said there were at least 30 vehicles in the motorcade.

It was believed Gen Okello was heading for Kitgum, the town where he and the other Gen Okello come from.

An hour after Gen Tito Okello left Mbale, another contingent of soldiers, also fleeing Kampala, came through the town and set fire to Mbale market.

## CAMEROON

**Dos Santos Message Delivered to President Biya**

*MB271228 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] A message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been delivered in Yaounde to Paul Biya, president of the United Republic of Cameroon. The message was delivered by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, who was received in audience by the Cameroonian head of state. During the meeting, the two officials dealt with issues related to the progress of relations between Angola and Cameroon.

Comrade Pascoal Luvualu was in Yaounde until the day before yesterday to attend the second summit of heads of state of the Economic Community of the Central African Countries. The summit ended the day before yesterday and reaffirmed its support of the Frontline States, particularly Angola, which is the victim of continuing South African military aggression.

## RWANDA

**President Habyarimana Pardons Zairian Detainees**

*AB282110 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Kigali, 28 Jan (AFP) — Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana today announced the pardon of all Zairian nationals under detention in Rwandan prisons. The Rwandan head of state took this measure on the 2d day of Zairian head of state Mobutu Sese Seko's visit to Rwanda in order to "mark the relations of friendship between Rwanda and Zaire."

Meanwhile, President Habyarimana wished concord and understanding among the Ugandan people. President Mobutu, who was accompanied by his host on a visit to the Byumba Division (northeast Rwanda) today, expressed his appreciation of the "step made by Rwanda in its development" since his last official visit to the country in 1972.

## ZAIRE

**Uganda's Museveni To Attend Meeting in Goma 29 Jan**

*AB291054 Kinshasa AZAP in French  
1011 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Goma, 29 Jan (AZAP) — The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, who was on an official visit to Rwanda, had to interrupt his visit to go to Goma where a quadripartite meeting of Presidents Arap Moi of Kenya, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, will take place on Wednesday.

It is as a head of state that Yoweri Museveni will be welcomed upon his arrival at 1300 local time [1100 GMT], because, before leaving Kampala for Goma, Mr Museveni took the oath of

office as the president of the Republic of Uganda. It is worth mentioning that Zaire recognizes the states and not the men in power.

At the end of the Goma summit, the MPR founding chairman will go to Gisenyi to complete his official visit to Rwanda by the signing of the joint communique. It is after this ceremony that he will come back to Goma from where, he will take the plane for Kisangani, en route to Kinshasa. Marshal Mobutu arrived in Goma at 0830 local time. He was joined 45 minutes later by President Habyarimana, whereas Arap Moi arrived in the main city of the Nord-Kivu subregion at 1000.

**Foreign Affairs Official Meets SWAPO Leader**

*AB272151 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1705 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jan (AZAP) — Zaire, which makes its contribution within the OAU Liberation Committee, plays an important role in the struggle for the liberation of Africa. Wakolele Ngungu, a SWAPO representative, stated at the end of a meeting today with Ambassador Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, permanent secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Mr Wakolele said he and Ambassador Tuma-Waku discussed the Namibian situation, especially in this year, which has been declared by the United Nations as a year of peace.

The SWAPO representative added that Namibia desires to strengthen its relations with Zaire, which has contributed a lot to the liberation movements in Africa, notably in Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, which fought for the liberation of their country from Portuguese colonialists, and which hosted in Kinshasa in January 1982, the 38th session of the OAU Liberation Committee. He then thanked the people of Zaire for the warm reception accorded him and expressed satisfaction with the discussions he held with officials of the ministries and the Executive Council.

**Report Cites 524 Rebel Defections to Government**

*AB281750 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Jan 28 (AFP) — Several hundred Zairian anti-government rebels — 524 according to the report — have come over to the authorities along with their families in a remote eastern border region of the country, according to local newspapers. The papers, from the province of Kivu, said the rebels were from the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), which is active in a 500-kilometre (300 mile) border strip in the province and in neighboring Shaba Province.

The Kivu newspaper *JUA* said 524 PRP fighters had laid down their arms and handed themselves over, while the bi-monthly magazine *LE VOLCAN (THE VOLCANO)* said "several hundred" had surrendered. The defections were reported to have taken place in the mountainous Fizi Region bordering the East-Central African state of Burundi since the beginning of December.

## BENIN

### Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives for Visit

AB28; 558 Parakou Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, arrived in Cotonou late this morning. He was welcomed on arrival by Roustin Vilon Guezo, chairman of the standing committee of the revolutionary National Assembly. [passage indistinct]

## BURKINO FASO

### France's Nucci Meets Sankara; Comments

AB 271758 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, and president of Burkina Faso granted an audience this morning to Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for the minister of external relations in charge of cooperation and development. After the audience, Mr Nucci willingly answered questions put to him by the press. He first said what his talks with the chairman of the CNR touched on:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] We examined all current major problems, and of course the bilateral relations between Burkina Faso and France.

[Unidentified reporter] What particular points in the bilateral relations did you examine?

[Nucci] The president kindly briefed me on the recent meeting of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, and told me his views on the relations between Burkina Faso and Mali. As you know, I will meet President Traore this afternoon. President Sankara reaffirmed his determination to ensure that peace follows its course — if I may say so — in this region.

[Reporter] Have you (?made some move) toward peace between these two countries?

[Nucci] I think that France has reaffirmed its position and it is happy with the atmosphere in which Malians, Burkinabes, and the African leaders directly concerned by that problem found a solution to it. I think this is extremely important. It shows the great sense of responsibility in that part of Africa.

[Reporter] Concerning Burkina and France, did you examine matters of cooperation between our two countries? If so, what did you examine precisely?

[Nucci] President Sankara is a political leader with a sense of realism. On the development of his country, clear-cut matters have been raised that require clear-cut answers. We examined all issues of development in the sectors in which France is involved and I believe the president would like to see new initiatives taken concerning his country. He would like France to support these initiatives. When the time comes, we will see what

must be done. I think that our relations are good and without any hitches. I also think that we are pursuing the same goal, that is enabling the Burkinabe people to assume their responsibilities fully.

## GHANA

### Trade Union Condemns U.S. Provocations, UNITA Aid

AB272136 Accra Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Organization of African Trade Union Unity, OATUU, has protested against the American Government's deliberate military provocations in Africa. A statement from the OATUU Secretariat in Accra today called on the OAU and its member-states to take collective action against America in case it attacks Libya or declares war against Angola by supporting the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement. It condemned the U.S. military exercise in Libyan territorial waters and condemned the visit to the United States by Jonas Savimbi, who is a leading terrorist in Angola. The statement said the fact that Mr Savimbi will be meeting the American President clearly proves beyond doubt that President Reagan supports terrorism in Latin America, southern America, and the Middle East.

It appealed to all peace-loving people and organizations to condemn America's interference in Africa, and urged all African workers to remain firm and vigilant against American subversion on the continent. It further called on them to consider fixing a date to demonstrate their anger against America's interference in Africa.

### GHANIAN TIMES Warns Against Destabilization

AB270846 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading, "Lessons from Lesotho," the *GHANAIAN TIMES* alerts the Ghana Government to take a cue from what happened in that country. About 4 weeks ago, the heartless men who run the apartheid system in South Africa closed their borders with Lesotho with the pretext that Lesotho was providing shelter for patriots and nationalists of the African National Congress who are fighting for their freedom. Social tension rose in Lesotho as a result of food shortage and other hardships, leading to the overthrow by the military of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government, which had been helping our brothers and sisters in South Africa, fighting for dignity and freedom in the land of their birth.

The *TIMES* says there is a lesson to be learned in what happened in Lesotho by the people of Ghana, for Ghana too has been a victim of destabilization tactics by the CIA. While the arrest of J.H. Mensah and two of his accomplices in the United States may indicate that this destabilization policy has been discontinued, Ghanaians must equally remember that the issue of CIA activities shows clearly that they work in other areas to achieve their ends. The *TIMES* therefore asks all Ghanaians to be on their

guard 24 hours a day to protect their national interest, so that the process to liberate themselves from mental slavery and neocolonialism will not be defeated.

## IVORY COAST

### Egypt's Ghali Makes Stopover; Comments

AB282146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, late this morning made a technical stopover at Abidjan's Port-Bouet Airport. He was on his way to Lagos to participate in the OAU foreign ministers conference. Mr Ghali, who was welcomed by Ambassador Moise Aka, permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told Benjamin Oulai about the importance of his stopover in Abidjan.

[Begin recording][Ghali] First, I would like to tell you that I have just concluded a meeting of the joint commission — the joint commission between Egypt and Sierra Leone — and that the technical stopover which I made at Abidjan ... [changes thought] I am on my way to Lagos to participate in the OAU Liberation Committee meeting which will meet at the level of foreign affairs ministers. But I would like to take the opportunity offered me by this technical stopover in Abidjan to congratulate the Ivorian people for the reelection of President Felix-Houphouet-Boigny and to tell them of the great admiration the Egyptian people have for this political wise man. He is one of our greatest African heads of state; he is one Africa's wise men, and we follow attentively his advice and political actions.

### Government Seeks to Modify Law on Succession

AB281748 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The speaker of parliament today opened the deliberations of the 12th extraordinary session of the National Assembly. This session will be devoted to the examination of the draft budget and the draft bill modifying the provisions of article 11 of the Constitution. This morning, the committee on general and institutional affairs, which was broadened to include all parliamentarians, heard Justice Minister Lanzeni Coulibaly, who came to explain to them why the government is proposing the modification of Article 11 which was voted on 12 October 1985.

[Begin Coulibaly recording] The new Article 11 of the constitution, as modified by the Bill 85/1072 of 12 October 1985 reads as follows: In the case of vacation of post of the president of the republic either by death, resignation, or total incapacitation, noted by the Supreme Court, which is informed by the government, the functions of the president of the republic are carried out temporarily by the speakers of National Assembly, and if he is incapacitated, it is the first deputy speaker who acts.

The modification which is proposed for examination by you aims at limiting the interim presidency to only the speaker of parliament to the exclusion of all deputy speakers. It is in fact evident that if the speaker of parliament, charged with assuming the

function of interim of the president of the republic, is hindered, the National Assembly should meet immediately, according to the provisions of this law, to elect a new president who will carry out the functions according to the principles of our democracy.

### Houphouet Receives Message from Guinea's Conte

AB252200 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The strengthening of cooperation between the Republic of Guinea and our country is a reality which is further affirmed with each day. This has been testified today through a message of friendship President Lansana Conte has sent to President Houphouet-Boigny, through his new minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Bassirou Barry, who was appointed to this post in the cabinet reshuffle carried out in Guinea about 3 weeks ago. It must be pointed out that Mr Bassirou is an old resident of Ivory Coast where he lived for 12 years. In his statement to the press, the emissary of General Lansana Conte did not give any details on the contents of the message which he was charged to deliver.

## LIBERIA

### Opposition Party Dispute Appears Resolved

AB281542 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 28 Jan 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 28 (AFP) — The chairman of the leading opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) and his Executive Committee have ended a dispute which led to them expelling each other from the party's ranks. Senator Tuan Wreh, in a statement issued today, declared void his January 14 expulsion of 22 party members, including Secretary-General Byron Tarr and four other party executives, in reaction to his own suspension by the party.

At the same time, the Executive Committee lifted its order against Mr Wreh, which was made when he called on party members to cooperate with President Samuel Doe, notably by taking the seats to which they were elected in parliament.

Mr Wreh apologised publicly for remarks made when he expelled the 22, including an accusation that Mr Tarr was creating a separate faction in the party. Mr Wreh said: "These remarks were made out of anger and in the absence of any evidence to substantiate them." They did not reflect the "interest of the Liberian people for a unified and progressive nation."

The Executive Committee said Mr Wreh's suspension was lifted with immediate effect in recognition of his commitment to the principles and ideals which gave birth to the LAP.

The Executive Committee had suspended Mr Wreh for "unilaterally" revoking the party's decision to boycott the new legislature and withdrawing a joint complaint by the LAP and two other opposition parties against irregularities in the October elections which confirmed Mr Doe in power.



The LAP's candidate in the presidential elections, Jackson Doe (no relation), and Senator-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf were both charged with treason last week for alleged involvement in an attempted coup last November 12.

## MALI

**France's Nucci Arrives for Joint Meeting**  
*AB271601 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development, arrived in Bamako late this morning to take part in the 24th session of the Mali-France joint commission. He was met on arrival by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, the French ambassador to Mali, and the members of the cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

**Meets Moussa Traore, Comments**  
*AB272208 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 2015 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] President Moussa Traore granted an audience today to Christian Nucci, French minister in charge of cooperation and development. Their talks touched on the strengthening of the fruitful cooperation existing between France and Mali. Present at the audience were Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary in the presidency; and His Excellency Mamadou Diawara, our ambassador to France. Following the audience, the French minister spoke to Lamine Coulibaly:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] The president of the republic briefed me extensively on the modalities of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, after examining our bilateral relations and other African problems in which President Moussa Traore has been interested for a long time now.

[Coulibaly] What is your feeling now, since we know you have just arrived from Burkina?

[Nucci] As a friend to Mali and to Burkina Faso, France can only express satisfaction over the restored climate of serenity, dialogue, and discussion, especially as the fighting has ended. There is no friend of the two countries who does not wish for peace and good understanding between these two states.

[Coulibaly] Mr Minister, with just a few months to the important election in France, could you briefly take stock of French-African cooperation?

[Nucci] Well, this would require much more time [words indistinct].

[Coulibaly] Then, Malian-French cooperation.

[Nucci] Indeed, you know that there are always ups and downs in the relations between states. This is evidently due to the

budgetary situations of France and Mali. I think that Mali has made considerable efforts in the reorganization of its economy and in its development. Since 1981, France has followed these efforts. As a result, our cooperation has been [harmonious]; the number of teachers in the technical education [words indistinct]; the cooperation has been decentralized. France's aid for development rose from [?]20 billion to 26 billion [no currency unit as heard] within 4 years. All this needs no comments [words indistinct]. [end recording]

**Returning Soldiers Welcomed in Bamako**  
*AB261530 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 1300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The first contingent of Malian soldiers arrived a short while ago in Bamako after honorably defending the integrity of the national territory. Early this morning militants of the districts of Bamako and Kati came out in number and lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to our valiant soldiers.

## NIGERIA

**U.S. Trade Official Holds Talks, Trade to Expand**  
*AB261428 Lagos International Service in English*  
 0930 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria and the United States are to increase the existing volume of trade between them. This agreement was reached in Lagos after talks between the minister of trade, Major General M.G. Nasko, and the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for commerce, Mr James (Calley). Maj Gen Nasko expressed Nigeria's gratitude to the United States and hoped that the cordial relations between the two countries in other fields would flourish. Mr (Calley) said the United States was prepared to participate in Nigeria's health and agriculture programs.

**BBC Interviews Babangida on Defense Cuts**  
*MB261052 London BBC World Service in English*  
 0635 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Since he seized power last year, Nigeria's leader Major General Babangida has made a number of controversial decisions. He has refused to accept an IMF loan. He has cut the salaries of civil servants and has even cut expenditure on defense, almost unheard of for a military government. In Lagos, Davina Dugan has been talking to Gen Babangida and asked him first about the cuts in defense spending.

[Begin recording] [Babangida] Like I said during the budget, I said this time around there has to be a lot of sacrifice, there has to be a lot of prudence in our spending and so on. And I feel very strongly that being a military government, the armed forces have to show leadership as far as these areas are concerned, and having been in the system for quite some time, I know exactly what areas that we could affect some substantial savings within the system. We now put a lot of emphasis on the maintenance of equipment

that we have until such time when the economic situation has improved.

[Dugan] Are you planning demobilization within the army, within the forces?

[Babangida] Well, I think we have to take a choice. I mean, the economic situation is such that we might not be able to maintain a very large standing army. So, there is definitely the need to strike a balance: a small force that is well-equipped, in such a way that it could meet our defense needs. So, perhaps, we will put more emphasis on equipment and then lesser emphasis on manpower.

[Dugan] Now, you were yourself not so long ago chief of Army Staff. Did you feel the same way then?

[Babangida] Well, when I was the chief of Army Staff, my region was limited to the Nigerian Army as I said. So, I participated in competing for the army's share amongst the little resources that was available to the country. When I found myself on this seat, I found it all different now because there are other sectors of the economy: it is defense, health, education, name it; and everybody wants something. So, I think the situation has changed completely now. One has to look at it from the point of view of the nation.

[Dugan] Now, you set a date which you say is to be the last date, the latest date for transition to civil rule here, on 1 October 1990. What is the earliest date?

[Babangida] Okay, let me put it this way: In October last year, we set up a period of 15 months as a period of economic emergency which is going to finish in December 1986 during which time we will try to restructure our economy. So, you find invariably the government's preoccupation within this period is an economic emergency and then the whole aspect [sentence as heard]. By the time the economic emergency is over, it will coincide with the time that the panel is submitting its final recommendations.

[Dugan] But are you saying that you will be willing to move out once you felt the economy was in shape?

[Babangida] Well, in fact, we would be willing to move out. That is why we even had to come out with a time sequence which should be achievable by 1 October 1990. [end recording]

**Babangida Receives SWAPO's Nujoma, Assures Support**  
AB282130 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has again given the assurance that Nigeria will continue to assist the oppressed people of southern Africa. He said this support would continue till all remnants of colonialism and imperialism were demolished in Africa.

Major General Babangida was speaking in Lagos today when he received the leader of the South-West African People's Organi-

zation, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, at Dodan Barracks. Mr Nujoma had earlier expressed SWAPO's appreciation for Nigeria's moral and financial support. The SWAPO leader said the present situation in southern Africa was challenging and urged African nations to intensify efforts for the liberation of Africa.

**Works-Housing Minister, 31 Secretaries Sworn In**  
AB281323 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The new minister of works and housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, was today in Lagos sworn in by President Ibrahim Babangida. Thirty-one federal permanent secretaries also took the oath of office at the ceremony. They include the 11 permanent secretaries whose appointment was recently announced by the president. Major General Babangida urged them to work hard to justify the confidence reposed in them.

## SAO TOME

**Consumer Goods Agreement Signed With USSR**  
AB250832 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Sao Tome, Jan 25 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has signed its first aid agreement with Sao Tome and Principe, the tiny island state in the Gulf of Guinea, officials said here Friday. The agreement is for 600,000 dollars to purchase basic consumer goods from the Soviets.

## SIERRA LEONE

**President Momoh Officially Inaugurated**

[Editorial Report] Freetown Domestic Service in English at 0955 GMT on 26 January begins live coverage of the inauguration ceremony of Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh at the Siaka Stevens Stadium. The announcer says that the ceremony also marks the president's 49th birthday which is today. At 0957 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of First Vice President Francis Minah and the chief justice of Sierra Leone. The announcer cites the arrival of the president and his wife at the stadium at 1003 GMT with the playing of the national anthem, followed by the inspection of the honor guard.

At 1010 GMT the English-speaking announcer hands over commentary on the ceremony to announcers in various local languages, who in turn describe the ceremony to their respective listeners.

The English-speaking announcer takes over the commentary at 1020 GMT to describe the march-past of elements of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and other mass organizations.

At 1050 GMT a muslim priest offers prayers in English followed by Christian priests prayer in English. After the prayers, the announcer goes on to describe the various dance ensembles performing at the ceremony.

At 1105 GMT, the master of ceremonies for the occasion calls on the chief justice of Sierra Leone to perform the inauguration. After citing the relevant provisions of the Constitution on the election of President Momoh, the chief justice proclaimed the president officially inaugurated as "president of the Republic of Sierra Leone for a period of 7 years, effective from 28 November 1985." After the official inauguration the chief justice, in a short speech congratulated the president on his inauguration as president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and on his 49th birthday. The master of ceremonies notes that the paramount chiefs of all the districts of the country pay their "traditional homage" to the president.

#### Makes Inaugural Speech

AB261624 Freetown Domestic Service in English  
1125 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Inaugural Speech by Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh at the Siaka Stevens Stadium in Freetown on 26 January on the occasion of his official inauguration — live]

[Text] Your Excellencies and heads of delegations, honorable vice presidents, Honorable Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, fellow Sierra Leoneans, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

May I, on my own behalf and on behalf of all Sierra Leoneans, acknowledge with warm appreciation the presence of all our foreign dignitaries who are here in response to our invitation to these inauguration ceremonies. The friendship and solidarity they have demonstrated by being with us during these last few days will be remembered for a long time by all Sierra Leoneans.

Distinguished guests, kindly convey this sentiment of appreciation to your respective governments and institutions on your return home. It is my fervent hope that your stay among us so far has been a pleasant one and that at the end of it all of you will take back cherished memories of your interaction with the people of Sierra Leone who, perhaps, have not much to offer, but whose traditional openness and (?sense) of hospitality are known worldwide. To you all, I say merci beaucoup and thank you for coming. [Applause]

May I now turn my attention to the role of distinction given me here today by the Honorable Justice S.S.M. Kutubu, chief justice of Sierra Leone. Let me assure you, Mr Chief Justice, that even for the short period you have been in office, the dignified and able manner in which you have carried out the functions of your high office has deeply impressed and touched many in our society. [Applause] Thank you once again for the very fine sentiments expressed by you in my behalf.

I also want to thank you, the people of Sierra Leone, for making the process of change that we have witnessed in this country since 4 August last year possible. On my own behalf and on behalf of my family, I thank you sincerely for your support and your enthusiasm. I thank you for the zeal and dedication with which you have followed me, starting from the presidential election campaign. I thank you for all that wonderful manifestations of joy, for the dancing, the parades, the signings, the clappings, the boundless eulogies, the delegations and pledges of loyalty, the

generous hospitality wherever I went; all designed to show your support, love, and honor for me. (?I am told) in a special way that many a song have been composed in my honor. I shall highlight the one which you all know so well — [title of song given in local language — applause]. For our distinguished foreign dignitaries this title can be fully translated as: What God has destined no man can undo. This song has almost become a popular anthem for my administration.

But beyond this popular appeal, this song has a strong meaning of a man like me, deeply religious at heart. Indeed, I firmly believe that all that has happened to me within the last few months can be attributed only to the Almighty God to whom I shall ever remain bountifully grateful. Please, join me in your heart in seeking his grace, blessings, and guidance for the accomplishment of this [word indistinct] which he has assigned to me.

I want thank the All People's Congress Party, our vanguard party, the framework and the leading motor behind all the great things that have happened in this country since April 1968. I want to thank the pioneers and the founders — Dr Siaka Stevens, the Honorable Sorri Ibrahim Koromah, the Honorable C.A. Camara-Taylor of blessed memory.

They are the founding architects to whom we, the younger generations, pull our inspiration, and whose creation we are sworn to improve upon, to rectify where we deem it necessary, to modify where we feel that such modification will, in the end, produce a stronger structure. All in the bid to ensure that generations yet to come can be proud of the heritage that we shall bequeath to them. [Applause]

To all of you, my people, for your wonderful support and solidarity, for all those (?great) efforts you have been deployed in making this day so memorable, I say: [speaks in various local languages] all meaning: Thank you all [Applause].

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, ladies and gentlemen, I am, however, fully aware, upon all the merry-making and when all the jubilation would have subsided, when the drums would have been silent and the masks removed from the faces of our devils, when, shall I say the [word indistinct] of the champagne, beer, whiskey and brandy would gone away as early as hopefully tomorrow, Monday morning [Applause] we shall all wake up to discover that we are left with a nation to build, its independence to consolidate, its politics to democratize, its economy to overhaul, [word indistinct] and manage properly, its people to unify and provide for, and its future to (?build) for succeeding generations. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, (?still) on the political front, I will like to recall that after my nomination as the sole presidential candidate, I traveled to the length and breadth of this country, seeing things with people, [words indistinct] and sharing their concerns. Many skeptics at home and abroad wondered why this was necessary. In their view, a sole presidential candidate needs not to campaign since his election was a foregone conclusion. I believe they lost sight of two things. First, as a leader who secures the good of his people, who has to secure his own, I firmly believe that [words indistinct]. In sum, it



is necessary that he feels the pulse of the nation and establishes a basis for evaluating the disposition of his people towards his leadership. I can [words indistinct] than the nationwide campaign I undertook. Secondly, I believe that our outside critics confused our one-party state with other one-party states.

Though there are many areas of similarity with other one-party states, there are also areas of much differences. They took, therefore, (?refuge) in these differences in order to [words indistinct] on why it was necessary for me, even as the sole presidential candidate, to seek the mandate of the people. Those of you who are familiar with our history will know that under colonial rule we were a divided people. The colony and the [words indistinct], as they were being called, were [words indistinct] separate entities.

Independence did not [word indistinct] the differences engendered by this temptation. Rather, it tended to give them expression and (?adds) some more of its own. Thus party politics from the very beginning followed the lines of ethnic divisions initially expressed by the division between colony and protectorate. Inhabitants of the colony [words indistinct] a sentiment readily reciprocated by the people in the protectorate. [Words indistinct] that on the eve of independence, there were actually two nations: the British-inspired constitution fairly took account of this fundamental and therefore all important fact and proceeded [words indistinct] as if we were indeed one nation. The absence of a sense of one nation among us became even more manifest after independence. The ethnic factor dominated our party political life, permeated the social fabric itself, and drowned the national interest. Under the astute leadership of President Stevens and the (?determined) moves he has made to combat this state of affairs, (?thus) it became clear that priority had to be accorded to the achievement of national unity if the forces of disintegration were to be (?contained). The establishment of a one-party state, as President Stevens rightly pointed out, was in answer to this urgent [word indistinct].

The All People's Congress Party, APC, thus took a new meaning and assumed a new character. It was no longer a party in contention, it became a mechanism that will be utilized to weld our people together, an instrument of change that, with the passage of time and God being our helper, will forge a united nation out of disparate ethnic groupings. This [words indistinct] in our history, sums my belief [words indistinct] not only a deviation from the normal (?participation) democracy, but also the necessity for seeking the electoral endorsement of my candidature.

This endorsement is, among other things, a ratification and expression of the acceptance of my political platform of national unity. While, therefore, it is certainly important that my parents are Limbas [a Sierra Leonean tribe], my wife Mendi, that I was brought up in Freetown, what matters most of all, is that I am a Sierra Leonean who has sworn to uphold the laws of this land and to ensure fair play and justice for all. [Applause] I believe that the challenges of the present [words indistinct] the urgency of our situation demands that we develop a specific outlook on life. Fellow countrymen, distinguished guests, I propose to you a political philosophy, a philosophy of constructive nationalism. Constructive nationalism involves putting the interest of the

nation above all else, above all others at all times, above the interests of particular individuals, cultural (?groups), but without neglecting the legitimate peace and interest of individuals and groups. In other words, it is a political philosophy that seeks to unify the whole, without destroying a single component. It seeks to give [words indistinct] to the people of this country, to help them realize that the nation to which they belong can only be built through their own hard work and dedication. And [words indistinct] the outside world can only be of assistance in that (?phase). Above all, it requires a brand new political system in which the emphasis will be on the freedom of the individual, freedom to develop its (?separate) qualities or talents so as to contribute effectively to the development of the nation. [Applause] Freedom to choose his own political leaders so as to ensure that the path chosen by those leaders in the conduct of the affairs of the state is in conformity with the desires of those they accept to represent. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, ever since 2 months ago on 20 November 1985, I accepted with humility the honor which the people of Sierra Leone (?bestowed) upon me as president of the republic. I have tried to ensure that my actions and words are consistent with this philosophy. I have made a few more statements to [words indistinct] and people in this country, letting them know that the circumstances of our nation today impose greater responsibilities upon them and indeed upon all of us, in whatever task one may be engaged on behalf of this nation. It is, therefore, wholly conscious of the magnitude of the tasks I have undertaken, I am deeply resolved to do all that I can for the welfare of this country. [Applause]

[Words indistinct] It is important to mention that when, on 20 November 1985, I submitted before God and man [words indistinct] ceremony of the presidential oath, that ceremony was more than an act of one citizen. We were all called upon to witness and undertake, in the sight of other nations, that the future of this republic shall be our collective responsibility for the posterity of (?these) people.

Distinguished guests, fellow citizens, permit me one moment to reflect on the state of our [words indistinct]. The 20th century has witnessed some of the greatest upheavals and the most dramatic changes in the history of humanity. We have lived through the trauma of two world wars. We have seen [word indistinct] and tragic conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and (?seen) natural disasters in the shapes of earth tremors, volcanic eruptions, drought, and famine. On the brighter side, man has witnessed in this century tremendous scientific and technological advancement [words indistinct]. From revolutionary achievements in [words indistinct] medicine, agriculture, communications, to politics, economics, and the arts, man's progress has been profoundly monumental. Amidst it all, Sierra Leone, a small and young republic, tucked away almost inconspicuously in this part of the globe, is [words indistinct] like all other nations, great and small, participate and contribute [words indistinct].

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is against this political philosophical background that I would now like to give the highlights of the economic direction that my administration intends to follow. As I maintained on assuming my functions in



November last year, the focus of my administration will (?center) on the improvement of the lot of the masses of this country, by providing them with those basic necessities of life that will afford them a better standard of living. [Applause] Therefore, the single most important area in which the philosophy of constructive nationalism needs to and can be made meaningfully manifest, is that of the economy. It is no secret that the economy of Sierra Leone is today in a difficult situation, with low productivity, high inflation, unemployment [words indistinct] resulting in acute foreign exchange shortage and a substantial foreign debt. This is not the time, however, to put the blame entirely on foreign dominated interests or on general worldwide recession [words indistinct], rather our concern should be directed henceforth towards defining the policies that are required to resuscitate the economy and keep it going. [Applause]

Since assuming office, my administration has put in place a number of economic measures which [words indistinct] are aimed at arresting the further deterioration of the economy. These, including the [words indistinct], the streamlining of fuel and certain essential commodities and arrangement for their sale, and the expulsion from this country of foreign nationals who have overindulged in unlawful economic practices. [Applause] I am pleased to say that with your help and cooperation, these measures were being thoroughly implemented and we are witnessing a gradual improvement in the economic performance of the nation. I have tightened the (?noosa) on those who wreck our economy through smuggling, customs evasion, and other business malpractices. [Applause] Our determination shall not diminish in our endeavor to combat these economic saboteurs. [words indistinct] that our actions are not aimed at particular groups or individuals. The only ones who stand to suffer from our determination to revitalize our economy are the lawbreakers. [Applause] All others, irrespective of their origin, race, religion, or nationality, will be fully protected by the law and should have nothing to fear. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, the measures I have already outlined are (?at work) and they represent only an initial approach to the solution of our economic problems. But I assure you that comprehensive policies are being studied with a view to finding long-term solutions. Because of the importance of the economy to our national development, a long-term policy will (?broadly) enter on the following areas:

1. The formulation of a sound monetary and fiscal policy including a more equitable taxation policy.
2. Reforms in the decision-making machinery of the nation to make it more effective and responsive to the needs of the people.
3. The adoption of measures to reduce the present high inflation.
4. The adoption of sound mining and agricultural policies with a bid to improving our foreign exchange earning capacity.
5. Improvement on the productive capacity of the country through a comprehensive program for attracting foreign investments.
6. The development of our small-scale industries to maximize

their contribution to the economy.

7. The rationalization of the use of our scarce foreign exchange so as to ensure that this nation only imports what is needed to enhance its productive capacity. [Applause]
8. The strengthening of the Central Bank so as to enable it to play the leading role expected of it in the economy.

All these policies, distinguished guests and fellow Sierra Leoneans, when properly articulated and implemented, will aim at, once again, (?restoring) the full fabrics of the economy of Sierra Leone for the benefit of all our people. But even at this stage, I must accord a special place of importance to two areas, namely mining and agriculture. In the area of mining, it has long been realized that in order to derive maximum benefit from the sale of our mineral products, efforts must be made to export them in at least semi-finished state. This is true particularly of such mineral products as iron ore and bauxite [words indistinct]. It is particularly in this context that my government is determined to ensure the realization of the (Vunvula) hydroelectric power project as soon as possible, [Applause] so as to provide a strong base for the exploitation of our bauxite deposits and their processing into alumina. In addition to enhancing development in the mining sector, the (Vunvula) hydroelectric project will also promote agriculture and agro-based industries in various ways.

For instance, with the availability of adequate water resources, large arable (?plots) of land will be put under commercial use through irrigation schemes which in turn will create private sector investment opportunities and thereby raise the standard of living of the rural population through the creation of employment opportunities and higher incomes. The particular reference to rural development and small-scale industries [words indistinct] represents a new hope in both domestic electrification and supply of ready and reliable electrical energy for the establishment of small-scale industries. Thus [words indistinct] the project will be a (?viable) public investment which would in the long run, generate adequate [words indistinct] to justify its cost both on the external and domestic plan points. In terms of foreign exchange savings, the realization of the project will reduce the necessity of spending in excess of \$66 million on fuel imports. Calculating on an annual basis, the total cost of the project will be more than [words indistinct] within 4 to 5 years. I will like to inform all interested investors that detailed documents for the implementation of the (Vunvula) Hydroelectric power project, are available for further circulation.

In this economic venture, I appeal for the understanding and assistance of the international community, in particular the donor community and the major international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Given the proper environment and conditions, I want to assure them all that this nation is willing to cooperate with them to our mutual satisfaction. In this connection, we will like to appeal to the advanced nations to show more understanding in their relationship with developing countries like Sierra Leone.

Distinguished guests, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, so far I have been outlining long-term policy measures whose effect may not be immediately (?felt) by the masses. When all these mea-

asures I have taken come to materialize, our people's immediate needs must be attended to as a matter of (?urgency), for example, the provision of a system for the equitable distribution of our staple food: rice [Applause], the formulation of an educational system to provide them and their children with the tool of active participation in the affairs of the state, the creation of an equitable health system to benefit all sectors of the society, the provision of an efficient system of transportation that would allow our people to go about their daily business [applause], and, above all, an affordable housing scheme that will place emphasis on the needs of the people [words indistinct], both in the western area and in the provinces.

On education, my government will undertake a comprehensive review of the present educational policies, to ensure that it reflects our concern for quality and relevance to the needs of our society. My administration will also study the possibility of establishing a national youth service to cater especially for young school and college leavers. Through social services we intend to impart to our youth greater national consciousness and a higher sense of awareness of their role in society.

My government will also give top priority to the establishment of a dependable medical system that will be within the reach of all our citizens. Already, I have set up a small high-level committee to look into the procurement, control, supervision, and distribution of essential drugs in our hospitals. Furthermore, government will strive [words indistinct] health care of our children who are tomorrow's citizens and leaders. A system of procurement of essential drugs for equitable distribution and a program of immunization for children will soon be implemented with the assistance of UNICEF. Government [words indistinct] the present alarming rate of mortality of our infants by the year 1990.

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, we are all aware that an efficient system of transportation is vital in our bid to improve the performance of the economy. It serves no purpose, for example, to request farmers to increase their productivity if they will not be sure of transportation to move their products to market centers. Equally so, the standard of living of the mass majority of our people in the provinces and in the rural areas will considerably suffer if they cannot be provided with means of transportation that would give them access to the larger urban communities from which they obtain the basic necessities of life. Government is now contemplating a series of measures including the involvement of the private sector aimed at strengthening the system of urban transportation mostly in the western area and the main towns in the provinces. Already, the situation in Freetown area is gradually improving with the addition of more buses to the urban fleet recently. In this particular respect, I would like to thank the government of the FRG for the help we have been receiving from them in connection with the road transport corporation. [Applause]

Housing is another immediate need of the people which my government intends to satisfy. Everything will be done to speed up the current negotiations between Sierra Leone and the African Development Bank on the proposed loan of \$8 million to develop our low cost housing scheme through Sierra Leone Housing Corporation.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, constructive nationalism also requires that we give serious attention to the development and enrichment of our cultural and social life. In the past, culture was conceived as a relic of antiquity, something to be contrasted with modern trends and cultural events were largely reserved for the entertainment of foreign dignitaries or curious tourists to our country. I dare say that this is not my view of culture. Culture is [words indistinct] and through which we express our very being, our customs, values, music [word indistinct] and art are all cultural expressions. Viewed in this vein, culture is an ongoing phenomenon of human activity which should be naturally developed. It is for me the obvious starting point of any program of national integration. The harmonization of our diverse culture values which in turn produces a distinctive Sierra Leonean culture, is a goal my administration will seek to attain.

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, I have now come to the part of my address which I know is of most interest, particularly to our foreign guests. That is the part relating to my administration's foreign policy.

In this regard, I want to assure all concerned that in terms of foreign policy, Sierra Leone's nonaligned stance and her commitment to the ideals enshrined in the charters of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity on the one hand, and Sierra Leone's search for peaceful cooperation and friendship with all peace-loving countries and institutions on the other, will continue to provide the basic framework for our interaction with the outside world. [Applause] To this I must add that Sierra Leone's resolute contribution to the struggle against all forms of injustice and oppression, particularly in southern Africa, the Middle East, and in all other subjugated territories, will constitute a prominent feature of my administration's foreign policy. [Applause] In general, my government will also pledge [word indistinct] in the search for peaceful solutions to the problems of the world including the problems of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, (?the Gulf), the divided Koreas, disarmament, Central America, and in the search for an equitable and just international economic order. [Applause]

On the Africa scene, we have been able, in collaboration with the international community, and blessed with fairly good weather during the past few months, to reduce considerably the suffering that was endured in a large part of the continent as a result of prolonged drought. The situation, however, is still critical in a number of countries. Experience gained from the emergency period has clearly demonstrated the need for long-term assistance from the international community in order to place the economies of the affected countries on a firm footing that will lead them to self-sustaining (?growth). It is in this respect that my government welcomes the decision of the UN General Assembly to convene an extraordinary session in May this year devoted to the critical economic situation facing the African Continent. We hope that the international community, especially the donor community, will be able to agree on a program for the restructuring of Africa's economy, based on the declaration adopted in Addis Ababa last year at the 21st summit of the OAU assembly of heads of state and government.

Distinguished guests, my dear compatriots, even while this laud-

able move is being made by the world community toward the economic salvation of Africa, it is with deep regret that we continue to witness the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa. And in the [words indistinct] of the masses of South Africa the Pretoria regime is unleashing most vicious forms of suppression and cruelty. [words indistinct] while my government welcomes the call for dialogue between the leaders of black South Africa and the Pretoria regime as recently agreed at the Bahamas Commonwealth summit, my government firmly believes that the time for decisive action by the world community, led by the industrialized countries with whom South Africa has [word indistinct] links, is clearly overdue. [Applause]

In Namibia, too, South African intransigence, encouraged by the attitude of some industrialized countries, has barred the way to peaceful independence for that territory as provided for under Security Council Resolution 435. Furthermore, the Frontline States of southern Africa are virtually under South African economic siege, thus minimizing their contribution to the liberation struggle and hindering the path to their own economic development. In spite of all these obstacles distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, it is clear that the international community has no choice but to continue to struggle until total freedom is brought to South Africa and Namibia. [Applause] Sierra Leone, for her part, will always be relied upon for her contribution to that struggle. The ANC and SWAPO can depend on the ever committed support and solidarity of the government and people of Sierra Leone.

In the Middle East, our vital objective remains the search for a homeland for the Palestinian people. Israel and her allies should recognize that there will be no lasting peace in the region unless that objective is attained.

In this context, the people of Lebanon, too, must be allowed to live in peace and exercise their rights as a sovereign people. [Applause] I hope that the reconciliatory moves being made in that country with the support of Syria will succeed in bringing peace to the people of Lebanon who have suffered for far too long.

My government is also following with keen interest the peace moves that are being made in the region by the U.S. Government and by the Kingdom of Jordan.

On the issue of disarmament, my government is delighted to note that following the period of very difficult relations between the two superpowers, the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union were able to meet in Geneva last November. The two sides agreed at that meeting on a broad framework within which they will continue their dialogue on major international issues including the all-important question of disarmament. We in the developing countries can only hope for meaningful progress in these talks (?as it is our strong belief) that the millions of dollars now being spent on processing all sorts of weapons of destruction could be better used to alleviate the economic and social conditions of the majority of people on our planet. [Applause]

At this stage, I would like to commend the valuable contribution that institutions within the UN system have been making to improve the lot of people all over the world. The tribute made to

the United Nations Organization by representatives of all countries of the world during the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the organization last October are in our opinion richly deserved. Let us all together continue to work for the uplifting of the aims and ideals of the organization in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Distinguished guests, let me end these remarks on our foreign policy by expressing the sincere appreciation of the government and people of Sierra Leone for the close and cordial relations existing between the Republic of Sierra Leone and all the countries and institutions that you represent here today. I have every hope that these relations will continue to grow in the years ahead. For my part, I want to assure you all that the search for fruitful dialogue, sincere friendship, and meaningful cooperation with all peace-loving nations and organizations of the world will continue to be a constant preoccupation of my government.

Your Excellencies, and heads of delegations, Honorable Vice President, Honorable Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, fellow Sierra Leoneans, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, having given you that stand on both national and international issues, let me now reaffirm my strong hope and abiding faith in the future of this our dear country and its people. Let us all, fellow Sierra Leoneans, both far and near, with zeal, courage, and determination join hands in the forward march to victory and prosperity. [Applause] Let us all, whether at home or abroad, be joint builders of the nation which will be vibrant and prosperous in both [words indistinct] so that in the not too far future we can all collectively claim a worthy heritage for ourselves and prosperity.

May the Almighty continue to direct us in the path of virtue and truth, and may He also protect the state.

Long live the All People's Congress Party! Long live the people of Sierra Leone! Long live the Republic of Sierra Leone! Long live international brotherhood!

I thank you all. [Applause]

#### Meets Egypt's Ghali

NC261403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, 26 Jan (MENA) — Major General Joseph Momoh, Sierra Leone's new president, received a message from President Husni Mubarak today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is visiting Sierra Leone, delivered the message during his meeting with President Momoh. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ibrahim 'Ali Lutfi, Egypt's ambassador in Freetown.

After the meeting, Dr Ghali stated that his talks with President Momoh were positive and productive, adding that they included a review of various aspects of bilateral relations. Dr Ghali noted that the Sierra Leonean president has emphasized the need to arrive at a just and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East issue. Dr Ghali added that Maj Gen Momoh has accepted President Mubarak's official invitation to visit Egypt.



Dr Ghali is representing Egypt at President Momoh's inauguration. Dr Ghali held a number of meetings in Sierra Leone with the heads of states and the delegations participating in the celebrations.

#### **Cooperation With France to Expand**

*AB281257 Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jan (AFP)—Sierra Leone is to receive 3,000 tons of wheat from France within the framework of an agreement to be signed on Wednesday in the Sierra Leonean capital by Mr Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation, it was learned from an official source.

Mr Guy Penne, special advisor on African affairs of President Francois Mitterrand — whom he represented in Freetown on Sunday during President Joseph Momoh's inauguration — added that France was going to place at Sierra Leone's disposal a financial expert to assist the country in its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and other international financial organizations. Moreover, Sierra Leone is to obtain an observer seat in the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency based in Senegal and in the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, he indicated.

After discussion with various Sierra Leonean ministers, Mr Penne left Freetown for Guinea where he is expected to meet with President Lansana Conte on Tuesday.

### **TOGO**

#### **Tunisia's Premier Mzali Arrives for Visit**

*AB271501 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali arrived in Lome this afternoon on an official visit to Togo. He was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Kpotivi Lacle, a member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, representing the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The head of the Tunisian Government was also welcomed by the members of the Central Committee of the rally of the Togolese People and a detachment of the Togolese Armed Forces. There was also a huge crowd, including the Tunisian nationals residing in Togo, as well as activists of the Togolese Revolution of Lome Municipality who were chanting union, peace, and solidarity between our nations and peoples.

#### **Delegations Meet**

*AB281300 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Within the framework of the visit of the Tunisian prime minister to our country, a working session was held yesterday afternoon at the Party House between a Tunisian delegation and a Togolese delegation. The Tunisian delegation, led by Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, included Mr (Douline Sheki) ambassador and diplomatic advisor to the prime

minister, Mr (Blaeji), managing director of the Tunisian Commerce Authority, and Mr (Ndali), director general of Tunisian cultural and technical cooperation. On the Togolese side were Ministers Atsou Koffi Amegah of foreign affairs and cooperation, Pali Tchalla of commerce and transport, Komlan Agbetiafa of national education and scientific research, Koffi Edoh of technical education and professional training, and Yaovi Adodo of plan and industry.

On that occasion, Togolese Foreign Minister Koffi Atsou Amegah praised the vitality of the multifaceted relations that have existed between Tunisia and Togo since independence. This cooperation, which the leaders of the two countries wish to be an exemplary one, will be made more dynamic, strengthened and enriched during the visit of the Tunisian delegation to Togo, the Togolese Minister concluded. In his reply, the Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Mestiri, said they owe the new links which they are inaugurating this day to Presidents Bourguiba and Eyadema, two heads of state who are working tirelessly for the well-being of their peoples. The Tunisian secretary of state also said relations between Togo and Tunisia concern the fields of industry, commerce, artisan works, tourism and culture. He announced — as proof of Tunisia's determination to cooperate with Togo — the forthcoming designation of a commercial representation company with the aim of promoting trade between the two countries.

#### **Mzali Comments on Visit**

*AB282155 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Lome this morning after his official visit to our country. He was received by the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, shortly before his departure. Before boarding his plane, the Tunisian prime minister expressed satisfaction over the reception given him. He was also satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations between the Tunisian and the Togolese delegations. Let us listen to him speaking at the Lome-Tokoin Airport VIP lounge:

[Begin recording] [Mzali] At the end of this very busy, though brief official visit, I would like to express full satisfaction both with the fraternal reception given me by Gen Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, by his government, and by the Togolese people, and with the concrete results achieved thanks to the goodwill displayed by the two delegations after imaginative and hard work. They successfully carried out the encouraging instructions of the Togolese president.

I would like to say that I have been very moved and flattered by the brotherly reception given me by His Excellency Gen Eyadema, founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo. He has just received me for the second time. We examined African problems and matters of common interest. We examined ways and means to strengthen our cooperation and to work in our respective sphere of influence toward eradicating the cause of war and dissent between African countries. President Eyadema asked me to convey his friendship and esteem to President Habib Bourguiba as the doyen of African



heads of state. I also had the honor to convey to Togolese President Eyadema an official invitation sent by his elder brother, President Bourguiba, to pay an official visit to Tunisia.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, a final question: What is the significance or the framework of your present African tour?

[Mzali] My present African tour has been prompted by the determination of the Tunisian government and of President Bourguiba in particular to develop our relations of cooperation; namely the cooperation between African countries, and between countries of the south in general. The tour is above all the materialization of President Bourguiba's desire and the desire of the Republic of Tunisia to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation. My present visit here is a profession of faith which augurs well for the Afro-Arab cooperation. [End recording]

#### **Eyadema Receives Chad's Democratic Front Head**

*AB271457 Lome Domestic Service in French*

*1230 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, received in audience General Negue Djogo, chairman of the Chadian Democratic Front, FDT, at the presidential palace this morning. Gen Djogo was accompanied by Hissein (?Grienki), general secretary, and Alengue Jean, secretary for external relations of the Front. Kpotivi Djidjogbe Lacle, a member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, was also present at the audience at the end of which the FDT chairman spoke to the press. According to Mr Djogo, the FDT, which decided in Libreville in December 1985 to join President Habre's government, has come to thank Gen Eyadema for his efforts toward peace in Chad.

## ANGOLA

**Trade Minister Says U.S. Aid to UNITA 'Act of War'**  
*MB281648 Luanda ANGOP in English 1640 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Washington, Jan 28, (ANGOP) — The Angolan external trade minister, Ismael Oaspar Martins, recently considered the U.S. overt or covert support to the puppet bands backed by South Africa as an act of war against the People's Republic of Angola.

In an interview with IPS, Minister Martins pointed out that will [as received] the U.S. Congress enact the grant of 30 million U.S. dollars to UNITA armed bandits, Angola will have no choice than to strengthen militantly.

He stressed that the grant of such support would mean the end of the hard U.S.-Angolan talks on the situation in southern Africa and at the same time it would compel to an increase of capacities for the defence of Angolan sovereignty and independence.

The minister also reminded that Angola recently signed oil production agreements with Conoco (American), Hispanoil (Spanish) and Agip (Italian) in the gambit of diversification of trade relations with abroad.

**ANGOP Commentaries Criticize Savimbi's Visit to U.S.****Dialogue With U.S. Sought**  
*MB271352 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will maintain its flexibility and firmness in the constructive dialogue that it is seeking with the United States, even if [words indistinct] they distort facts and see the victim as the aggressor. This Angolan standpoint is contained in an ANGOP commentary on the Reagan administration's decision to allow the leader of the puppet gang, Jonas Savimbi, to visit the United States as an agent in Pretoria's service.

On this issue, ANGOP says that the U.S. Government is giving moral and material support to the apartheid regime that is aiding Angolan counterrevolutionaries and terrorists, and has now decided to grant considerable financial aid to these counterrevolutionaries and terrorists. This is so that they can continue the task they have not been able to accomplish for 10 years: the destabilization and overthrow of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the People's Republic of Angola is available for dialogue. However, it cannot abdicate its principled stands or change its political system because the moral and material responsibility for the increasing tension and the escalating hostilities in the region can only be ascribed to all those political forces that support and finance the South African regime.

In its commentary, ANGOP says that without this support, the apartheid regime would have disappeared, Namibia would already be independent under SWAPO leadership, peace would reign in the region, and the United States would be cooperating in a healthy, just, mutual, and lasting manner with all the countries in the region.

**U.S. 'Interference' in Region Noted**  
*MB261243 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The Angolan people will never abdicate their principled stand no matter what the level of interference by their declared enemy: international imperialism. This is what ANGOP said yesterday in its commentary devoted to the [words indistinct] of interference destabilization by the present U.S. Administration toward southern Africa. ANGOP pointed out that a clear demonstration of this policy was the announced grant by the government of Ronald Reagan of \$15 million to UNITA counterrevolution group. This money will be given after the visit by the leader of the group to Washington toward the end of this month. ANGOP underlined the internationalist spirit of the Angolan people and noted that the Angolan people have a concept of liberty which goes beyond their own territory. Liberty for the People's Republic of Angola is also the liberty of the people of Namibia and South Africa from the yoke of white minority in power in Pretoria.

**UNITA Issues Communique on Savimbi Visit to U.S.**  
*MB290700 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Jan (KUP) — With the arrival of the UNITA delegation headed by its leader, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, in the United States, the Central Committee and the Strategic Operational Command have issued a communique spelling out UNITA's stance on the Angolan conflict.

The communique pointed out that UNITA was a firm defender of the Mombasa, Alvor, and Nakuru accords as a means of ensuring the well-being of the suffering Angolan people. It was ready to continue to wage a political and armed struggle until the achievement of the people's desire for liberty.

The communique was signed by General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the president of UNITA and commander in chief of FALA; Brigadier Miguel Nzau Puna, the secretary general of the movement; and Brig Joaquim Vinama, the chief of general staff. It noted that U.S. military and diplomatic support was necessary to prevent southern Africa from falling into the hands of the USSR.

The communique also revealed that UNITA stands for national unity and reconciliation and concluded by appealing to Portugal to recognize its responsibility in the Angolan issue.

**KUP Appeals for Recognition of UNITA Struggle***MB240858 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 24 Jan (KUP) — The concern and efforts of the free world toward problems facing people who suffer under Soviet and Cuban oppression are becoming increasingly felt. Worldwide, there is increasing denunciation of oppressive and invading regimes and strong condemnation of acts of air piracy, torture, and suffering mounted by international terrorism.

In Angola, the Soviets and Cubans are carrying out a declared war of total extermination against our people who are defending themselves with arms in hand, under the leadership of UNITA, with the hope that the world will finally recognize the legitimacy of their war of resistance. It is our hope that those who strive for peace in the world will recognize the problems facing the Angolan people, who for 10 years now have been fighting for liberty.

**BOTSWANA****President Masire Comments on RSA Policies****Victim of 'Blind Rage'***MB281152 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, says Botswana is a victim of South Africa bouts of blind rage. In an interview with REUTERS' southern African correspondent (Francis Ndlongwa) today, Dr Masire said South Africa's reaction to its problems and the criticism from the international community often disturbed his judgment. He said Botswana continued to hope that one day the gulf so far created of lack of confidence by South Africa on Botswana's ability to run their own country without interference would be overcome. He added that Botswana recognized, however, that South Africa was under great internal and international political pressure.

On South Africa's threats to attack Botswana, Dr Masire said Botswana takes the threats quite seriously. He said South Africa has already attacked Botswana and recently blockaded Lesotho. He said in its short history of independence, Botswana has become accustomed to South Africa threats of economic boycotts and military aggression. Dr Masire said Botswana has always quickly responded to such threats by investigating whatever elements and relations from which they were purported to ensue and that at no time has Botswana ever taken threats against it lightly. He said Botswana would continue to act in that manner because it was the only way of administering justice and that South Africa on the other hand appeared not to be satisfied with Botswana's procedures and sense of justice.

Dr Masire said the question of Botswana defending herself against South Africa should not arise because South Africa is a vastly superior country to Botswana in terms of its economic resources and military might and that any contacts with South Africa in this regard will be one-sided. He said after the landmine blast near the Botswana-South African border, South Africa

made proposals for talks and arrangements on the dates for the talks were being made.

Dr Masire said the situation prevailing in South Africa had an adverse impact on Botswana's economy. The president said in military terms, Botswana will have to contend with the threats which South Africa has made and if the situation in South Africa deteriorated even further and the threats escalated, Botswana would be affected in their proportions. Dr Masire reiterated that Botswana does not have the capacity to impose sanctions against South Africa, adding that it cannot, however, stop those who are able to do so.

**Sanction Threats 'Ominous'***MB240652 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said yesterday that Botswana's policy on sanctions against South Africa is that Botswana has no capacity to impose sanctions and at the same time cannot stop those who are able to do so. Dr Masire, who was addressing members of the diplomatic corps at a new year's reception at the state house, said the inverse was true of South Africa in that it has the capacity to impose sanctions on Botswana. He said this, therefore, makes South Africa's threat to impose sanctions on its neighbors and to repatriate foreign workers more ominous and that no one could doubt the seriousness of the threat given the economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa.

The president also told the diplomats that it appears that threats of aggression from South Africa will haunt Botswana in this new year. He said to avert the aggression, Botswana will have to deny South Africa the opportunity and excuse. He said Botswana, being committed to peaceful resolution of disputes, will continue to place dialogue above quarrels, persuasion above threats, and peace above war.

In this connection, Dr Masire said it was his hope that South Africa will, in accordance with international law, conduct its international relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and inadmissibility of force as a means of solving problems amongst sovereign states.

On the economic front, the president said he was happy to know that the recovery of the economies of most industrialized countries has had a positive effect on Botswana's economy. He said Botswana closed 1985 with record proceeds of sales of diamonds, beef, and copper, and nickel. He said the country expects to enjoy a surplus in its foreign trade balance and record foreign reserves.

**SADF Reportedly To Carry Out 'Security Operation'***MB281245 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] The BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY reports that Oliphants Drift village in the Kgatleng district is likely to be deserted in the next few days following a rumor that the South African Defence Force would visit the village for an unspecified function

on 30 January. Already reports say some people have started to drift to their lands and cattle posts in advance of what is being viewed as D-Day. The warning of the impending security operation at Oliphants Drift was allegedly leaked to the village by the villagers working in South African farms. They are reported to have eavesdropped on the conversations of security forces on this matter.

The police in Gaborone have confirmed that they have received unconfirmed reports that units of the South African armed forces were making regular visits to the village. Police said they were investigating and would give a report in due course.

A police spokesman could not confirm or deny villagers' concern but South African war planes regularly violate Botswana's airspace, flying at a low altitude. The villagers told a team of journalists from the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY that on 14 January about four South African security men entered Botswana at night and kidnapped a farmer at (Sipitsoane) cattle post. The man has since not been seen. They said 4 days later five men wearing camouflage shorts tried to kidnap another Botswana at his home in Oliphants Drift, but their mission was aborted when the man shouted for help.

Villagers' concern over the security situation in the area was further raised when a delegation representing extension workers called on the local station commander, (Barayang Chikunduka), asking him whether it is safe to remain in the village in view of the deteriorating security situation. He assured them that the matter was being given serious consideration.

Some time last year, South African security forces caused panic in the village when they threw a thunder flash on the border line, sending people to run in disarray. Particles of the thunder flash were later found 12 km inside Botswana.

## COMOROS

**French Joint Commission Meeting Ends 24 Jan**  
*AB241930 Paris AFP in French 0810 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, 24 Jan (AFP) — The Franco-Comoran joint commission, which met from Tuesday to Wednesday in Paris, examined the economic problems of the Comoro Islands and the efforts made by the country to reorganize the economy of this archipelago located in the Indian Ocean, the minister of cooperation stated on Thursday.

France, which has granted 18 million francs to the Comoros in 1985 through the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), reaffirmed its support to a diversification of exportable products (vanilla, ylang-ylang, and clover). The French assistance is also related to the development of the press, the fields of training and health, and the implementation of development projects to free the island from its state of isolation.

The help given by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) amounted to Fr54 million in 1984 and was related to aeronautic, ports, and energy development projects.

One hundred and ten French technical assistants, among them 50 teachers, are presently stationed in the Comoro Islands.

## LESOTHO

**General Lekhanya Holds Press Conference**  
*MB281628 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1621 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[By Greg Smith]

[Text] Maseru, Jan 28, SAPA — More ANC members would be expelled from Lesotho if it was in the interests of national security, the country's new military ruler indicated today.

In his first press conference since taking power from Chief Leabua Jonathan, Maj-Gen Metsing Lekhanya also said that Lesotho would for the time being maintain existing ties with Soviet bloc countries.

Gen Lekhanya said the 60 African National Congress members who flew to Lusaka at the weekend had been evacuated for their own safety and for reasons of national security.

Asked about possible future evacuations and the criteria that would be used for determining those to be expelled, the general said that if people represented a threat to the country's security "they will have to find some other place."

Replying to a question on whether South Africa would have any say in the expulsion of ANC members, Gen Lekhanya said: "I cannot change the geographical position of Lesotho. We are surrounded by South Africa."

However, he added that any such calls would have to be discussed in talks with South Africa or any other country concerned and that anyone demanding the expulsion of refugees must provide proof that it was for the safety and security of the country and people concerned.

The general also repeated previous statements that Lesotho would not hand over refugees to South Africa and that the kingdom would abide by United Nations conventions on refugees.

He said he did not know of any activists among the country's refugees and that his security personnel would inform him if any were found.

Commenting on relations with other countries, Gen Lekhanya said his government would maintain all ties established by the previous administration.

It would also adhere to all treaties and UN conventions and protocols signed by the Jonathan government, but reserved the right to re-examine those treaties.

Asked about relations with the Soviet bloc, Gen Lekhanya said his government believed in maintaining relations with everyone with whom it found common ground.



"I believe in the whole international society and community," he said.

Asked if this meant that existing Soviet bloc embassies in Lesotho would remain for the time being, the general nodded his head.

In a short statement read at the beginning of the press conference, attended by all the members of the new Military Council, Gen Lekhanya said the Lesotho Paramilitary Forces had seized power last Monday "to restore peace and national reconciliation among the people."

"For too long there has been a political quagmire, with the politicians unable to solve the country's problems," he said.

The new administration would adopt a positive stance in its relations with all groups inside and outside the country and any differences, regardless of their magnitude, would be solved through negotiation.

Gen Lekhanya said he had suspended all political activities for the moment, but that there would be no "witch-hunting or vendettas against members of the previous government."

Chief Jonathan and the former information minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, were still at their homes but were "very free," the general said.

The new government was formulating guidelines for a general amnesty for all political exiles.

He said his government should not be compared with any other administration and sought good relations with all its neighbours.

On relations with South Africa, Gen Lekhanya said this was a matter to be resolved at the negotiating table. Many meetings had been held with South Africa and these would continue on a regular basis.

Asked if he favoured economic sanctions against South Africa, he said: "In economic sanctions who suffers? I favour negotiation."

On prospects for an Nkomati-type accord with South Africa, Gen Lekhanya said he had found no reason yet to sign such an agreement.

"A piece of paper you call an agreement wouldn't solve anything," he said.

His government would prefer to solve differences through negotiation.

Asked about opposition groups, Gen Lekhanya said he saw "No threat at all" from the formerly pro-Jonathan Lesotho Youth League.

He had had no contact with the exiled anti-Jonathan Lesotho Congress Party but this could follow the proposed general amnesty.

Gen Lekhanya said his main priority in the short-term was "addressing ourselves to reconciliation and relations with our neighbours."

He said it would be unfair to hold elections in Lesotho unless political rivalry stopped and politicians found common ground "to take Lesotho out of the mud."

### Foreign Minister Meets Staff, Diplomatic Corps

MB281807 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable Lengolo Monyake, was this morning introduced to the staff of his ministry. He appealed for courteous and speedy service to the people and cooperation in pursuance of new political directives made by his majesty and the chairman of the Military Council. He was later introduced to members of the diplomatic corps and heads of resident international organizations and agencies.

He reiterated Lesotho's stand to honor any bilateral and multilateral commitments with friendly countries and within the international community as earlier enunciated by his majesty and Major General Lekhanya.

### Five New Council of Ministers Members Sworn In

MB281736 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Five new members of the Lesotho Council of Ministers, comprising a cabinet minister and four ministers of state, were sworn in by Mr Justice G.K. Molai before His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, at the Royal Palace in Maseru this afternoon. The ministers who were sworn in are: Minister of Cooperatives, Rural Development, Youth, and Women's Affairs Chief Lechesa Mathealira; Minister of State for Cooperatives, Rural Development, Youth, and Women's Affairs Mrs (Maliri) Mahlaleri; Minister of State for Interior and Chieftainship Affairs Mr Paul Mabathoana; Minister of State for Water, Energy, and Mining Chief Patrick Molapo; and Minister of State for Education, Sports, and Culture Mr Phillip Mabathoana.

This brings to 20 the number of ministers who have been sworn in as members of the Lesotho Council of Ministers.

## MADAGASCAR

### Visiting Australian MP Discusses Trade Opportunities

AB251319 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Antananarivo, Jan 25 (AFP) — Prospects of increased cooperation between Australia and Madagascar in political, economic, social and cultural fields have opened up with the five-day visit here this week of Kerry Sibraa, chairman of the Australian Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

At a press conference before his departure from Antananarivo, Mr Sibraa said opportunities for trade and cultural exchanges would be examined, as would an air link and tourism. Mr Sibraa also did not rule out the possibility of Australia applying to join the Indian Ocean Commission, a body grouping island states of the western Indian Ocean plus France (by reason of its possession of Reunion) to encourage regional cooperation and trade.

Analysts here said the Madagascar Government was also keen to widen the concept of the Indian Ocean, and that Australia wanted to expand its contacts westward as well as in the South Pacific.

Mr Sibraa, who had talks with Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoakijaona during his stay, said Australia and Madagascar shared the wish to see the Indian Ocean become a nuclear-free zone.

## MOZAMBIQUE

**MNR Claims Killing 53 Zimbabwean Soldiers**  
AU281419 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon Jan 28 (AFP)—A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement today claimed the organization had killed 53 Zimbabwean soldiers out of a force of 2,000 which attacked the rebel-held coastal town of Marromeu on Sunday.

The Lisbon-based spokesman, Paulo Iliveira, said the rebels had later left the town, which they said they had occupied on January 13.

It was not clear however whether the Zimbabwean forces, which have been assisting the Mozambican army in its fight against the MNR, had driven the guerrillas from the town or whether they had left of their own accord.

Marromeu, located north of the strategic Mozambican port of Beira, is the site of a major army base and the country's largest sugar refinery.

When they announced they had occupied Marromeu, the MNR forces said they had killed 235 Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers and destroyed the sugar refinery.

In today's statement, Mr. Oliveira said that in Sunday's fighting the rebels had shot down a Zimbabwean helicopter, killing all five occupants.

**MNR's Fernandes Interviewed on Marromeu Withdrawal**  
MB281602 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Antigovernment MNR rebels in Mozambique say they have withdrawn from the town of Marromeu 2 weeks after they claimed to have captured it. The MNR say they seized the town,

which is Mozambique's largest sugar mill complex, at the beginning of this month and inflicted heavy casualties on Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

Now, they have pulled out. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White asked the MNR Secretary General Evo Fernandes, why.

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] We have decided this after a concentration of Zimbabwean paratroopers in the area [Sentence as heard] They attacked Marromeu where we were and there was no reason to stay there.

[White] How many Zimbabwean troops were involved?

[Fernandes] A total of 2,000 Zimbabwean troops were involved in this attack and only Zimbabwean troops.

[White] Now, you've only captured the town a couple of weeks ago. What on earth was the point of taking it in the first place? Hasn't it all been a bit of a waste of time?

[Fernandes] No, because the most important sugar plantations and the most important sugar processing plant was installed in Marromeu. We had destroyed everything. We had also liberated more than a dozen of thousands of people who were living in communal villages, forced to live in communal villages. Thereafter, our targets were fulfilled. There was no reason to continue there.

[White] Now you say that (?there were) Zimbabwean troops which forced you to leave Marromeu. Now, how do you know that they're Zimbabwean troops?

[Fernandes] Because, for instance, we had destroyed a helicopter and the bodies were found by our navy in the Zambezi River and according to documents that they had they were Zimbabwean soldiers.

[White] But were they wearing Zimbabwean uniforms?

[Fernandes] Not only Zimbabwean uniforms but, as I told you, they were holding Zimbabwean identification cards.

[White] According to you, how many Zimbabwean troops are there now in Mozambique?

[Fernandes] Between 12,000 and 15,000 [end recording]

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Interdict Against Solidarity-NPP Coalition Granted**  
MB271550 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Parliament will start next week without the planned coalition of the two parties in the Indian house of Parliament. Carmel Rickard has the story.

[Rickard] The temporary interdict was granted in the supreme court today preventing the opposition party in the House of Delegates from implementing the coalition. Earlier this month, the leaders of Solidarity and the National People's Party [NPP] signed an agreement paving the way for unity in Parliament, but five Solidarity officials opposed the coalition and brought the matter to court. Today the court was told that procoalition leaders in Solidarity intend fighting the issue, but that they have undertaken not to implement the agreement pending the outcome of the case.

The judge ordered that Solidarity not go ahead with the merger in the meantime. Commenting afterwards, one of the members of Parliament opposed to the deal, Pat Poovalingham, denied that he and his fellow applicants had any plans to (?split off) and form a new political party.

#### **Opposition Leader Urges Lifting State of Emergency**

*MB280838 Johannesburg SABA in English  
0807 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SABA — On the threshold of a "crucial" parliamentary session, the time had come for the government to lift the state of emergency, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Many of the children had gone back to school and it was costing the taxpayer a fortune in the present economic climate to maintain the state of emergency, he said in a statement in Cape Town.

"I believe it would contribute a great deal to relaxing the atmosphere for calm deliberation and debate in Parliament, as well as a return to some kind of normality in the townships and communities if the state president were to declare before Parliament starts that the state of emergency has been lifted," Dr Slabbert said.

#### **Small Business Group Welcomes Opening of CBD**

*MB271229 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0915 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The Small Business Development Corporation has issued a statement saying it welcomes the proposed opening of the Johannesburg Central Business District [CBD] to all races as a first step towards normalizing business activity in South Africa. The corporation said it hoped that the proclamation would provide not only for occupational rights, but would involve full ownership.

#### **'Threat' To Seize Foreign Assets Reported**

*MB271552 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] South Africa's foreign assets are under threat of being seized as international banks spurn the government's proposed schedule to repay the country's debt. It is understood that several foreign banks have threatened to attack South African assets, including gold deliveries on South African Airways aircraft,

unless Pretoria revises its current proposals which would start repaying the capital portion of the debt only in 1990.

In September the government announced it was canceling repayment because of the country's economic situation and the adverse foreign exchange rate. The standstill expires at the end of March and unless agreement is reached with foreign banks the threat could be carried out.

But in Cape Town, the transport minister, Hendrik Schoeman, say he does not consider the threat to be serious while the finance minister has been unavailable for comment.

South Africa owes a massive 34 thousand million rand to foreign banks.

#### **Finance Minister Comments**

*MB280834 Johannesburg SABA in English  
0808 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, January 28, SABA — There was no real threat of any foreign creditor banks attaching South African assets abroad, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Reacting to press reports he said the appointment of a mediator such as Dr F. Leutwiler, was specifically aimed at removing the need for such action.

Press reports have suggested that at least one creditor bank is dissatisfied with proposals made by Dr Leutwiler. Reports alleged that threats to attach assets such as SAA [South African Airways] aircraft had been made.

"A creditor may under certain circumstances consider attachment of assets against a debtor," the minister said this morning.

"The very purpose of appointing a leader bank, or as in South Africa's case a prominent individual, to mediate between the creditors and a debtor country, is to reach an equitable agreement in substitution of previous contracts, which obviates the need for attachment actions."

"It is a well known fact that Dr Leutwiler has made significant progress in the negotiations between the South African Standstill Co-ordinating Committee and the creditor banks and that a further meeting in this regard will take place towards the end of February.

"Present indications are that there is no real threat of attachment of South African assets," Mr Du Plessis said.

#### **HNP Seeks Action Against Countries Hosting ANC**

*MB260549 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1856 GMT 25 Jan 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SABA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] today called on the South African Government to take similar steps against other southern African countries who host

the African National Congress as it said it had taken against Lesotho.

A statement issued after the HNP head committee met in Pretoria said the South African Transport Services should be refused to Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"In the case of Zambia and Zimbabwe, the South African Transport Services should refuse to handle cargoes to and from those states, just as they did in 1976 when the South African Government forced the government of Mr Ian Smith to capitulation.

"The HNP also appeals to the government to take meaningful steps against persons who are clothed as clergymen but identify themselves with the ANC and create a revolutionary climate.

"The committee also confirmed its full support to South Africa's security forces and its deep sympathy with the next of kin of the two policemen who were recently cruelly murdered on the west Rand," the statement said.

#### **HNP To Cooperate With Conservatives in Opposition**

*MB260533 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1612 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party today said it was willing to cooperate with the Conservative Party in order to effectively oppose the government.

In a statement after an executive meeting in Pretoria today, the ultra-conservative HNP which won its first parliamentary seat in the recent by-election said:

"The head committee and chairman of branch committees of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, has decided that, as in the past, and especially in the light of a possible early general election or referendum, the HNP confirms its willingness to discussions and cooperation with the Conservative Party, so that the present government can be effectively opposed."

#### **Conservative Party Demands Restoral of Order**

*MB260618 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2050 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 25, SAPA — The Conservative Party today called on the government to restore order, safeguard the country's borders, and criticised restrictions that prevented the police acting in their own discretion.

At a meeting in Pretoria, the 19 member Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Andries Truynicht, noted with concern that:

"The unrest situation in the country and its borders is still costing more lives, and demands that the government, without delay and with the greatest seriousness, take effective steps to restore order, rather than make hollow threats.

"The Executive Committee is deeply concerned that, due to the weak political actions of the government, restrictions have been placed on the South African police that prevent them from taking action in their own discretion in the interests of the country and their own safety.

"It has led to a serious attack on the traditional esteem and respect the SAP enjoyed in all groups and communities.

"The Executive Committee demands the government, without hesitation, take active and strong steps to effectively safeguard us and its borders," the statement said.

#### **UDF Workshop Aims at Increasing White Membership**

*MB270740 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has held a workshop aimed at attracting more white membership. Area spokesman (Tom Wasp) says white support for the UDF is growing, as people search for solutions to South Africa's present crisis. Delegates at the workshop have also condemned the recent detentions of the UDF acting publicity secretary, Murphy Morope, and other UDF members. Mr (Wasp) says he cannot understand how business leaders and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] can meet the ANC with impunity, but UDF leaders are detained when they return from such a meeting.

He was referring to a recent UDF delegation that had gone to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Labor Movement and while there they met with members of the ANC.

#### **Delmas Trial Witness Denies Giving False Evidence**

*MB271546 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] A defector from the ANC has denied giving false evidence at the Delmas treason trial. The witness, who testified behind closed doors, has denied that his evidence concerning Beyers Naude was a trick. He told the court that the leader of the South African Council of Churches had given him 60 rand to carry out his ANC mission. He also refused to disclose the names of people with whom he had entered into an agreement granting indemnity from prosecution. The state witness is in the process of joining the SAP. Twenty-two United Democratic Members, among them Terror Lekota and Popo Molefe, are standing trial for treason, murder, and terrorism. The trial which started last week is continuing.

#### **Transkei's Matanzima Criticizes UN, OAU**

*MB271310 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1855 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Butterworth, Jan 26, SAPA — The United Nations Organisation and the Organisation of African Unity were strongly attacked here at the weekend by the state president of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.



Chief Matanzima was speaking during his tour to bid farewell to his people as he will be retiring next month.

Chief Matanzima said a civilised community such as Transkei's had been denied membership of the two bodies although fully qualified to be admitted. He said they instead recognised self imposed leaders of no consequence.

"I am not under any illusions to their tricks in allowing stooges to attend their parliamentary bodies and for propaganda purposes. We are inviting these imperialists to visit us although we know their lies will be exposed," he said. "I challenge the UNO and OAU to invite me after my retirement to attend these bodies in order to expose their machinations and chicanery," he said.

Paying tribute to his people Chief Matanzima said: "Transkei is free from infectious scourges which are now daily practices in the detribalised towns of South Africa. People who are under the diabolical influence of the communist organisations like the UDF and ANC and other subsidiary revolutionary bodies that purport to be the leadership of black Africa. [Sentence as received]

He said the war between Iran and Iraq, the murderous conduct of Ayatollah Khomeini and Idi Amin, the dictatorship of the recently overthrown Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho and other "blood thirsty military dictatorships never raised indignation at the UNO and OAU.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had resolved to retain its integrity. "Self realisation and self discipline in our country are our way of life."

He said only Australia acknowledged their fast development, with South Africa assisting them. "We shall remain friends with these two countries and also our counterparts Bophuthatswana and Venda," he said.

#### **'Sporadic' Violence Continues at Squatters Camp**

*MB281922 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1921 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — Sporadic violence continued at the KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camp today as armed factions patrolled the inner camp after fierce fighting yesterday left four people dead, several injured and 51 shacks destroyed by fire.

And at nearby Langa about 100 women gathered outside the Western Cape Dint Board (WCDB) offices in protest against high rentals and demanded the withdrawal of security forces as the rent boycott continues.

Security forces kept a strict watch at the KTC today after tension mounted once again when armed factions patrolled the inner-camp.

Fighting at KTC began yesterday as a splinter group of squatter leader Mr Oliver Memani clashed with supporters still loyal to him in apparent retaliation for attacks on them last week. The dispute began over Mr Memani's leadership.

Around 9am at least four KTC shacks said to belong to Memani loyalists were set alight.

Late today Mr Memani was still in hiding with his family after his home was gutted and several shots were fired at him yesterday.

Large groups of men armed with knobkerries, spears and pangas patrolled the inner KTC camp as security forces prevented youths from entering the area and a police helicopter circled overhead.

Just after 12pm a group of more than a hundred armed youths, watched over by security forces, marched down NY 78 chanting war cries.

Police using a loud-hailer told people to go home and urged them to remain calm and orderly.

One resident said: "The fathers are killing and beating Memani's comrades because of a dispute over money of the organisation. They are burning the houses of Memani's people."

#### **Faction Fighting Blamed**

*MB281233 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1228 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — Violence flared again today in KTC near Nyanga where four people have died and scores have been left homeless in what is believed to have been faction fighting.

Police have been unable to establish whether anyone was injured or killed in the latest clash which happened in inaccessible spots in the squatter camp.

The clashes occurred about 11am and were monitored from the air by a police helicopter.

However, a police spokesman said it had been impossible for police in armoured vehicles to reach the spots where the fighting had broken out.

By early this afternoon, police said the situation had calmed and a meeting had been planned for later in the day between the various groups.

Police said 50 shacks were burnt during the night and another about 8am today.

A man was found stabbed to death last night and the death toll rose to four today with the discovery of three more bodies.

Police were unable to say whether the incident were connected.

**'Hundreds' of Pondos Return to Transkei***MB282001 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2000 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Durban, Jan 28, SAPA — Hundreds of Pondo men, women and children, fearing further clashes between Pondos and Zulus, are returning to Transkei from many parts of Natal while their government prepares for urgent talks with KwaZulu officials and the South African Government to resolve the problem.

Transkeian consul-general in Durban, Chief J.D. Moshoeshe, said it was only "natural" for his people to stream back to their homeland.

"My government, with the help of South African Transport Services [SATS] has gone to the aid of Transkei people wanting to return home," he said.

Many Pondos were also paying their own way back to the Transkei.

Chief Moshoeshe confirmed that some people were returning on foot because of transport and cash problems.

A spokesman for SATS said more refugees had been housed in temporary accommodation at Winklespruit on the South coast and other areas.

He said they would remain at the transit areas until arrangements were made for them to be taken to the Transkei.

Chief Moshoeshe said most of the men involved in clashes at the Malukazi areas, near Umbongintwini, last week, were living in temporary accommodation.

He refused to say where they were because he feared they might be attacked.

Today hundreds of Pondos from St V'endolins, Lindelani, near Ntuzuma, and other Pondo settlements were seen evacuating their shacks and houses with their belongings.

Chief Moshoeshe said although his government was removing Pondos to the Transkei they could return when they pleased after or when the Pondo-Zulu controversy was resolved.

Pondo-Zulu faction fighting in the Malukazi area, which started on Christmas Eve, last year, has left at least 113 killed.

Forty two men and women were either hacked or burned to death, scores were injured and thousands were left homeless after more than 300 shacks and houses were destroyed during two days of fighting in the area last week.

**Five Killed in Fighting Near Umbumbulu***MB290735 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0726 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Durban, Jan 29, SAPA — Five black men were shot dead and two injured early this morning when a group of about 50 men

armed with home-made firearms opened fire on people waiting at a bus stop at Komoya near Umbumbulu.

SABC radio news quotes police as saying the shooting took place about 5am.

Police reiterated the clash was apparently the result of an earlier feud, and not related to the recent clashes between factions of Zulus and Pondos in the Natal area.

**Police Report Unrest Incidents for 28-29 January****28 Jan***MB281811 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1810 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 28, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued to SAPA by a spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8am today.

"In the KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camp near Cape Town, a hut was destroyed after being set alight and in a faction fight between two black groups three blacks — aged 24, 13, and 18 respectively — were killed. One was apparently knifed to death while the two youths both had severe axe wounds.

"Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, also experienced a number of violent incidents.

"Arsonists extensively damaged the Emdeni Secondary School. A motorcycle and three private vehicles, a delivery vehicle as well as a post office vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Stonethrowers caused extensive damage to the Lofetfe Primary School and in other incidents of stonethrowing a private vehicle and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged.

"Petrol bombs were used to set fire to a private vehicle and two delivery vehicles. The driver of one of these vehicles was also robbed of a large amount of cash. In one of these incidents the police fired birdshot to disperse the arsonists. No injuries were reported.

"During an illegal gathering the police were forced to fire tearsmoke to disperse a mob. The police shortly afterwards again had to use tearsmoke and eventually birdshot to disperse a large mob of blacks that attacked and stoned a police vehicle.

"In Mhlabeng, on the West Rand, police fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks who had set fire to a motor vehicle.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, two men were wounded when the police fired birdshot to disperse a large mob of stonethrowers. Both men were medically treated and arrested.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, blacks hurling petrol bombs caused extensive damage to three private vehicles.

"The police this morning arrested four black men near Pretoria. They were intimidating other blacks and preventing them from attending the Soshanguve Technikon.

"At Mamelodi stonethrowers injured a policeman. Police fired birdshot to disperse the stonethrowers.

"At Burgersdorp a black man who was injured during police action earlier this week in the Zandbult township died this morning in hospital from his wounds."

Ends report.

29 Jan

MB290704 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0636 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported last night:

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria, a bus and a private home were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

"At Mphophomeni near Howick, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Two policemen were slightly injured. A youth was arrested after police fired birdshot to disperse their attackers.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] three private motorcars and a truck were set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In Guguletu, shots were fired at a police van. The driver was slightly injured when one of the bullets struck his leg.

"At Bellville South, the main hall at the IDK [expansion unknown] campus was damaged by arsonists.

"At Kagiso on the West Rand a private home was petrol-bombed and fairly extensively damaged."

#### Press Examines Current Problems, Issues

[Editorial Report] NP View of Botha's Plans  
Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 26 January carries a column on page 22 by Wynand Malan, National Party (NP) member of parliament (MP), which says there is a great risk this year that if there are no reform breakthroughs, "extra-parliamentary activity may force the Government into taking additional authoritarian action." He predicts that pass laws and possibly the Separate Amenities Act will be scrapped, but that the Group Areas Act and acts covering education "will not receive attention this session." He predicts that both black and white churches and churchmen will gain political prominence, and "it can be expected that the Government will come forward with a constitutional proposal or even more than one proposal."

#### Suzman Expresses Little Hope

Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP, comments in a column on the same page: "It is astonishing that in the light

of the escalating unrest at home, the flagging economy and the increasing hostility of former allies abroad, one can anticipate no fundamental change in the apartheid structure." While Botha may announce reforms in terms of citizenship, pass laws, and freehold rights, Suzman feels the "fundamental" laws of influx control, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts will remain substantially unchanged.

#### Shift Bosses Oppose Black Gains

A report on page 1 of the finance section says a graduate student's study on "attitudes to black advancement and trade unions held by shift bosses on selected mines" has shown: "Shift bosses have a marked desire to maintain the social distance between whites and blacks; They do not want blacks to join 'white' trade unions; many are not even in favour of black membership of any trade union." "The only glimmer of hope comes from younger shift bosses and those who are more highly educated. They tend to hold attitudes more favourable to black advancement."

#### Tough Year for Industrial Relations

In the "People in Business" column on page 2 Bryan Deans writes that industrial relations consultants have said "there is still a lot of infighting going on in COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and that the full effect of this new union power-base will be felt only when these internal divisions have been sorted out." Consultant Roddy Campbell predicts a tough year for management "because they will be confronted with highly politicised issues rather than straightforward industrial problems." Garry Whyte said he expected "less frequent use of wildcat strikes but much tougher negotiations." He said the unions have remained fairly quiet despite township unrest: "they are becoming less impulsive — an indication of both their increasing sophistication and their confidence in their own power."

#### Townships Aid Terrorism

In the "View from Natal" column on page 3 of the review section, Michael Green notes the increased security measures at various shops in the Durban area since the Amanzimtoti bomb blast, but says this is hardly the answer to the terrorist problem. The people of the townships must be prepared to talk to the police about bombers and bombs, he says, for terrorism can only be "eliminated or greatly reduced if the terrorist is given no place to hide."

#### PFP Split Over ANC

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 January carries a report by Brian Stuart which says some members of the PFP party caucus "are 'dead against' any form of alliance between the PFP and the ANC, or the unbanning of the ANC, unless the ANC was to abandon its commitment to acts of violence and murder." These same members are against bannings and detentions without trial, but feel the ANC is not simply a banned political organisation, but "a body with a specific policy aimed at the violent overthrow of the Government." The faction opposes the unbanning of the SA Communist Party for the same reason, but stressed that these issues were regarded as "differences in emphasis" rather than a "clash within the party." Stuart notes that the differences have led PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert to become party spokesman on defence and security in place of Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, and to the withdrawal from the defense group of Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville.

Slabbert told *THE CITIZEN* he would "clarify his party's position on the ANC during the No Confidence Debate opening in the House of Assembly on February 3."

#### **Tutu Chances as Bishop 'Declined'**

Stuart also reports on page 3 that Bishop Desmond Tutu's chances of election as the new Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town are "said to have 'declined sharply' in the wake of his latest statements in support of the ANC." "*THE CITIZEN* was told that while the Cape Town diocese has taken a very strong anti-apartheid line, Bishop Tutu now appears to be too deeply involved in politics to be seen as 'Father in God' to the Anglican communion throughout Southern Africa."

#### **CITIZEN on Botha Speech**

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* says if President Botha's speech on Friday "brings together the reforms that have been introduced and the reforms about to be introduced in simple, easily absorbed terms, it will be a success." But, it cautions, the world "must not be roused into a state of great expectation that everything is going to be resolved in one go. It won't be."

#### **Black Decision-Making**

*THE STAR* reports on page 4 that John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, has said the "Government has promised that blacks could participate in decision-making up to the highest level, but it has at the same time apparently ruled out admitting them to Parliament." If blacks were admitted to the President's Council, he said, "it would have to be made superior to Parliament in order for the Government to be able to carry out its promise that blacks would be involved in decision-making up to the highest level."

#### **U.S. Aid for UNITA Urged**

Commenting on U.S. plans to offer support to Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 10: "America must now demand a political solution in Angola, failing which it would provide Dr Savimbi with enough assistance to make a continuation of the civil war counterproductive for the MPLA government and its allies. Half measures will only prolong the war." South Africa is "already more deeply involved in the Angola situation than we would like. Whatever happens, this dangerous involvement must not be increased."

#### **Doubt Over 'Relations Committees'**

A second editorial on the same page says, "The most encouraging impact of the new directives to 'relations committees' — meeting points for representatives of all races, aimed at eliminating group friction — is that the Government is at last actively promoting contact and harmony between all race groups." The question is "how communities separated by deliberate policy in the spheres of education, residence and political rights can simultaneously cope with trying to be together. We doubt if the Government can have its cake and eat it."

#### **HNP MP Against Parliament System**

David Braun reports on page 10 that Louis Stofberg, the Herstigste Nasionale Party MP from Sasolburg, is determined. "My presence in Parliament will be an HNP presence and nobody else's. I will strike an HNP note everytime I open my mouth."

Stofberg does not want to reveal the nature of the HNP's strategy, or "which issues or personalities he will be gunning for," Braun says, but declares: "obviously I am going to take on the Nats, and the system. The HNP does not support this system of Parliament. We want something completely different."

#### **Black Authorities Criticized**

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 January reports on page 2 that the mayor of Thokoza, Gerald Mamabolo, "has warned the Government that black local authorities, even if they were generally accepted, could never satisfy black political aspirations." He said: "This deliberate omission of the black majority from the decision-making process of this country is regarded by many as an open invitation to the black majority to resist the newly established Black Local Authorities."

#### **No Mandate for Tutu, SPCC**

Sowetan mayor Ephraim Tshabalala told a Sefasonke Party meeting on Sunday that Bishop Tutu and the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) "are being given a lot of publicity in the newspapers, but nobody has mandated them to represent us," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. "The chairman of the party, Mr Johnson Mokoena, said Bishop Tutu did not represent black people because 'he lives with whites in Johannesburg and heads a white church.'"

#### **Ga-Rankuwa Children 'Sjambokked'**

Alinah Dube reports on page 3 that Bophuthatswana police 'sjambokked' schoolchildren after classes were disrupted at schools in Ga-Rankuwa on Friday. "Later on the same day groups of rampaging youths set alight two delivery trucks in the townships."

#### **SOWETAN on School Crisis**

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* comments that the timing of the police ban on a public meeting called by the SPCC is "disastrous" and "could well fuel the interests of people who are not prepared to see the education crisis sort itself out." "It is time the security forces were taken out of the townships, it adds. "We hope that the education chiefs will explain to the police department that education is such a soft target and that things are still so fluid that any measures that might sour relations between the people and the Government now, will halt the excellent attempts they are making to move ahead."

#### **Government Hopeful over School Opening**

Sam Mabe reports in the "Focus" column on the same page, that Job Schoeman, liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, feels "schooling will return to normal because some of the demands made at the national conference" convened by the SPCC last month have been met. "But it must be borne in mind that the schools are very volatile," Mabe warns. "The first guarantee for stability might be the removal of the immediate cause of discontent — the South African Defence Force troops — from the townships."

#### **Tutu Defended**

Aggrey Klaaste, in the "On the Line" column on page 8, says someone has to take up the case in defence of Bishop Tutu. "The reactionary state media have already taken the cleric apart and if I know the signs, that is something like the kiss of death." "The



way the emotions have been whipped up, some of us even fear" for Tutu's life upon his return from the United States. Klaaste says that while Tutu "could very well have said things about the ANC," there could easily have been an "error of perceptions" about his words.

#### Hurley Criticizes SABC Reporting

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 January reports on page 3 that Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley "deplored the way" in which the SABC used an interview with him by stressing what appeared to be criticism of Bishop Tutu. Hurley said he had emphasized to the interviewer that "he had not seen the full wording of Bishop Tutu's controversial statement."

#### Church Direction Changing

Keith Abendroth reports on the same page that Hurley has said the "whole 'thrust' and approach of the church in South Africa was to be changed — and that dialogue with all 'liberation movements' was vital." The archbishop said he was not optimistic that President Botha's opening of Parliament speech would "make the quantum leap that is needed in South Africa," and said that although the church was working for reconciliation in the country, he feared reconciliation was "some distance away." The people are now rising en masse against apartheid oppression, Hurley said, adding: "The stronger the oppression the stronger the reaction. We want the Government to understand this and realise that it must make that giant leap."

#### Botswana 'in Danger' of Action

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "The departure of 60 ANC members from Lesotho shows that there were, in fact, ANC activists in that country, as Pretoria alleged." Now Botswana has been warned to take action against ANC terrorists in its territory. "That Botswana is in danger of being subjected to a border clamp similar to that imposed on Lesotho — or might again be subjected to a military raid — is obvious."

#### SADF Mum on Arms Buildup

An article on page 9 says a spokesman for the SADF has declined comment on allegations in an unidentified Sunday newspaper that South Africa is engaged in secret arms build-up. "The report claimed that undisclosed amounts of foreign exchange from overseas sales of South African arms were being allocated to defence, and that the Special Defence Account (which came to light during the Info scandal) was not open to audit."

#### Banks' Hire Purchase Rates Fall

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 January reports on page 1 that "a *BUSINESS DAY* survey shows that major lending banks Wesbank, Stannic and Nedfin are offering their most credit-worthy corporate clients rates ranging from the cost of prime overdraft money (15,5 percent) to 18,5 percent. In January last year, these rates were pitched at between 25 percent and 30 percent." Good consumer clients "are being offered an average of 22 percent by the banks for HP [hire purchase] contracts on cars, especially, and home improvements."

#### Leutwiler Warning Real

A report on the same page says a spokesman for debt negotiator Fritz Leutwiler has said Leutwiler's "warning that SA assets overseas could be seized if no agreement was reached on SA's

debt moratorium was not just a tactical move." While Leutwiler "is very strong on tactics", the warning showed his concern "that what happened during the Iran crisis should not happen with SA," the spokesman said.

#### UDF Badge-Wearer Reinstated

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 5 that an Atlantis Diesel Engines employee who was fired for refusing to remove a United Democratic Front badge from his overalls, has been ordered reinstated by the Industrial Court. "Lawyers believe the case did not revolve around whether workers could wear politically orientated clothing to work, but whether petty infringements could warrant dismissal."

#### Tutu Remarks Criticized

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* cites Bishop Tutu's remarks about black servants slipping a little something into their employers' morning coffee and asks: "Is the Bishop of Johannesburg, by indulging in supposition of this nature, warning or threatening or advocating?" It notes that the Reverend Philip W.R. Russell, archbishop of Cape Town, has written that "if the church is not to become a caricature that baptises, marries and buries whites, it has actively to support (be pressed into service as an ally) the political aspirations of its black members (who are in the majority)." "That seems to plain-speaking people like us to be coming rather close to the theology of liberation," it says, but we "would like to think that the Christian principles of the Church of the Province, as espoused by its bishops, are not based on shifting sands."

#### Botha Behind Business Problems

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says that South African Airways financial problems can be laid "squarely at the door of State President P.W. Botha," whose August 15 speech bashed the rand and encouraged unrest which has been a blow to tourism. "Somehow, before it ruins the economy, government has to be persuaded of the folly of its ways," for what is happening to SAA, "is also happening, sometimes to a much greater degree, to thousands of other smaller business undertakings."

#### Browde on Lusaka Meeting

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 January says in an article on page 6 "that Jules Browde of the National Convention Movement [NCM] told the newspaper yesterday that the question of violence did not come up when he met Oliver Tambo in Lusaka." He said that the meeting with Tambo was friendly and cordial and that the ANC is finding problems with the objectives of the NCM. Tambo wanted clarification of the NCM's manifesto. Concluding, Mr Browde says, "I want to convince the government to create a climate in which negotiation can take place, to legalize banned organizations, and to release political prisoners."

## ZIMBABWE

**Algerian Foreign Minister Holds Talks 20 Jan**  
 PM231448 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French  
 20 Jan 86 p 5

[APS dispatch: "Algeria and Zimbabwe Have Always Been Found Where the Freedom of People Is at Stake"]

[Text] Harare — The Algerian-Zimbabwean talks started in Harare on Saturday between the Algerian delegation, headed by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and the Zimbabwean delegation headed by Witness Mangwende. The two delegations exchanged information on the building and development efforts in their respective countries. For instance, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi informed his counterpart about the process of enriching the National Charter.

The two ministers then examined Algerian-Zimbabwean relations and stressed the high quality of these relations and the many prospects which are likely to be used for developing them. This is thanks to the ties of solidarity and mutual understanding. In this framework, the two delegation heads decided to hold a meeting of the Algerian-Zimbabwean joint commission as soon as possible. Finally, at the international level, the two delegations analyzed the situation prevailing in Africa and reviewed various questions of common interest.

Similarly, the two ministers closely examined preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit which is due to be held in Harare with a view to helping ensure this summit's success. This is in the interests of the southern African people and the attainment of the movement's objectives in general.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi highlighted the exceptional quality of the ties between Algeria and Zimbabwe which have their roots in the two peoples' common struggle to impose their right to live in freedom and dignity.

The minister then discussed the next nonaligned summit which is to be held in the Zimbabwean capital and said that "in deciding in Luanda to hold their eighth summit in Harare next September, the nonaligned countries wanted to pay a well deserved tribute to your country and your people, whose courage, determination, and spirit of sacrifice triumphed over the forces of domination and exploitation."

"This choice also reaffirms the Nonaligned Movement's practical solidarity with Zimbabwe and the other independent countries in the region which are facing the Pretoria regime's aggressive and destabilizing machinations. It also reaffirms our movement's support for the South African and Namibian people in their just national liberation struggle." The minister added: "It is only natural for the Nonaligned Movement to express its solidarity with the struggle of the southern African people since one of its main missions is still support for all just causes throughout the world."

"This solidarity and support are particularly urgent today since the situation in the southern part of our continent is experiencing

serious developments which give cause for the greatest concern. Now more than ever the Pretoria regime is constantly challenging the international community in this region and is condemning it to growing insecurity and instability."

"The Pretoria regime's open aggressions against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho and the People's Republic of Angola, and the threats of aggression against your fraternal country lengthen the long list of the apartheid regime's crimes. These crimes are in the futile pursuit of the objectives of overcoming the resistance of the South African and Namibian people and destroying the solidarity of the neighboring countries with their just national liberation struggle."

"In the face of the racist Pretoria regime, its defiance, and its hegemonist ambitions, the nonaligned countries' real African solidarity must be unshakable," the minister said, before paying tribute to the Frontline States for their firm stance and dignity despite all kinds of pressures and repeated aggressions against their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Algeria, which is so close to Zimbabwe, he said, is also anxious to reaffirm its fraternal solidarity and unswerving support for the national liberation struggles being waged by the South African and Namibian people.

Because of the experience of their own national liberation struggle and their commitment to just causes, Algeria and Zimbabwe have always been found side by side wherever the freedom of people is at stake. This is true of their support for the West Saharan people in their conflict with the Kingdom of Morocco and their support for the plan to settle this question peacefully contained in OAU Resolution 104 which has been ratified by the whole international community. The minister concluded by saying: "In view of the present circumstances of the international situation, Zimbabwe and Algeria are being called upon to shoulder more responsibility, which prompts them to sustained consultation with a view to strongly asserting their constant nonalignment and to working for the consolidation of our movement."

In this context, the Middle East peace conference remains the necessary and inevitable framework, as is the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's national rights by granting their main right, namely to establish an independent Palestinian state on its historical territory. [quotation marks as published]

The Zimbabwean minister, for his part, stated in particular that "we regard your visit to Zimbabwe as a significant sign of a deeply rooted friendship and of cooperation between our two countries. Since the days of Algeria's pioneering role in the armed struggle, our people have developed great admiration for our Algerian brothers and sisters, whose heroism gave us great inspiration when we were contemplating launching our own armed struggle."

"When we finally began our liberation struggle we enjoyed Algeria's solidarity and firm support until we gain our own independence. Since then relations between our two republics have continued to be diversified and strengthened for the natural benefit of our fraternal people. The last 5 years have not only seen the establishment of diplomatic relations but also several

exchanges of important visits. For instance in 1981 Zimbabwe was greatly honored by a visit from President Chadli Bendjedid to our young Republic — a visit which we saw as a precise and clear indication of the great friendship between our two countries and which would consolidate mutual understanding. As we know, the historic visit was returned by our comrade prime minister's successful visit in January.

"In this connection I note with satisfaction the commitment Algeria shares with Zimbabwe to supporting the liberation movement in southern Africa, the West Sahara, and elsewhere. Our joint positions and our cooperation in this respect, through the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations, are a reflection of our two governments' move toward independence, freedom, justice, and peace." "The South African apartheid regime's domestic and regional policy is similar in several ways to Israel's Zionist policy in the Middle East."

"The two pariah states share the philosophy of oppression and repression at home and aggression toward foreign countries and cooperate closely in the defense of their racist systems. Consequently it is natural for us to fully support the Palestinian struggle launched by the PLO in any process aimed at solving the Middle East problem."

"Our two fraternal states are also fully committed to the Non-aligned Movement, we thank Algeria and the other progressive countries for the role they played in the choice of our young nation as host for that movement's 1986 summit. We hope and have no doubt that our friends like Algeria, who have experience in this sphere, will help us in preparations for a successful summit conference in Harare in September 1986."

"I greatly appreciate the discussions and exchanges of views now going on between us. What is more, as a founding member and former chairman of our movement, Algeria is extremely well placed and qualified to advise and assist Zimbabwe in its preparations for the eighth summit."

**ZAPU MP's, Army Officers in Court on Coup Charges**  
MB281812 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zimbabwe, two members of parliament from Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party along with five army officers have appeared in court charged with plotting a coup against the government of Robert Mugabe. From Harare, Michelle Faul reports.

[Faul] A state prosecutor alleged that they held several meetings to plan a coup at a house in the (Yuvalli) suburb of Highfield. The address given to the court is that of Mr Joshua Nkomo. The opposition leader's main home is in his political stronghold, the Matabeleland provincial capital of Bulawayo. The meetings are

supposed to have taken place between January and August of last year. The court was told that news of the alleged coup (?got) to the police who arrested all suspects. The members of parliament and soldiers are among scores of Mr Nkomo's officials and supporters who were arrested in a clampdown on the part over 4 months of last year. Mr (Malunge) told the magistrate what while he was in detention [words indistinct] for the police, but that he was not allowed to contact his lawyer. Mr (Thomas) said that he was also not given access to a lawyer. Both men said they were taken from detention cells in small towns and brought to Harare without being told that they were going on trial or what the charges were. The magistrate remanded them in custody until 10 February, after the prosecutors produced a ministerial certificate [words indistinct] for the accused men. The treason trial takes place when Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo's parties are involved in complicated talks for a merger that could lead to a 1-party state in Zimbabwe.

**Radio Truth Comments on Lesotho Coup, Cuban Presence**  
MB240939 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English  
to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is really fortuitous that Chief Jonathan, former prime minister of Lesotho, was ousted by Major General Lekhanya in that country's recent coup, just when the Cuban delegation headed by Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, the dreaded Senor Isidoro Malmierca, was in Maseru, capital of the tiny mountainous kingdom. He and his delegation had arrived in Lesotho last weekend.

The delegation's arrival coincided with the downfall of Chief Jonathan. Senor Malmierca and his Cuban henchmen are currently holed up in Maseru wondering just how to escape to Mozambique from whence they can wend their way back to Cuba. If the coup had not taken place when it did, Lesotho might have seen the eventual arrival of contingents of Cuban troops with the intention of joining forces with the ANC, following the pattern seen in Angola with the SWAPO insurgents. On the orders of the Soviet Union, the MPLA invited the Cubans into Angola, thus creating an international conflict.

It is reported that the final breakdown occurred between Maj Gen Justin Lekhanya and Chief Leabua Jonathan when it became known that the Russian Embassy had increased its staff to 30 in order, it is rumored, to increase sabotage activities within the South African Republic.

It is to be hoped that the representatives of Red China, North Korea, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, as well as the Russians and Cuban diplomats will be recalled to their respective countries in the near future. Diplomatic representative of this ilk, as we know to our cost, are sent for the sole purpose of furthering communist — particularly Russian — aims, and they do not have interests of the African Continent at heart.

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JANUARY 1986

## Israel

Two IDF soldiers were killed and two were wounded when their patrol was ambushed by an armed infiltrator in the Jordan Valley 29 January, Jerusalem radio reported. The infiltrator, a private in the Jordanian Army, was also killed in the clash, the radio noted. Commenting on the incident in remarks broadcast by the radio, the Israeli chief of staff dismissed reports that Israeli planes had struck targets in Lebanon in retaliation for the Jordan Valley incident, pointing out that the air raid occurred before the IDF patrol was ambushed. On Jordan's failure to prevent the infiltration, the IDF Central Command commander told the radio that it is too early to determine whether Jordan has changed its policy, and he opined that the Jordanians are continuing to try to prevent terrorist activity. *HA'ARETZ* subsequently disclosed that King Husayn expressed regret over the death of the IDF soldiers in a message to Israel via the U.S. Administration. Husayn reportedly promised that Jordan will continue working to prevent terrorist attacks from its territory and he said the 29 January attack was perpetrated by two defectors from the Jordanian Army. Jerusalem radio revealed that two defectors from the Jordanian Army were captured by the Israelis about 3 weeks ago.

In another security development, masked gunmen fired at passengers in a car in Jerusalem 30 January, killing one person and injuring several others, according to AFP. The news agency further reported that a caller claiming to represent the PLO's Force 17 claimed the organization was responsible for the attack in a phone call to a foreign news agency.

As for Israel's foreign policy, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned in a U.S. publication cited by Jerusalem radio that there has been a "dangerous erosion" in the United States' position because it has embraced the notion of an international conference. Prime Minister Peres, in remarks broadcast by the radio on his return from the FRG, stressed that the peace process is "very much alive."

## Lebanon

A Damascus radio commentary viewed the 29 January Israeli air raid on Palestinian targets in Lebanon as an example of "state-sponsored terrorism" carried out with "U.S. support and backing." A PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted that the raid coincided with attacks on the Shatila camp in Beirut by militias "suspected of belonging to the agent Amal Movement."

## Libya

"War will definitely take place" if the United States conducts military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, Colonel Mu'ammarr

al-Qadhdhafi said in a 27 January interview broadcast by Tripoli television. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that the U.S. maneuvers being conducted outside Libyan territorial waters, which he said extend to 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, "do not now concern us." He added, however, that he will propose that Mediterranean countries ban future military maneuvers in their "economic zones," which he defined as the continental shelf. Meanwhile, JANA reported that "Zionist vessels and gunboats" are participating in the U.S. 6th Fleet's exercises off the Libyan coast.

Commenting on the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger*, Tripoli television said that while U.S. officials called this a great tragedy, the "real disaster" occurs when shuttle missions involved in the "star wars" program "export the seeds of death to outer space."

## PDRY

Fighting is continuing in Abyan Governorate between supporters and opponents of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Muscat radio announced 30 January, adding that sources in Sanaa have said the opposition forces are facing strenuous resistance to their attempt to control the governorate. Nevertheless, Aden radio reported that YSP official Salih Munassar al-Siyali attended a mass rally in Abyan Governorate 27 January during which 'Ali Nasir and his "clique" were denounced.

## Kuwait

In an analysis of the Soviet role in the PDRY crisis, Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* mentioned "definite information" that Soviet military experts sided with the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, adding that over 100 Soviets were killed or injured in the fighting. *AL-QABAS* speculated that the Soviet Union may have backed the rebels because it had information that 'Ali Nasir was planning to restore the unity of the two Yemens and move away from the Soviet bloc.

## Jordan-PLO

The *JORDAN TIMES* reported "no breakthrough" in the talks between King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which continued 29 January. Fatah official Hani al-Hasan noted that the PLO could not accept the U.S. offer of PLO participation in an international conference in return for acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 because this falls short of U.S. endorsement of Palestinian self-determination.



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**Arab League To Meet 30 Jan on U.S. Sanctions**  
*HK300705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, Jan 30 (AFP) — The Arab League would hold an emergency ministerial [as published] here today to try to thrash out a joint stand on U.S. economic sanctions and "threats" against Libya, the League's Tunis headquarters announced.

Libya was expected to propose three forms of retaliation: withdrawal of Arab funds from U.S. banks, an oil boycott of the United States and a boycott of U.S. banks, business firms, airlines, shipping lines and oil companies which obey Washington's sanctions order.

The ministerial council will also discuss the possibility of Arab financial compensation and loans to Libya to help it cope with the economic hardships caused by the freeze of its assets by the United States, diplomatic sources said.

The meeting, convened at Libya's request, has already been put off three times: on January 13, 22 and 27. The last postponement was to allow Arab leaders to familiarise themselves with the position of the European Community on the issue, according to officials.

An EEC decision on Monday not to follow Washington's lead in staging an economic boycott of Libya, was welcomed by Arab diplomats in Tunis.

Diplomats here said it was unlikely the League would adopt measures as radical as a withdrawal of Arab funds or an oil boycott which could rebound hard on the economies of many Arab states.

Instead, the Arab League council would probably fall back on a formal condemnation of "American threats" against Libya and a pledge of Arab support for Libya, the diplomats said.

**Meeting Start Delayed**

*LD301041 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, Jan 30 (KUNA) — The emergency meeting of the Arab League council which was supposed to be held here Thursday at 10:00 GMT is postponed to 16:00 GMT today.

Arab foreign ministers will meet to discuss U.S. threats against Libya and ways to counter them.

Foreign ministers of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Mauritania and Syria arrived here to attend the meeting, Arab League source told KUNA.

**'Arafat Interviewed on USSR, Lebanon, Other Topics**  
*PM281547 Cairo Al-Musawwar in Arabic*  
*24 Jan 86 pp 14, 15*

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Mustafa Bakri in Baghdad; date not given]

[Excerpts] I told PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar] following the recent plenary session held in Baghdad by Palestinian leader: Brother Abu 'Ammar; first, although we can understand the implacable U.S.-Israeli hostility toward you personally as a leader and symbol of the Palestinian revolution, we are puzzled by the attitude of certain Arab regimes toward you. It is even possible to say that you have become their target and their hostility toward you is stronger than any other hostility. How do you explain this phenomenon and what are its implications?

['Arafat] As is known, I did not assume the Palestinian revolution leadership following a decision made by anybody, not by Israel, the United States, or the Arab regimes. I came to the Palestinian revolution leadership through democratic elections that took place in Palestinian institutions.

[Mustafa Bakri] Since we are talking about the attitude of certain Arab regimes toward the PLO and its leadership, I would like to tell you that last week I met with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. He said that his country has nothing against the PLO but against Yasir 'Arafat, because in their view you have abandoned the cause. What is your comment?

[Yasir 'Arafat] I will not answer Al-Turayki because I do not want to start a fight in light of the statement issued by the Palestinian leadership yesterday which provided for that. But I would like to tell Al-Turayki and others that if his claim is true, why did Israel bomb my headquarters in Tunis and why this strange insistence on trying to assassinate me by any means? U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently toured the West European countries where his main objective was to attack the PLO and me personally. I believe that Al-Turayki is well aware of this. Indeed, when the U.S. President spoke about his country's threats to Libya he did not forget to include the PLO and its leadership, making false accusations against it. All facts refute the allegations by certain people. The Palestinian revolution is a giant revolution. Its decisions are not made haphazardly but through its various organizational institutions.

[Mustafa Bakri] News agencies have quoted President Mubarak as saying that the PLO has until 27 January to accept Resolution 242. But when I met with Egyptian foreign minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid this week, he told me that the president's statements were distorted and that Egypt insists on the need to provide for the Palestinian people's rights. What is your comment?

[Yasir 'Arafat] Supposing that President Mubarak did not say what the media reported him as saying, but instead he said that the PLO must recognize Resolution 242 but on condition that in return the Americans should recognize the Palestinian people's rights. There have been several Egyptian clarifications on this point.

[Mustafa Bakri] Several reports have spoken of coolness in the relations between you and Jordan. It said that the reason behind this is that Jordan is about to freeze the 11 February agreement between Jordan and the PLO. The question is what is your opinion of the future of this agreement?

[Yasir 'Arafat] We declared at the last Palestinian leadership

meeting — in a manner that leaves no doubt — that we are fully committed to this agreement. In the meantime, Jordan has declared through its Senate speaker that it adheres to the agreement. It is true that, in addition to the U.S. attempts, there are attempts by certain Arab countries aimed at abrogating the agreement. But I would say that the tests the agreement has faced have only served to boost its strength.

[Mustafa Bakri] Following the meeting between you and President Husni Mubarak how, Abu 'Ammar, do you appraise current relations with Egypt?

[Yasir 'Arafat] What there is between us and Egypt is not a question of a press article or a statement made here or there. Relations with Egypt are strategic and based on future views of the causes of the Arab nation. The plan in effect is to steal Egypt from the Arab nation. For this reason we and the Egyptian people, the Egyptian leadership, and the Egyptian Army are working together so that Egypt will return to the Arabs and the Arabs will return to Egypt. We feel proud that we are carrying this torch together with all those who are sincere in the Arab nation and with the great Egyptian people.

[Mustafa Bakri] The Damascus agreement between warring factions in Lebanon has entered a critical stage following the recent bloody clashes in Beirut and which resulted in the surrender of one of the parties which had signed the agreement. How do you view the situation in the Lebanese arena at present?

[Yasir 'Arafat] Given the recent bloody battles in East Beirut, this agreement is actually finished. I would like to make it clear here that on a national basis the PLO supports every agreement that serves the interests of Lebanon and its stability. But everybody must understand that we oppose any agreement that could be at the expense of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. There are more than half Palestinians living in Lebanon. They can in no way be erased from the demographic, human, and political map.

[Mustafa Bakri] Brother Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union and met with officials in the Soviet leadership. What in your opinion is new in the relations between Moscow and the PLO in light of the recent visit?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The visit has enhanced the vitality of relations with the Soviet comrades. Discussions with them have dealt with all the current Palestinian, Arab, and international issues. All subjects of importance were discussed at length with them.

[Mustafa Bakri] What about their attitude toward the Amman agreement? Do they have any reservations toward it? What news has brother Abu al-Lutf specifically heard from them on this subject?

[Yasir 'Arafat] They still have reservations regarding the provisions of this agreement, but they say that what matters are the results. They fear that the agreement might lead to direct negotiations and a new Camp David. But after the Casablanca summit and the commitment by the Arab and Palestinian sides to the resolution that states a solution to the problem should be through an international conference in which all the parties

concerned, including the Soviet Union, should participate I believe that there should be no grounds for such fear.

[Mustafa Bakri] On this occasion, do you believe that there is hope for convening an international conference to solve the Palestinian problem in the near future?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The international conference is not only a Palestinian concern, or Jordanian, or Syrian, or Arab concern. It is a matter of agreement between the two superpowers. For this reason I am surprised by those who spread the rumor that the conference will be held in 2 or 3 months. This is not true. All that we can do is to follow up what goes on between the two giants. Is there an agreement between them on the conference as we have heard? In the talks between brother Abu al-Lutf and the Soviet comrades, they said that they perceived a certain movement in the U.S. stand when the Americans accepted an international conference formula, but that there are still differences about the forum of this conference and the extent of its effectiveness.

**PFLP Warns 'Arafat Against Submitting To Pressure**  
JN300801 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The PFLP has issued a statement in Damascus in warning the rightwing leadership in the PLO against submitting to U.S., Israeli, and Jordanian pressure. The Front affirmed that this pressure, which it described as harsh, is aimed at persuading 'Arafat to agree to the participation of non-PLO Palestinians in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that may negotiate with Israel. The PFLP noted that this pressure coincides with the mounting tension in the area, especially after the United States' anti-Libya measures, the PDRY incidents, and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's rejection of the tripartite agreement.

**PLO Official Holds Talks With Spain's Gonzalez**  
LD292121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The PLO representative in Madrid, Fu'ad Yasin, has told KUNA that Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez told him when they met on 28 January that all the necessary measures for raising the diplomatic status of the PLO office in Madrid to that of an embassy were proceeding well and only some legal obstacles remained to be ironed out.

Ordenez received Fu'ad Yasin before the latter's audience with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to whom he delivered a message from PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The PLO representative added that Gonzalez expressed his admiration for the balanced nature of 'Arafat's message. He said that he drew Gonzalez' attention to the words "representative of the Palestinian people" which Gonzalez used in his message to the Arab kings and presidents on 10 January in his reference to the PLO and told him that he was surprised at the use of these words at a time when the Spanish Government constantly described the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the



Palestinian people."

He added that Gonzalez accepted this criticism with an open heart, which indicates that he did not mean anything by using these words. Gonzales reminded the PLO representative that Spain was the only European country which calls for an international conference for solving the Middle East crisis "with the participation" of the PLO while the other European countries only call for "presence" of the PLO at such a conference.

Gonzales said, "I believe that Chairman 'Arafat pursues a clever and wise policy and we adopt his views at all the international circles and defend it." Gonzalez also said, "We welcome 'Arafat in Spain and he may come at any time he pleases."

Fu'ad Yasin told KUNA that during his 45-minute meeting the Spanish prime minister concentrated on the question of Israeli information campaigns in Spain lately and said that it was clever and skillful information. Gonzalez added that there is a new fad in Spain at present and he will work to put an end to it. He called on the Arabs to use their shrewdness "and help us" to face up to this fad. By this he means the fad of lauding Israel.

Gonzalez affirmed to Fu'ad Yasin that he fully believes in the rights of the Palestinian people and in the vitality of these people

who possess capabilities and culture. Yasin expressed his satisfaction at the cordial and "warm" meeting he had with Felipe Gonzalez.

#### **PLO Spokesman on Israeli Raid on Camp**

*JN291844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] A PLO spokesman has stated the following:

At 0615 on 29 January 1986, Israeli Air Force planes carried out a treacherous raid on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the city of Sidon in southern Lebanon. The raid, which lasted 10 minutes, centered on the southeastern part of the camp. The treacherous attack, carried out by U.S.-made F-15 planes, martyred or wounded a number of people, most of them children and women.

This raid took place after continued threats by Zionist enemy leaders against our kinfolk in Lebanon. The treacherous Zionist attack was also accompanied by attacks on the Shatila camp yesterday and this morning by some militias suspected of belonging to the agent Amal movement.

**OPEC Committee To Meet in Vienna 3 Feb**

*JN261056 Baghdad INA in Arabic  
1035 GMT 26 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — The ministerial committee entrusted with defending OPEC's oil production quota will convene in Vienna on 3 February. Qasim Ahmad Taqi, Iraqi oil minister and ministerial committee member, told INA that discussions will focus on the measures needed to maintain a fair OPEC production quota on the world oil market that will be in line with OPEC member countries' development requirements and that will guarantee their financial obligations.

The ministerial committee, stemming from the 77th OPEC ministerial meeting, comprises the Iraq, Kuwaiti, UAE, and Indonesian oil ministers and is headed by the Venezuelan oil minister.

**WAKH: OAPEC's 'Atiqah on Oil Price Drop**

*GF231926 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT  
23 Jan 86*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, Jan 23 (WAKH) — Secretary General of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) 'Ali 'Atiqah said that the current decline in oil prices is a "temporary phenomenon."

In a statement to the UAE daily *AL-KHALIJ* published today, 'Atiqah said that the cause by the price drop of a barrel oil to 20 dollars at present was intermediary traders in the international oil market to give the impression that the oil prices should continue their decline.

However, 'Atiqah said a 22 dollars a barrel price hinges on the OPEC members readiness to avoid hectic competition and to encourage dialogue between producers and consumers.

**OPEC Unity Imperiled by Sudden Oil Price Decline**

*GF251847 Manama WAKH in English  
1615 GMT 25 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 25 Jan (Wakh) — UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN* said editorially today that the sudden drop in oil price in the international market to 11 dollars a barrel within a month imperiled the unity of the OPEC.

The paper hit at the big industrial countries and said that these countries tried to superimpose their dominance on the oil organisation, as a step to drain the mini states.

Despite the industrial countries tinkering in the organisation, the OPEC subsisted and can possibly play a role collectively to reduce its oil production celling, the paper said.

The paper finally asked whether the OPEC member states would realize the fact and reduce their oil production.

Al-Shakshuki reproached the OPEC member-states, saying that "the great deterioration of oil prices in the world market is

perhaps due to the OPEC member-states not observing their respective decided quotas and not sticking to the official prices. In this respect, the recent OPEC ministerial decisions stressed the need for official production quotas and prices to be observed."

He further said "the nonobservance by OPEC member-states of their respective production quotas or official prices has recently led to oil prices dropping to less than \$20 a barrel." Al-Shakshuki says that "as a result of this bad situation in the oil market, the Jamahiriya is currently making moves to remedy this position." He urged the OPEC member-states "to remedy the current oil crisis, to preserve their oil resources from depletion, to prevent the deterioration of prices, and to adopt a unified stand so that OPEC may retrieve its previous position, in which it had the world oil market under control. All the economies of all countries would thus benefit."

Al-Shakshuki is accompanying the member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi on a tour to a number of states of the region including Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE, in addition to Kuwait.

Al-Shakshuki further said: "I believe that we desperately need to convene an OPEC ministerial meeting after the meeting of the 5-may ministerial meeting dealing with the defense of "just oil production quotas" on the world oil market, due to be held in Vienna next Monday.

He said that the aim "was to face up to current bad situation in the oil, to attain a collective agreement for this end, and to face up also to the non-OPEC oil producing states, which are seeking to win the oil market at the expense of OPEC."

He emphasized that the position that OPEC should now adopt is "to stick to previous decisions concerning the fixing of production quotas for member-states and the official prices for their respective oil."

Al-Shakshuki criticized OPEC member-countries' tendency to increase their oil production despite the fall of oil prices, and described this as a wrong policy. He added "the increase in oil production cannot compensate at all for the drop in prices."

He pointed out that "there is a maximum limit for the international oil market's capacity to absorb additional quantities of oil, and the drop in oil prices cannot be compensated for by the increase in production." He added: "We must balance between preventing oil prices from dropping and preventing our oil wealth from becoming depleted."

Al-Shakshuki added: "We must not exhaust our oil wealth by selling it to the industrial countries cheaply."

Al-Shakshuki said that his country feels that the "OPEC member-countries should demand and insist on a just financial revenue from its oil produce and not on a fair production share of the international oil market," which is the policy being pursued at present. He pointed out that "the OPEC member-countries" production of oil should be tied to revenue and the oil prices."

He added: "If we were to cut down the OPEC member-

countries' oil production level to less than 16 million barrels per day, we could perhaps raise the oil prices to over 28 dollars per barrel."

Al-Shakshuki warned that "the revenue the OPEC countries will receive from dropping their oil prices and increasing their production will be less than the revenue they would receive if they were to safeguard their wealth from depletion and keep it for their future generations, and if they were to stick to the official oil prices that were agreed upon. Hence, the OPEC member-countries should seek a fair share of revenue from oil and not bother about the quantity oil production."

He stressed the need "for OPEC to adhere to a firm production policy to which all adhere, thereby insuring a fair income for member-countries through adherence to a fair price per barrel of oil in the international market."

Al-Shakshuki said that "the world consumption of oil has two seasons: the summer, when consumption drops, and winter, when demand increases." He added: "So the OPEC ministers must set two ceilings of production: one for the summer and the other for winter, so as to insure compatibility between supply and demand and thus safeguard oil prices from falling."

He affirmed "the adoption of such a decision will help to destroy all forms of violation or hidden cards which some OPEC member-countries resort to such as price discounts or kickback deals."

Al-Shakshuki warned the OPEC member-countries against "taking the production from the North Sea as an ultimate objective in their decision making," pointing out that "the North Sea production does not represent more than 20 percent of the OPEC member-countries' oil production."

He said that the "the OPEC member-countries should not take the North Sea countries — Britain and Norway — as a yardstick that might result in their adoption of production and pricing policies not in their interest, and consequently place the administration of the oil industry in the hands of the consumer countries and foreign monopolies, as was the case in the past when these countries and monopolies controlled the production levels and oil prices in developing countries."

Al-Shakshuki said that "due to their production capabilities, the OPEC member-countries should have the last word in fixing the

nature of the international oil market, and not the North Sea member-countries."

He affirmed at the same time that "there are non-OPEC oil producing countries which have increased their oil production at the expense of the OPEC member-countries and created chaos in the oil market, instead of helping to shoulder part of OPEC's responsibilities in safeguarding the stability of the oil market."

Al-Shakshuki called for "the holding of a conference of all the oil producing countries, OPEC and non-OPEC, to reach a joint agreement guaranteeing the interests of all parties and safeguarding the stability of the world market from fluctuation and collapse."

#### Saudi Weekly Views Oil Market Situation

GF290629 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its current edition, the weekly *AL-YAMAMAH* comments on the situation in the international oil market. It says: It is no secret that the oil market is now living its worst crisis ever and that the present status of this vital international trade forebodes large-scale economic and financial turmoil. None will survive the consequences of this turmoil, not even those who created the present crisis due to miscalculations and for the sake of limited and short-term interests. Ever since the features of this deterioration emerged at the beginning of the decade, OPEC has been keen to warn oil-producing and oil-consuming countries against the danger of a scheme which appears to have been carefully designed to destroy this active organization.

*AL-YAMAMAH* adds: As one of OPEC's founding members and one of the main oil-producing countries, the Kingdom has exerted great efforts to avoid this situation of concern and to urge non-OPEC oil-producing countries to cooperate to seek a new formula which will secure the interests of all parties. The Kingdom has played this pioneering role inside and outside OPEC, not because of its concern for its own interests, which is a legitimate right, but also because it fully realizes that economic cooperation is the axis of relations among countries and one of the main pillars of international stability.

## KUWAIT

**Council of Ministers Hears Reports on Visits**

*LD291843 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a special session this morning, chaired by acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. Dr 'Abd al-'Rahman al-'Awadi, minister of public health and planning and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that the meeting was devoted to completing the items on the council's agenda. He added that the council read the message addressed to the amir from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, in which he stressed that the Spanish resolution to establish diplomatic relations with Israel will not affect the strong relations that bind Spain to the Arab nation and its firm and well-known stance of defending the just Arab causes in international circles, especially the stance rejecting the occupation of territories by force and its defense of the legitimacy of the Palestinian peoples' aspirations, including their right to self-determination.

He said that the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs explained the results of his meeting with the Libyan leader's envoy, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, which concerned relations between the two countries, developments in the Arab arena, the U.S. boycott of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, and the Libyan call for an emergency session of the Arab League's Council of Ministers.

Dr al-'Awadi added that Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi informed the council about the results of his brief visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with his Saudi counterpart, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, which concentrated on developments in the oil situation on international markets, and the stance of the oil-producing countries as far as consultations and coordination are concerned.

**Oil Minister Interviewed on 'Oil Price Plunge'**

*LD300941 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT*  
30 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 30 (KUNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifa said Thursday that Kuwait is sparing no effort to contain the war of oil prices in order to prevent a further slump in prices. Speaking to *AL-RAY AL-'AAM* newspaper, Sheikh 'Ali reiterated Kuwait's firm adherence to its OPEC production quota and pricing structure. Kuwait, he said, is seeking to convince other OPEC members to enforce the organization's production quota system.

In interview with today's edition of *AL-NAHDHAH* weekly, Sheikh 'Ali said the current plunge of oil prices will be short lived. "We have to be patient and work hard to encounter this crisis whether through cooperation with OPEC states or with the others," he said, pointing out that "such instability (in the oil market) will not frighten us." "We want to preserve this oil organization and to adopt future pricing and production

strategies to avoid those problems in the international oil markets."

He noted that "Kuwait's position is better than the others because it manufactures its oil in its refineries at home and abroad" which makes the country less vulnerable to effects of deteriorating oil prices.

**Libyan Officials Depart for Jeddah 29 Jan**

*LD291344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic*  
1328 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi left here this afternoon for Jeddah after delivering a message to the amir of Kuwait from the Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. Al-Humaydi was accompanied on his departure by the secretary for petroleum in the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, Fawzi Shakshuki. Al-Humaydi stated that the message he brought with him was connected with current Arab affairs and with current American threats against Libya.

They were seen off by Mansur al-'Awadi, from the protocol department at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry and by the Libyan charge d'affairs in Kuwait, Hassunah al-Shawush.

**AL-QABAS Comments on Soviet Stance in PDRY**

*GF291612 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic*  
28 Jan 96 pp 1, 20

[Text] Paris — A high-level Arab source revealed to *AL-QABAS* that the Soviet Union has given guarantees to a number of Arab countries that the new leadership in South Yemen will not make any changes in its foreign policy and its basic stances, will continue the policy of dialogue with neighboring countries and opening up to them and, in this framework, will continue 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's trend. The source stated that these Soviet guarantees were given to Arab states and Palestinian sides which have friendly ties with Moscow, as well as to other Arab countries, some of which do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union but are concerned about developments in Aden.

The source affirmed that this took place through secret contacts made by Moscow in the past 3 days, after it was officially declared in Moscow and Aden that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was appointed acting chairman of the PDRY and that the fighting had ended and the situation was returning to normal.

This Arab source also revealed to *AL-QABAS* that the Soviet leadership played a basic role in convincing the coupists to accept Al-'Attas, the prime minister, during 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's rule, as a temporary chairman of state and to keep him in this position after the security situation in various parts of the country is brought under control, on the basis that Al-'Attas believes in the open-door policy toward neighboring Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the YAR. He also has good relations with a number of Gulf states and can help in restoring the situation to normal by way of reassuring neighboring states.



The recent developments in the PDRY raise a number of questions, particularly with regard to the Soviet role. The most important of these questions are:

Did the Soviet leadership abandon 'Ali Nasir Muhammad before the eruption of the recent fighting or after it discovered that the sides opposing him were stronger? Are there two currents in the Soviet leadership regarding developments in the PDRY? What are Moscow's accounts and plans in the upcoming stage? Has 'Ali Nasir Muhammad actually lost the war and has his role ended in the PDRY?

*AL-QABAS* answers these questions based on special information obtained from sources well-informed on developments in this country.

Three days after fighting erupted in the PDRY, prominent European parties obtained definite information from Aden and Sanaa indicating that from 13 January, the first day of the fighting, Soviet military experts joined the coupist forces loyal to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il and his supporters. The information also indicated that at least 100 Soviet military experts were killed or wounded during these battles, and they were secretly transported to Djibouti before being transferred to Moscow. Upon receiving this information, the European parties, the United States, and some Arab countries held negotiations to analyze the actual Soviet stance, particularly since at the same time Moscow was declaring its support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his legitimate rule and was trying to mediate for a reconciliation between him and the forces opposing him. It is for this reason that some Western experts in Soviet affairs believed there was a conflict in the Soviet leadership over the PDRY, with two currents emerging. The first current, represented by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and their political and party supporters, favored 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his trend. They fiercely opposed the coupist movement and the return of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il's role to Aden. The second current is represented by the military and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who objects to the Soviet open-door policy toward the Gulf states and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's trend. They also object to a political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan on the basis that this might give the impression that Soviet forces have totally lost the war, as the U.S. forces lost the war in Vietnam. However, it has become clear to these experts that this impression is not true and that the Soviet leadership now has a united stance on events in the PDRY.

What then is the explanation for the participation of Soviet experts in the fighting on the side of the rebels against 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's rule? There are two explanations. The first explanation says that the Soviet leadership played a dual role in the first days of fighting due to the fact that the situation was complicated and unclear. On the one side, the Soviet ambassador acted on the basis that he supported 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and wanted reconciliation with the opposition powers in order to maintain YSP unity. On the other side, the Soviet experts participated to a limited degree in the fighting on the side of the rebels so that Moscow would have an important card in its hand if the rebels won.

The second explanation says that in the recent period the Soviet leadership has stood against 'Ali Nasir Muhammad because Moscow obtained information from Aden indicating that he had been holding secret talks with the YAR and other Arab sides in order to restore the unity of the two Yemens and gradually move away from the Soviet Union. Based on this information, Moscow actually supported the rebel forces, even though in the first days it maintained the appearance of open support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the legitimate rule in Aden.

Certainly, the coming days will better clarify this issue. But the truth remains that since last Thursday Moscow has revealed its support for the forces opposing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It is within this framework that these forces have been convinced to accept Haydar al-'Attas as the chairman of the country as a facade to the new rule, on the basis that he will reassure those countries neighboring the PDRY and show that the Soviet Union intends to continue its open-door policy in the region, where it registered two important diplomatic victories last year by establishing diplomatic relations with Oman and the UAE.

In this regard, *AL-QABAS* has learned from well-informed Arab sources that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has complained during telephone calls which he has made in the past 3 days with a number of Arab countries friendly with Aden about being abandoned by the Soviet Union.

What direction will the situation in the PDRY take? The Soviets are keen to realize three basic issues in the next stage. First, to restore the unity of the ruling YSP and realize harmony between the conflicting forces and the forces loyal to Moscow in this country, and consequently prevent the tribes from playing a "negative role" in this country. Such a situation might lead to the establishment of a collective leadership in the PDRY. Second, to control the security situation in various districts and adopt measures to help the new regime to remove the effects of the destructive fighting. Third, to contact a number of Arab countries and sides to convince them to accept the new situation in Aden and to stop supporting 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by giving guarantees that what happened was an internal change and will not reflect on Aden's foreign policy.

Moscow has actually started to give such assurances to certain Arab countries and sides. The transitional chairman, Haydar al-'Attas, has also started to openly give such assurances. In his first speech Al-'Attas affirmed two basic issues: 1) his government's desire to continue friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and the strategic alliance between the two countries within the framework of their friendship and cooperation treaty; and 2) his government's keenness to consolidate relations with the Arab countries, particularly with the Gulf states, on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, nonintervention in others' internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, and respect for others' sovereignty.

However, there is another possibility in the development of the situation in Aden. Some concerned West European sides have the impression, and perhaps information, indicating that the fighting has not ended and that the forces opposing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have won a battle but not the entire war, and that the PDRY will witness a stage of divisions similar to that in

Lebanon for years. Moreover, these sides have the impression that the new leadership in Aden will not be able to quickly normalize the situation and control various districts, will not be able to easily assure the neighboring countries, nor be able to bring about internal harmony as the Soviets wish. On this basis, these sides believe that the wounds of South Yemen will continue to bleed and reopen within the next few months or even the next few weeks.

### OMAN

**Cabinet Discusses Oil Prices, Devalues Riyal**  
*GF251633 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Because of a reduction in the oil prices in international markets and to maintain the soundness of the budgets for projects, the cabinet today held a session to discuss this situation. During its session, the cabinet decided to modify the Omani riyal's exchange rate to 1 Omani riyal equals 2.60 U.S. dollars; namely, \$1 equals 384.5 Omani bayshahs. This decree will take effect from the time of its declaration and all the concerned parties must implement it.

**Oil Official Affirms No Change in Oil Prices**  
*GF260900 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Salim Sha'ban, under secretary at the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, has stated that there will be no change in the price of crude oil in the sultanate despite the sharp drop in oil prices on the international market. He said that the sultanate will maintain current prices and that no change will be made. He indicated that the reason for the drop in oil prices is because oil-exporting countries are not abiding by their official production quotas. This has caused a destabilization of prices as well as violations which have raised concern over the sharp drop which has reached its lowest level in 6 years. This will reflect on the economic plans of those countries which rely solely on oil, he said.

Salim Sha'ban added: We in the sultanate are following up the price situation. We were expecting this to happen as a result of constant differences over production and pricing policies among the OPEC members, because they have not reached an agreement on any of the points of this issue for years. We are following up the OPEC market, but if prices drop, this does not mean we are bound by these prices. However, the international situation may make the sultanate study the possibility of reducing the prices of its oil. While the sultanate is not an OPEC member, it does not violate international prices.

Concerning the sultanate's commitments to oil importing contractors, he said: We are fully committed to our market. We will not allow differences that force us to resort to prices on the oil market. At the same time, we are not bound to export a certain quantity of oil. We are now seeking to stabilize the international market and we are not trying to disturb prices.

Concerning the sultanate's oil production, Salim Sha'ban said: It is expected that oil reserves will increase during the Third 5-Year Plan according to the sultanate's requirements. Recent explorations indicate that we are in a good position and this allows us to raise the reserves' level from 4 billion barrels, which is the current reserves level in the last period of the Second 5-Year Plan. The Third 5-Year Plan will be the most stable of Oman's economic plans.

### PDRY

**YSP Secretariat, Governorates' Organizations Meet**  
*GF261949 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

(Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception)

[Text] A meeting was held tonight between the Secretariat of the YSP party organization of Aden Province and secretaries of party organizations of the governorates. The meeting looked into the measures necessary to strengthen the state of party work and consolidate relations between the party organizations and toilers and encourage the masses of the capital to overcome the destruction caused by the coupist elements. The meeting discussed the necessary arrangements to restore work to their natural state in various service establishments. A number of necessary measures were adopted in this regard.

This meeting was part of the preparation for the convention of the second extraordinary session of the party organization in the governorates, due to be held tomorrow morning at 1000 in the headquarters of party organization in Khrayter. The YSP organization Secretariat of Aden Governorate informs all the members and candidate members of the governorate's committee to attend to the organization's headquarters at the scheduled time.

**Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Charge**  
*GF261419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

(Monitored on 11770 KHZ with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 KHZ with unmonitored reception)

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, received Brother Fadil Bu Hayb, Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Aden. During the meeting he explained to him the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist plot which was led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, along with the great losses caused by it in lives and property.

The brother minister of foreign affairs affirmed that our country will continue its principled foreign policy which is based on good neighborliness and noninterference in the local affairs of others. He affirmed that our country and people will consolidate their relations with the fraternal state of Kuwait and its people and with all the fraternal Arab countries to serve common interests and stability, security, and peace in the region.

**Presidium Official Inspects Abyan Capital, Cities***GF261443 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*

1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz and 1188 khz with unmonitored reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, made an inspection visit to Zanjibar City, the capital of Abyan Governorate, and Di'ar City, the capital of Khaybar District.

During his visit to the capital of the governorate he met with the members of the YSP organization and the executive office of the local people's council in Abyan Governorate and briefed them on the details of the unsuccessful coupist plot led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique and the tragedies and pains caused by it to our party and to the masses of our people.

Dr al-Sa'di hailed the honorable position of the masses of the people and strugglers of the party in Abyan Governorate in support of the party and constitutional legitimacy and their courageous confrontation of the elements of the bloody coupist plot, which tried to make Zanjibar City a starting center to strike at the party and to eliminate the revolutionary experience of the PDRY.

**YSP Member Meets General Reserve Personnel***GF261854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*

1800 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Comrade Muhammad 'Ali Ba Shammakh, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee office of the local people's council in Hadramawt Governorate, has greeted the response of the individuals of the general reserve to the duty and participation of the personnel of the Armed Forces, People's Militia, and state security in foiling the bloody plot led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

During a meeting with the individuals of the general reserve of the governorate this evening Comrade Ba Shammakh gave a comprehensive description of the dimensions of the plot and the subjugation of traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to reactionism.

He also described past plots, such as one to overthrow the progressive regime in the PDRY by persons like Makkawi, 'Assal, and Haytham. He called on them to be permanently vigilant, to boldly defend our national system and progressive experience, and to advance firmly under the leadership of the YSP and its collective leadership.

The meeting was attended by brothers 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Abd al-Hafiz, first secretary of the party organization in al-Mukalah; and Salih al-Nimr, commander of the people's militia in the governorate.

**YSP Member Attends Meeting, Rally***GF291850 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*

1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salim Ba Dinar, member of the YSP Central Committee and chief of the Executive Office of the Al-Maharan Governorate, yesterday chaired an expanded meeting for the members and candidate members of YSP in the governorate. Brother Ba Dinar gave a detailed explanation of the political dimensions of the abortive coup attempt by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang and its painful consequences.

Meanwhile, a rally was held in Al-Qasim District. In a speech addressed to the working masses Brother Ba Dinar reviewed the dimensions of the abortive coup and the damages it inflicted on the achievements of the revolution. He referred to the measures adopted by the Political Bureau to foil this conspiracy which aimed at the physical liquidation of Political Bureau members and party cadres and the loyal leaders of military and security establishments.

**Rallies Affirm Support of YSP, Denounce 'Ali Nasir****Aden Directorate Rally***GF291858 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*

1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] A popular rally was held in the party organization building in Aden Governorate, which was organized by the party organization of Sirrah Directorate to mark the victory of our party and popular masses over the dirty conspiracy. During the rally Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad al-Sa'id, chief of the Party Control Committee of the directorate, hailed the masses who attended the rally to express their joy over the glorious victory and to reaffirm loyalty to the party and its collective leadership. He affirmed the need to direct efforts toward repairing the destruction caused by the fascist gang and to raise security alertness to protect the revolutionary gains and achievements and defend the homeland. An address was also delivered at the rally on behalf of the directorate youths. The address affirmed the readiness of the youths and students to implement the instructions of the party and its collective leadership and their total loyalty to the party and readiness to exert maximum efforts to resist the results of the abortive coup attempt and to contribute to the construction of the national economy.

**Hadramawt Subdistrict Rallies***GF271820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*

1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitored reception on 7190 khz]



[Text] The Wadi al-'Ayn Subdistrict in Daw'an District in Hadramawt Governorate witnessed popular marches this morning. A great number of people from various sectors participated in these marches. The people denounced the abortive coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Through their chants, the masses expressed support for the party legitimacy and collective leadership. They also expressed readiness to defend the revolution.

In a speech to the masses during the marches, the district commissioner praised the district people's support for the YSP. He called for more revolutionary vigilance to defend the revolution and its progressive achievements and to protect the national democratic system and our revolutionary experiment in the PDRY.

#### **Party Meetings, Rallies**

*GF291518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1254 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[From "News and Reports" program]

[Text] Party meetings and mass rallies and meetings continued in a number of the republic's governorates today, denouncing the futile coup attempt which was led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique. Meetings were also held to adopt the necessary measures to eliminate the traces of this futile conspiracy.

A large meeting was held at the YSP organization in Sayrah Directorate in Aden this morning by members and candidate members of all primary party organizations in the directorate. During the meeting the situation resulting from the futile coup conspiracy which was carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique and is hostile to our progressive regime, was reviewed. The members and candidate members affirmed their permanent and continued readiness to defend the revolution's gains and to protect revolutionary accomplishments. They also affirmed their alertness to work and stand firmly with the collective leadership of our great party, the YSP. A mass rally was held in the city of Ja'ar in Abyan Governorate the day before yesterday. The rally was attended by Comrades Salih Munassar al-Siyali, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Muhammad 'Awad Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and a number of other officials.

During the mass rally and amid mass calls denouncing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique and their calls for life to the YSP, Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyali delivered a speech to the masses. He conveyed the greetings of the Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, and all the party cadres to the masses in Abyan Governorate who refused to bear arms and conspire against the party and the people. He congratulated the masses for toppling the conspirators' clique who plotted against the YSP which, through the masses rallying around it, was able to foil the coupist conspiracy.

Brother al-Siyali reviewed the phases of preparation and implementation of the conspiracy on that bloody 13 January and the issues of dispute with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: Despite the assassination of a number of YSP leaders and cadres, the fascist methods used in the conspiracy, and the fall of thousands of the sons of our people as victims during the brutal massacres, we are currently trying to heal the wounds. He pointed out that productive forces are back at work.

In his speech, he affirmed that the mass participation in this rally clearly expresses masses' rallying around our pioneering party, the YSP. He reaffirmed that those who were misled and who handed over their arms have not been subjected to any kind of harassment. He called upon them to return to their work as usual and participate in the reconstruction of that which was destroyed by the bloody coupist clique.

Brother Salih 'Umar (al-Mudi), secretary of the Ideological Department at the Secretariat of the party organization in Hadramawt Governorate, met in Hadramawt today with the leaders of the Al-Mukalla creative unions. During the meeting they were briefed on the political dimensions of the futile coupist conspiracy that was planned by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique and the measures which were adopted by the Political Bureau to foil this conspiracy which was designed to physically liquidate elements close to the Political Bureau and the loyal cadres of the party and to destroy the gains and accomplishments of our people.

He praised the role of the creative unions in the governorate and called upon them to intensify their efforts during the upcoming phase to confront all the biased propaganda which is being urged them to always be ready to defend the accomplishments of the revolution and the national progressive regime.

#### **Palestinian Front in Aden Issues Statement**

*GF291944 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front in Aden has denounced any moves to interfere in the PDRY's affairs. In a statement issued today, the Front affirmed its readiness to develop struggle relations between the two peoples and the two revolutions to serve joint goals.

In the course of these difficult circumstances witnessed by the PDRY, the Front expressed condolences on the death of a number of the leaders and cadres of its prominent historical revolution. The death of these leaders and cadres is a great loss to the Yemeni people and to the Arab national liberation movement. The front expressed great confidence in the ability of the YSP to overcome the tragedies and difficulties which have resulted from the events of 13 January and to work for the continuation of the experience as one of the fortresses of the Arab national liberation front.



**AL-ITTIHAD Reports Isma'il Being Treated in Moscow**  
*GF291215 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*  
 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — Sources arriving in the PDRY from Sanaa yesterday said that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was taken to Moscow for treatment. The sources added that he was seriously injured on his forehead and under the throat during the first day of the events in the PDRY.

It has been rumoured during the beginning of the events that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was aboard a Soviet ship in Aden undergoing treatment after sustaining his injuries.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources stated that the three sons of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il were transported to the Soviet Embassy in Aden after the second day of fighting to ensure their safety.

**Paper Hails YSP 'Experience,' Ties With USSR**  
*GF271614 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT*  
 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 1177 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The newspaper *14 October* today affirmed that our YSP, which was able to contain the most dangerous crisis witnessed by our Yemeni revolution and to regain control of the situation in the country, [word indistinct] is more than ever able to rely on and to concentrate the energies of the masses, to liquidate the effects of the 13 January bloody crime, to heal the wounds, and to continue the social economic and social construction process with patience, firmness, and determination.

The newspaper said that our experience, which remained steadfast in face of the difficult tests of time in the various stages, now occupied a prestigious and distinguished place in the international revolutionary movement and has become a school due to its many experiences and lessons. It pointed out that this experience no longer belongs to the sons of this part of the globe alone, but it also belongs to all the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism.

The newspaper concluded its editorial by saying: We are not alone in the playground. We are backed by the strategic friends of struggle led by the Soviet Union, which is linked with our country by strategic relations of struggle that constitute a source of strength to the revolutionary process, which is led by our YSP to complete the stage of the national democratic revolution with its socialist conceptions.

**LE MONDE: French Envoy Interviewed on PDRY**  
*PM291123 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 86 p 7*

[Interview with Pierre Audebert, French ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, by "Al. Fr." in Paris on 27 January]

[Text] Should we really write off former South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad? Should he be regarded as definitively defeated by the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] "hardliners" who started the 13 January uprising? Pierre Audebert, French ambassador to Aden, refused to give a definite answer. In the interview he granted us on his return to Paris on 27 January the diplomat expressed the view that an "attack on Aden is still possible" but he finds it difficult to see how 'Ali Nasir's supporters could win a military victory without foreign aid.

Mr Audebert takes seriously reports that some 40,000 armed supporters of 'Ali Nasir are grouped in his home province of Abyan (east of Aden). However, he thinks that these men — gathered under the leadership of Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, the local governor — are "poorly equipped" to face the insurgents who have a strong grip on the capital.

"There are many questions," the ambassador said, expressing doubt in particular about the choice of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas as "provisional president" of the country. Until the past few days Mr al-'Attas was President 'Ali Nasir's prime minister. The fighting caught him by surprise while he was visiting India and he then went to Moscow. It was there, after President 'Ali Nasir had been ousted by the insurgents, that Al-'Attas was appointed "provisional president," apparently chosen by the insurgents with the Soviets' agreement. But it is a strange choice which potentially conceals new conflicts.

#### Fanaticism

Mr al-'Attas is opposed to the leaders of the insurgents on everything. The former prime minister is a "moderate" and a "pragmatist;" he was born in the wealthy province of Hadramawt and is the man behind business contacts with Saudi Arabia. The leaders of the insurgents — former head of state 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, if he is still alive, and his former security minister Mr Muhsin — are entirely different: They are "hard-line" Marxist-Leninists whose fanaticism and dogmatic intransigence even frightened the Soviet ambassador to Aden. They reject an open economic or diplomatic policy toward the moderate Arab countries in the region. They advocate an Albanian-style policy of autarchy and isolation and advocate the unification of the two Yemens by force.

Such men are not likely to allow their "victory" to be "confiscated" by such a "colorless" figure as Mr al-'Attas, who has probably been placed at the head of the state for a very temporary period. So Mr Audebert did not rule out "a second stage" in the civil war, this time between the "instigators of the rebellion" and the former prime minister's supporters. What attitude would the Soviets then take, since they seem to have favored the al-'Attas solution?

#### The Soviets "Bewildered"

Throughout this crisis "they have seemed to be completely bewildered and out of their depth," Mr Audebert said. They have now withdrawn most of their "advisers" from south Yemen and will have great difficulty in reestablishing their positions in that country. In the first few days of fighting, it seems that each camp "fired" at the Soviet Embassy to "force" the Soviets "hand." A

shell from a tank hit the ambassador's office and a good third of the Soviet Embassy is apparently damaged.

The fighting was incredibly fierce. This "terrible tragedy" probably claimed some 15,000 lives, according to Mr Audebert. The French ambassador, who was previously ambassador to Lebanon, thinks that Aden was as badly damaged in about 10 days as Beirut was in 10 years of civil war. Eyewitnesses reported seeing bits of bodies piled up in containers to be taken to a waste incineration center. Aside from the Air Force which played virtually no part in the fighting, the Army seems to have split between the two camps according to tribal divisions or clan sympathies.

According to some rumors in Aden, it all began during a YSP Central Committee meeting on Monday 13 January attended by President 'Ali Nasir and all the officials of the regime thought to have been behind the uprising: former head of state 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and 'Ali Antar, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, and 'Ali Shai in particular. After a stormy discussion 'Ali Nasir disappeared for a moment. An armed guard then apparently entered the room and opened fire on the defense minister, close to 'Ali Antar and a supporter of the uprising. Other guards then intervened, firing on the insurgents, killing 'Ali Antar and injuring Mr al-Bid. One version states that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was injured and succeeded in leaving the room before he was killed. According to other sources, he managed to reach the car of a supporter who took him to a hospital in the capital.

#### WAKH: Conflicting Reports on Recent Fighting

GF300930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0832 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jan (WAKH) — An official in the PDRY collective leadership today announced that the YSP, "the collective leadership", and the government are in complete control of the situation in the country. Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee in Aden, in statements published today by the newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* and *AL-KHALIJ*, said that developments in the PDRY disprove the information which external media organs have published regarding 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's ability to regain power. Salim Salih Muhammad denied that there are any clashes in the PDRY. He said: "Total calm prevails all over the capital, Aden, in particular the Abyan Governorate, after government bodies and the Armed Forces controlled all the areas in the government."

The Yemeni official added that preparations are being made to hold a session soon of the Supreme People's Council in order to elect a new chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. He pointed out that there are no plans to form a new government, with the exception of making a few minor changes in the cabinet. Salim Salih Muhammad asserted that preparations are currently being made in Aden to hold a meeting of the YSP Central Committee in order to elect a new secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

Regarding the relationship between the two parts of Yemen, he said: "Efforts are being made with the brothers in the northern part of the country in order not to provide an opportunity for the

return of tension between the two parts of Yemen. Peaceful unity efforts between the leaders in the two parts will continue so that the work of the unity committees will proceed in a manner that will fulfill the Yemeni people's goal in reuniting the homeland and the people on peaceful and democratic foundations."

On the other hand, Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, in statements published today by *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, said that Abyan Governorate has fallen into the hands of the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He asserted that the Armed Forces, police, and people's militia repulsed the large land and air offensive on Abyan the day before yesterday.

Muhammad Sulayman Nasir added that the Governorates of Abyan and Shahwah and most areas of the Governorates of Hadramawt and al-Mahrah support legitimacy and defend it. He said that there is civil disobedience in Aden and the various governorates against the opposition forces.

In a report by its Sanaa correspondent, *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* said that the offensive which the opposition forces launched against Abyan Governorate caused great damage to the Friendship Bridge which the Chinese rebuilt in 1982.

#### SAUDI ARABIA

##### Libya's Al-Humaydi Arrives in Jeddah 29 Jan

GF291916 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan Revolutionary Command Council member Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Jeddah today. He was received upon arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Jeddah District administration officer 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri and a number of officials.

##### AL-YAWM Reports on Oil Price Fluctuation

GF300627 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
0400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Oil Prices and the Way Out of the Crisis" the newspaper *AL-YAWM* states that not only OPEC countries, but all the oil-producing countries in the world, will pay the price for the fluctuation of international oil prices. Joining the price reduction race will definitely lead to the collapse of the oil market. Thus, the industrialized countries will have the opportunity to gain benefits in the absence of the required restraint on oil prices, the paper says.

The OPEC countries' compliance with the restrictions which serve their own interests, requires non-OPEC member oil-producing countries to also abide by similar restrictions for the preservation of their interests, especially because oil production costs in some OPEC member countries are much less than in non-OPEC member oil-producing countries. This enables the

countries where production costs are less to change prices without fear of loss, especially if they are forced to resort to such dangerous action.

In conclusion, *AL-YAWM* says that overcoming this agony — which all oil-producing countries are subjected to — requires complete understanding of the dangers resulting from the continued drop in oil prices.

## UAE

**Foreign Minister Leaves For Sanaa With PDRY Message**  
*GF300723 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT*  
30 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jan (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi today for Sanaa. He is carrying a message from His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Sources said that the message is connected with the events in the PDRY.

**Oil Minister Speaks, Departs for OPEC Meeting**  
*GF251733 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT*  
25 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jan (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id 'Utaybah warned

OPEC and non-Opec member states that they have "little time" to coordinate their oil policies especially with regard to production.

"In order to limit further deterioration of the world oil market situation, everybody should bear full responsibility," he added.

This came in a statement made by Dr 'Utaybah before his departure from Abu Dhabi to participate in OPEC's five member ministerial committee due to meet in Vienna on February 3 to discuss developments in the market situation.

'Utaybah pointed out that he could not predict resolutions or recommendations to be issued by the committee entrusted to map out a new OPEC quota to be respected and adhered to by the market.

He described the present stage as the "most crucial" in the history of oil production and asserted the need for cooperation among oil producers in the interest of their countries and people belonging mainly to the Third World.

The ministerial committee headed by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti also groups oil ministers from the UAE, Kuwait, Iraq and Indonesia.

**Lutfi's Slipped Disc Operation 'Successful'**

*NC291804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] London, 29 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi underwent a successful surgical operation for his slipped disc at the London Clinic today. He has gradually begun to come to from the anesthetic.

This was stated by a hospital spokesman, who said that Professor Edgar, the well-known British neurological surgeon, and his assistants began the operation, which took about 2 hours, at 1500 today, Cairo time.

Dr Lutfi is scheduled to begin a program of physiotherapy expected to last for about 2 weeks.

**PNC Member Kamal to Brief 'Arafat in Amman**

*NC291654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) — PNC member Sa'id Kamal left Cairo for Amman this afternoon. In a predeparture

statement, Sa'id Kamal said that he was going to Jordan at PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's invitation.

He would brief 'Arafat on the Egyptian line on efforts to bolster the Jordanian-Palestinian march in accordance with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Sa'id Kamal described President Husni Mubarak's speech at the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg yesterday as "all-embracing and important."

Sa'id Kamal noted that the PLO is currently chiefly concerned with boosting its capabilities in the present phase through which the Palestinian issue is passing.

In this respect, he pointed to the need to exploit all political, diplomatic, financial, and organizational resources for the benefit of the Palestinian people, who have been suffering from occupation for a long time.



**AL-QABAS Editor Interviews Saddam Husayn**  
*JN291300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT*  
 29 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — This morning President Saddam Husayn received Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr, editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*. Al-Saqr held a 2-hour political conversation with the president, during which they dealt with the decisive Iraqi resources in confronting the Iranian aggression, the responsible attitude toward building the Arab character, and the bright prospects of the Arab nation's struggle to overcome the challenges it is facing. The conversation also dealt with the Iraqi views on Arab and international relations in general.

The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and Hani Wahib, the president's press and information secretary.

**Communique on Downed Iranian Plane, War Activities**  
*JN291750 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,099 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. No matter how much the rascal Khomeyniites seek to cling to foolhardy policies and to round up their remnants to satisfy their evil inclinations and to commit aggression against our country, the glorious men of Iraq, thanks to their efficiency, courage, and intrepidity, become more determined to bash the empty heads of the Iranian rulers, who tamper with their peoples' future.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Daily, the Iraqi men offer new feats and record new exploits for their nation and people on the road toward victory. The Iranian regime also daily offers new evidence of its defeat and of its wallowing in the quagmire of humiliation. The frustrated regime in Iran tried to pursue its crime of striking at civilian areas, thus expressing its rancor against our people and its flouting of human values.

This regime also pinned hopes on the remaining part of its frustrated Air Force which has been buried in oblivion by strong Iraqi arms. This regime sent an F-5 plane to commit aggression against civilian areas in the Qal'at Dizah district, the northern part of the homeland.

Our ground resistance confronted it and our brave men shot it down over our territory at 1005 today. Blessed be the brave men of our ground defenses in the I Army Corps sector.

2. A brave patrol, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land opposite our formations in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, captured six rafts and one steel shelter. Our brave patrol safely and triumphantly returned to base with their booty, praise be to God.

3. Our heroic formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group opposite its positions, pounded it with their weapons, and inflicted losses upon it. Confirmed losses amount to eight soldiers killed or wounded. Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed.

4. In order to inflict losses on enemy remnants in areas opposite our heroic formations in the sectors, our units, using artillery and other weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy remnants, inflicting on them the following confirmed losses:

a. One excavator, one vehicle, and three infantry positions were destroyed and another vehicle was damaged in the VII Army Corps sector.

b. One machinegun, one observation post, one infantry position, and a machinegun position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Escaping the state of confusion the Iranian rulers have imposed on their people, new groups of Iranian civilians, including school teachers, sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The renegade Khomeyniite regime's forces shelled Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1986

**Lloyd's Confirms Iranian Vessel Hit 27 Jan**  
*JN291329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT*  
 29 Jan 86

[Text] London, 29 Jan (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company said in London today that an Iranian vessel, "(Iran Kalam)," was hit during an air attack on Monday while sailing between Khark Island and the Ganaveh complex. In a cable at noon today, Lloyd's explained that the 9,306-ton Iranian vessel, built in 1975, is owned by the Iranian shipping line.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 2,097 issued here the day before yesterday said that Iraqi planes had launched a devastating raid at 1640 Monday on a vessel used for laying pipe between the Ganaveh complex and Khark Island, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

**King Husayn, 'Arafat Continue Talks on Peace**

*JN290720 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
29 Jan 86 pp 1, 3*

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held more talks on Tuesday on means to revive the Middle East peace process. The Jordanian news agency, PETRA said Tuesday's talks "were a continuation of Monday's talks which focused on the peace process and the different aspects of an international peace conference which constitutes the basis for efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East." The talks followed a meeting between the King and Mr 'Arafat on Sunday and two meetings between the PLO leader and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on Monday.

Both sides kept a tight lid on the contents of Tuesday's talks which were described by well-informed sources as "extremely important and significant." Palestinian sources said that both Jordan and the PLO were trying to work out a suitable formula in which the organisation can accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. There was no indication by Tuesday that the organisation was ready to change its previously declared position that it would not accept 242 and 338 without reciprocal U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said that both sides have not "reached a final agreement yet but talks will continue." They said that the main obstacle "was that the United States is still refusing to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the organisation's acceptance of the two resolutions." Palestinian officials here said that the king has conveyed to the PLO the latest U.S. stance on the peace process and the PLO. But one of them said that "we do not see any 'substantial' change in the American position vis-a-vis the Palestinians. There is still a big gap between the U.S. and Palestinian positions."

A senior PLO official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Tuesday that the organisation has kept the Soviet Union informed as to what is going on. "We always keep our friends the Soviets informed of the latest developments regarding the Palestinian cause," the official said.

Earlier on Tuesday Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali hosted a luncheon at Al-Husayn Sports City in honor of Mr 'Arafat. The luncheon was attended by senior Jordanian officials, members of the PLO delegation accompanying Mr 'Arafat and foreign and Arab ambassadors. Tuesday's talks were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General al-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir; Mr al-Majali; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; the head of Intelligence Department, Tariq 'Ala al-Din; and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani.

The Palestinian side included PLO Executive Committee members 'abd al-Rahim Ahmad, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Mahmud 'Abbas and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Hani al-Hasan.

**PLO Rejects Offer**

*JN300651 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
30-31 Jan 86 pp 1, 3*

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* Staff reporter]

[Text] Five days of intensive talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) appeared to have achieved no breakthrough on Wednesday after the Palestinian leadership had turned down a compromise formula proposed by the U.S. to breathe new life into the stalled Middle East peace process.

A senior Palestinian official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday that the PLO had rejected an American offer for formal participation in an international conference in return for acceptance by the PLO of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. "We could not accept this offer because it falls short of American endorsement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," said Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The offer, according to Mr Hasan, was conveyed through Jordan.

His Majesty King Husayn and Mr 'Arafat held a round of talks on Wednesday on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. The Jordanian news agency, PETRA, said the talks dealt with the Middle East peace process and the proposed international conference. Shortly before Wednesday's talks between the King and Mr 'Arafat, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a one-hour meeting with the PLO chairman. Senior officials from both sides attended the talks. It was the fourth round of talks between the King and the PLO and the fifth round of formal talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations. After the King concluded his talks with Mr 'Arafat, both leaders left the Prime Ministry and the delegations continued discussions. According to Mr al-Hasan, both Jordan and the PLO discussed the U.S. proposal and the PLO's position on it. He said that the PLO had offered a counter proposal to issue a statement which would include an acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 but linking the acceptance to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. "But the Americans conveyed to us, through Jordan, their official rejection of our suggestion and stood by their offer which we cannot possibly accept," said Mr al-Hasan, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah.

It was not clear whether the U.S. proposal that Mr al-Hasan was referring to was the same as outlined by a senior State Department official in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday. Mr al-Hasan, however, described the U.S. proposal he was referring to as "reflecting a positive change on the American position." He was commenting on the U.S. willingness to accept the idea of convening an international conference. Mr al-Hasan said he viewed the new U.S. stand as "progress" but said the PLO would never give up its demand for Palestinian self-determination.

"Resolution 242 does not talk about a Palestinian national cause and does not recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he said. "Therefore, if we accept 242 as a basis

for the suggested international conference we will be abandoning the Palestinian national cause and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," Mr al-Hasan said the PLO position would not affect the organization's relations with Jordan. "There are no differences between Jordan and the PLO," he said. "The differences are between the PLO and the U.S."

Talks and consultations will continue between Jordan and the PLO, he said but did not say whether the latest series of Amman meetings, were over or whether talks were scheduled to resume on Thursday. The PLO leadership will hold a meeting soon to discuss the latest developments, he said.

In other developments on Wednesday, Mr 'Arafat received a message of support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause from the Soviet Union. The message was delivered to the PLO chairman by the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Alexandr Zinchuk. Mr 'Arafat also sent an urgent message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, informed sources said. The message was sent to President Husayn through the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

#### Paper on New U.S. Proposal

JN300820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
30-31 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — The U.S. Administration has made a proposal under which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is asked to agree to allow Palestinians who are not members of the organisation to take part in initial talks in preparation for the convening of an international conference, a U.S. State Department official in Washington said Wednesday [29 January]. The proposal suggests that the United States would freeze its demand that the PLO accept United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 until after a joint delegation comprising Jordan and non-PLO Palestinians has negotiated with the United States and Israel the conditions and mechanism for convening the proposed conference. "Then the PLO would be invited to accept the UN resolutions in return for a seat at the conference," the official, contacted by phone from Amman, said. The proposal, according to the official, was corrected last week to His Majesty King Husayn in London and to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the Hague. "If (PLO Chairman Yasir) 'Arafat can be persuaded to wait until the next stage in peace talks, we may be able to get the conference underway," the official said. "The only way we could probably move things is by having the PLO refrain from opposing the initial efforts until the ball starts rolling," he added. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, warned that "If they (the PLO) want to take part, they should not halt the process."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said in a congressional testimony Tuesday that "incremental progress" has been achieved during his talks in Europe and that "a new level of detail" had been reached in the search for peace. Mr Murphy, the U.S. Administration's special Mideast envoy, said: "We made clear progress during this last set of talks in London and the Hague on convening an international conference and Palestinian representation at such a session." "The

exchanges among the parties reached a new level of detail and specifics on key issues in a way "we had not seen until now," he said. Mr Murphy acknowledged that serious differences remained but said all parties were encouraged by the "incremental achievements," which he refused to detail.

Asked by the Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Lee Hamilton, if Washington had made a commitment to Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank in exchange for Mr 'Arafat's cooperation, Mr Murphy said: "We have made no commitment beyond that laid down in (the September 1982 speech by President Reagan) supporting a Palestinian entity in association with Jordan." Pressed to say if he had floated a proposal to that effect, Mr Murphy declined to comment in public. When asked by Representative Larry Smith whether the U.S. was creating the momentum in the peace process to try and get another extension for the deadline on the Congress decision to table until March Jordan's arms request, Mr Murphy said: "I didn't go back to the Middle East to artificially stoke up the fires... it is truly an incremental process."

In his phone interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday, the State Department official said the administration was "not pushing too hard for Jordan's arms deal."

The official said the administration was very "pessimistic" about the Amman talks between the King and Mr 'Arafat "but the situation completely changed on Monday." He did not say whether the administration had received something concrete that prompted the sudden change. "It could be something concrete and it could be wishful thinking," he said.

#### Al-Fayiz Receives USSR Ambassador in Amman

JN290941 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic  
29 Jan 86 p 22

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Zinchuk in Amman at his office yesterday. They discussed the UN resolution on declaring 1986 as an international year for peace. Al-Fayiz stressed Jordan's support for all initiatives which serve world peace and the achievement of a just and lasting Middle East peace. Al-Fayiz said that this can be achieved only by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination on their homeland's soil. Al-Fayiz pointed to the international conference as a means to settle the Middle East crisis in the presence of all concerned parties and the UN Security Council permanent member states.

Al-Fayiz explained the importance of achieving peace in this vital part of the world. He called on the big powers to play a balanced and an effective role in averting extremism in the Middle East.

Zinchuk presented the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's statement on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. He stressed his country's support for this declaration, and referred to the USSR's proposals on reducing nuclear weapons.



**Birri Says Al-Jumayyil Must Be 'Replaced'***NC291503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has declared that there can be no peace in Lebanon while the existing regime headed by President al-Jumayyil is in power. The president, he said, must be replaced, adding: We have reached an agreement on this. He pointed out that there is no Syrian peace plan, but only a plan agreed upon by the Lebanese themselves under Syrian auspices.

Minister Birri noted: It is true that President al-Jumayyil is young, but he has the mentality of an old man. He is using his actions to perpetuate the system of privileges. I stayed with him for 11 months in an effort to reach a minimum level of understanding, but it was impossible. We boycotted the Cabinet and held talks with everyone. We concluded an agreement with Mr Elie Hubayqah as a representative of the Christians. However, the president tried to frustrate this accord. We have imposed a tight political and military siege on him in order to force his resignation.

Minister Birri stated that freedom and justice are two sides of the same coin. Without justice there can be no freedom, and there has been no justice in Lebanon since 1943. The system in Lebanon is based on sectarian principles, and this has led to the creation of small sectarian states. This scheme is not targeted against Lebanon alone, but against the Middle East and Africa as well.

He described Israel as the source of division in Lebanon. The problem in Lebanon is political, but they [not further identified] will use religion for political purposes.

Minister Birri made these remarks at a news conference attended by foreign correspondents in the Sierra Leonean capital at noon today. The minister discussed Lebanon and his visit to Sierra Leone.

**Junblatt Urges Continued Fight Against Phalangists***NC291119 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has been touring villages in the mountain area since the morning. He is being accompanied by members of the party's Central Committee.

In a speech he delivered in the township of Btatir, Junblatt said: We always visit this area on great occasions. Today we visit you on the anniversary of the mountain's liberation from Phalangist gangs and agents. We invite you to again fight and struggle for a just and proud homeland and for free citizens and happy people. I wish I could have declared that war was over. However, I say this today because it appears that we have returned to square one. We have gone back to what the leader and teacher Kamal Junblatt predicted. I wish he had been heeded when he stated: There can be no reconciliation, accord, or homeland with the Phalangists. I wish he had been heeded when

he said yes to the isolation of the Phalangists and to the military resolution against them.

Junblatt added: As we fought united in the same trench in the past, we will again fight to guarantee our continued existence on this land.

Walid Junblatt then went to Shanayh township where he made another speech. He affirmed: We are confronting a regime and a group of people who will use everything at their disposal to destroy us. We are facing starvation because they have failed to tame the mountain area militarily. Junblatt called on people to take care of the land as well as the rifle. He said: We must carry the pickax because we cannot exist without the land. Our battle is long. We have triumphed because of the unity of our ranks. We must stand fast, for such firmness is our only option. We will not be uprooted from our land; we will remain free in it.

In Majdal Ba'na, Junblatt again emphasized the need for unity. He affirmed that this unity would be strengthened despite attempts by some to thwart it. He said: The battle is just beginning. As we have sacrificed in the past, so we must sacrifice now. We can only remain on this land through sacrifice. We must cooperate with nationalist allies and Syria.

Junblatt continued: This battle will have very severe military, economic, and social aspects. Circumstances could lead to a battle that will be harder than that of the past. You have held fast and made sacrifices in the past, and I am confident that you will do so now.

**B'abda, Presidential Palace Grounds Shelled***NC300805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0744 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The B'abda area, including the grounds of the Presidential Palace and Al-Hazimiyah, are now being shelled with grad rockets and artillery. Rockets fired from 'Ayn 'Nub have also fallen on Al-Hazimiyah and Bsaba. The Army has so far refrained from retaliating and, through contacts with the security committee, is seeking to stop the shelling of residential areas.

**Reports on Fighting Involving Lebanese Army****Mountain Area Fighting 'Rages'***NC271942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1915 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines suffered a setback at 1945. Fighting involving the use of artillery and rockets is now raging around Dahr al-Wahsh, 'Arayya, Shwit, and Al-'Ibadiyah. The Lebanese Army is returning fire with the appropriate weapons.



**Army Positions Under Fire**

NC262028 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1945 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in Qal'at al-Hisn are now coming under heavy bursts of medium-caliber weapon and mortar and artillery fire from Junblatt positions in Kayfun. In Beirut, Army positions in the old markets as far as Sodeco and Primu are coming under machinegun and mortar fire from the western sector of the capital.

**Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut, South**

NC300557 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0550 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out reconnaissance flights over Beirut and the south this morning.

**Further Reports on Fighting in Beirut Area****Beirut Radio Report**

NC281941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The situation on the combat lines in the capital flared up today. Shells fell on several residential areas. However, a guarded calm has been prevailing on the Sodeco and Primo lines since 1800 this evening, interrupted by sporadic sniper fire.

Several areas beyond the contact lines were subjected to indiscriminate artillery shelling this afternoon, especially 'Ayn al-Muraysah, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', and Ra's al-Nab'. A central security committee source gave us the following report on the security situation in Beirut and the mountain area:

RPG's, sniper and 12.7-mm machinegun fire was directed at the Normandy area at 1600 today. About nine shells fell on the 'Ayn al-Muraysah beach near the fishermen's harbor at 1615. Some shells fell in the area. About five mortar shells fell in the Normandy area at 1625. An agreement was reached at 1630 but it was not observed. Sniper and RPG-7 fire was directed at the Ra's al-Nab' lines at 1645. Meanwhile, several shells fell in the outskirts of Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. No casualties were reported.

Sniper and RPG-7 fire was exchanged in Sodeco and Ra's al-Nab' at 1652. A shell exploded over the Sodeco area at 1706. Clashes intensified on the traditional combat lines in the capital, especially in the commercial markets and Ra's al-Nab', at 1715. At the rate of one a minute, 82-mm and 120-mm shells fell in these areas. Some five shells were reported to have fallen in the Ra's al-Nab' area at 1730. Sniper fire was directed at Burj abu Haydar, Mar Ilyas, and the Al-Sana'i' area.

It has been reported that gunfire was exchanged on the Hayy al-Amirikan and Kafr Shima lines in the southern suburb this afternoon.

Mortar shells were fired at 'Ayn 'Nub from Bulaybil and Bdadun in the mountain area at 1510. Antiaircraft fire was exchanged

between Dahr al-Wahsh and Shwit at 1515, following clashes on the Kamil Hotel, Al-Khazzanat, Hill 888, Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah, and Shwit-'Arayya combat lines.

In another security development, those who fear the restoration of security and peace to the homeland have tried to trigger the situation in the [Palestinian] camps, but their attempt lasted only 1 hour. Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets erupted in the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1700 today. Vigorous efforts are being made by the camps coordination committee to deal with the situation and contain it. Salvation Front and Amal movement officials are assisting in this. Meanwhile, contacts have been continuing at committee level.

Security sources informed us a short while ago that the clashes were contained at 1800 today and that efforts are now in progress to see that they do not recur.

A security source this afternoon denied that internal security forces patrols are surrounded near the Al-Sharq movie theater. The source emphasized that all the members of the patrols are safe and that none of them has been harmed.

In the South, the town of Al-Luwayzah was subjected to artillery shelling from the position held by the Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd's militia in Sujud hills and Jabal Safi. The town was hit by more than 40 shells. Some nine houses were hit, including those of Mustafa al-Hajj, 'Afif Haydar, and Tony al-Jasim.

Meanwhile, the forces of agent Lahd and members of the Israeli intelligence service established a mobile roadblock on the Arnun-[word indistinct] road. There, they searched pedestrians and robbed them of their money. They also detained Nasif Qasim, a teacher in the Yuhmur government school.

In another development, the Israeli occupation forces have set 10 February as the date for the displaced inhabitants of Kunin to return to their town. Some 180 of the town's displaced residents assembled this morning under the protection of UNIFIL at the Bayt Yahun roadblock, in preparation for returning to Kunin, but they were prevented from doing so by the occupation and Lahd forces. Consequently, these residents had to return to the towns in the security zone, including 'Aynata and Al-Tiri.

Security sources have noted that these forces told the residents that their return is contingent upon the settlement of certain matters. Meanwhile, UNIFIL sources have stated that occupation and Lahd forces are moving some of their military positions in Al-Tayyibah. The reasons are not known.

**Gunfire in Suburb, Mountain**

NC271816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sniper fire directed at the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point, which began 5 minutes ago, has caused this crossing to be closed. According to reports reaching the Security Committee, the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain

have continued to come under sniper and 12.7-mm machinegun fire.

It has also been reported that gunfire was directed at Hill 888 from the Suq al-Gharb at 1610 today, while 82-mm mortar fire was exchanged between Suq al-Gharb, Qurs al-Mudawwar, 'Aytat, and Baysur at 1400. Two shells fell on Hill 888 at 1555, and sniper fire was directed at Tallat al-Mansurah and the 'Ayn al-Sayyidah combat line.

The Al-Shiyah area in Beirut's southern suburb came under sniper fire from 12.7-mm machineguns at 1550. Machinegun fire also was directed at Hayy al-Amirikan in the suburb at 1400.

Machinegun fire was traded between Al-Laylakah and Al-Hadath at 1605. The Primo and Ra's al-Nab' areas were attacked with RPG's at 1550. This later developed into sniper fire.

We would like to mention that this security report reached us at 1745, which means that the Al-Masalih-Qasqas has been closed since 1740.

#### **Sniping, Artillery Fire**

*NC272049 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Despite the guarded calm that is prevailing on the combat lines in the capital and its southern suburb, there was intermittent sniper fire from heavy-caliber machineguns on the Ra's al-Nab', Bisharah al-Khuri, Al-Tayyunah, and Dar al-Kitab lines this evening.

As for the mountain area, the Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Al-Zahhar, Galeric Khayrallah, Duhur al-'Ibadiyah, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Arayya experienced antiaircraft and flat trajectory artillery fire.

In east Sidon, tension continues to dominate the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus combat lines this evening. In the ongoing clashes, rockets and machineguns are being used.

#### **Further on Recent Amal, Palestinian Clash**

##### **Amal To Stay Out of Camps**

*NC291514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, head of the Amal movement's political bureau, has appealed to the Palestinians in the camps to realize that there is a plot, of which they should beware as it only serves Israeli designs. He said that orders have been given to Amal commanders to foil this plot by keeping to their positions and not reacting.

Col Haydar maintained that what is being said about the legality and necessity of referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies is a political maneuver. He declared that this agreement is not something that concerns the Chamber of Deputies, except in as much as it requires the promulgation of new

laws. He implied that there is a link between this maneuver and the aggravation of the situation in the Palestinian camps.

#### **PLO on Amal 'Aggression'**

*JN291805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] The militias of the agent Amal movement have continued their armed aggressions against the Palestinian camp of Shatila in West Beirut for the second consecutive day. Latest reports said gangs of the agent Amal are still firing machineguns at the steadfast Palestinian camp. Amal gangs are also using B-7 shells, heavy and medium machineguns, 82-mm mortars, and tank guns. The treacherous firing resulted in killing four Palestinian citizens and in wounding six others.

Reports also said that the Palestinian fighters, who are defending the camp, repulsed the aggression of the agent Amal gangs. Palestinian fighters are trying to keep the Amal gangs away from the camp, while the attacking gangs are reinforcing their positions around the steadfast Palestinian camp. A cease-fire agreement was reached last night. However, the agent Amal gangs did not abide by it and immediately violated it.

A military spokesman for the PLO issued the following statement last night on the agent Amal's aggressions against the Shatila camp. The following is the text of the statement:

[This is] a military communique issued by the PLO. The gangs of the agent Amal movement continued aggressions today against the Shatila camp in Beirut using artillery, machineguns, and rockets. At 1700 yesterday, Tuesday, on 28 January 1986, Amal gangs threw a number of hand grenades in residential areas in the Shatila camp. A number of women and two children were seriously wounded. The agent Amal military positions then indiscriminately fired machineguns at the camp.

At 1750 [Tuesday, 28 Jan 1986], gangs of the Amal movement madly escalated their aggression against the camp by using rockets and artillery on all axes of the camp. The Palestinian fighters, who are defending the camp, replied to the sources of fire, repulsing the gangs attacking the camp and forcing them to flee.

The aggression of the Amal gangs lasted 3 hours. Despite Amal's request for a cease-fire and despite our strugglers' abidance by this, the Amal movement gangs continued their intermittent firing of machineguns and artillery until late last night.

#### **Civilians Killed in Fighting**

*NC291759 (Cladestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Sporadic fighting took place around the Palestinian camps this afternoon as both Palestinian and Amal Gunmen continued to build fortifications. According to a security source in West Beirut, members of the Amal movement raided homes on the outskirts of the Sabra and Shatila camps and killed a number of

Palestinian civilians. Their bodies are still lying at the scene of the incident.

Amal has massed its gunmen in Al-Raml al-'Ali, and in areas near the French Bank and the Kuwaiti and Austrian Embassies. Security sources have reported that contacts held among the parties concerned led to an agreement to have Syrian observers working on the Coordination Committee go to the camps in order to deal with the situation. However, this has not yet happened.

Members of the Amal movement kidnapped the following five Palestinians this afternoon: Muhammad Abu Riyalah, Kamal al-Bayyumi, Salih al-Mansi, Abduh al-Mughrabi, and Khalid 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Lahham. Their fate remains unknown. However, a Palestinian source noted that the Amal movement killed them and moved their bodies to the American University Hospital.

#### Clashes Resume in Camps

NC301253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1215 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The war of the Palestinian camps resumed at 1410 today. Rocket and machinegun clashes have been raging since that time at the southern entrance of the Sabra camp. Explosions are being heard in Beirut and the southern suburb.

The clashes were preceded by Amal sniper fire on Sabra. This fire came from weapons equipped with silencers.

Internal security sources said that the situation is very tense.

**PDRY Official Confers With Syrian President***GF291938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 and 11770 khz and poor reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of fisheries, conferred in Damascus today with Brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He conveyed to him a written message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'attas, member of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister.

During the meeting he explained the tragic events which our country experienced as a result of the mass massacres which resulted from the bloody 13 January plot which was concocted by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist gangs.

The Syrian president expressed Syria's concern and regret over events in the PDRY and reiterated Syria's support for our country's party, people, and government. He also expressed Syria's opposition to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY, as stressed in a statement issued by the Syrian leadership. The Syrian president stressed Syria's determination to continue to consolidate struggle relations between the two parties, peoples, and fraternal countries.

Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man also expressed the PDRY's thanks and the gratitude of our party and government to fraternal Syria for its position in support of the party, the revolution, and the people in the PDRY.

**Commentary on U.S. Stand on Israeli 'Terrorism'***JN291439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Israeli planes have embarked on hostile acts against Lebanese territory, the Lebanese, and Palestinians spreading death and destruction. Israeli planes raided areas near Sidon this morning and the Israeli Government claimed that the raid was aimed against positions of so-called terrorists. Israeli warplanes do not belong to a party, organization, or an underground society. These warplanes, which are part of the Israeli rulers' regular forces, carry out hostile acts on governmental orders and not out of personal initiative. This means that Israel's rulers are responsible for this act as well as for its consequences.

The Israeli planes' behavior today is considered an aggressive act against the territory and airspace of an independent and sovereign state which is also a UN member. It is also considered a violation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 which called on Israel to stop all military acts on Lebanese territory. This act, which encroaches on international law and UN resolutions, is an example of true state-sponsored terrorism carried out by Israel's rulers with U.S. support and backing. This terrorism has been carried out and is still being carried out in an organized way over

a wide area. It also created a permanent state of tension and the danger of regional and non-regional disputes.

The U.S. rulers, who fill the world with complaints about international terrorism and about acts carried out by individuals or underground organizations which may have been organized by the Mosad or the CIA and who exploit these complaints in order to embark on acts of provocation and to exacerbate tension as well as to direct threats at other countries, do not utter a single word in protest against official Israeli terrorist acts or resort to measures and sanctions against real terrorists or dispatch envoys to allies to urge them to take part in an organized act against terrorism.

The U.S. stand on official Israeli terrorism and on Israeli crimes against other countries and defenseless people exposes the false Israeli claims about combating and condemning terrorism. This stand makes the United States responsible for Israeli terrorism before world public opinion. The latest example of this responsibility is represented in the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council blocking the implementation of a resolution adopted by the majority condemning Israel's terrorist and arbitrary acts in southern Lebanon.

The exacerbation of the situation in southern Lebanon by Israel and its agents, as well as the acts of terrorism, aggression, threats, and the continuation of occupation, can only be viewed as part of the U.S. provocative and aggressive moves in the region and the Mediterranean. The United States and its strategic ally, Israel, may escalate tension and possibilities of confrontation in the region. The planners in Washington believe that their military muscle flexing in the Mediterranean, their activation of Israel in Lebanon, and their encouraging of those who are resisting national accord in Lebanon can contribute to achieving the objectives they have failed to attain or to stopping the collapse of their positions and those of their allies and agents. This is not the first time the Washington rulers have surrendered to delusions and to unrealistic calculations which ignore the basic figures in the equation; namely, the masses in this region — the masses who fear no fleets or planes, who fear no confrontation, and who do not retreat in the face of sacrifice.

The United States was defeated in a confrontation with the masses, and in Lebanon in particular. Any new confrontation will bring no success or triumph to the enemies of freedom, independence, and self-determination or to aggressors and their occupation. It will bring to them what their battles against the Lebanese and Vietnamese brought to them.

**Al-Ahmar Confers With Sudanese Defense Minister***JN292002 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1915 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Sudanese minister of defense, and his delegation this evening. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Khartoum.



During the meeting, talks revolved around the cordial relations between Syria and Sudan, as well as around the joint Arab struggle against imperialist and Zionist designs which are aimed at all Arab countries. They also discussed Arab solidarity in defense of the central Arab cause and its various aspects. Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's support for the popular uprising in Sudan and said: 'We stand by our brothers in Sudan in order to strengthen their steadfastness and to eliminate Numayri's legacy and obstacles.'

Maj Gen 'Abdallah praised Syria's leading role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting hostile schemes. He also praised developments in Syria in various fields and thanked Syria for the solidarity week it organized, adding that this is not new for the Syrian people, because the Syrian people are well known for expressing their Arabism on all occasions.

#### **Minister of State Returns From Sierra Leone**

*JN291737 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1615 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his delegation returned to Damascus today following

a visit to Sierra Leone during which he deputized for President Hafiz al-Asad at the Sierra Leonean president's inauguration.

Sierra Leonean President Joseph (Sa'id Marmara) received Al-Na'ib during this visit.

During this meeting, President (Marmara) praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wise policy and his heroic role in confronting expansionist imperialist schemes.

The Sierra Leone president affirmed the importance of Syria's vanguard role in the Lebanese arena for the sake of safeguarding Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and in restoring security and stability to it.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also met with Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma and held talks with him on bilateral relations, Arab-African cooperation, the Situation in the international arena, and Middle East issues.

The minister also met with the sons of the Arab community in Sierra Leone.

**Italy's Spadolini Leaves, 'Urgently' Recalled Home**  
 TA291005 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew  
 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who participated in the World Jewish Congress Conference and who was scheduled to meet with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin this morning, was forced to leave Israel and return to Italy urgently. The meeting with Rabin was expected to be especially cordial in view of the firm position Spadolini had evinced in the *Achille Lauro* affair, when he came out against Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. Rabin was going to present Spadolini with a gift — an antique history book in Italian.

Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who met with Spadolini in the Knesset yesterday, told him that Israel knows the whereabouts of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], who led the planning and the attack on the *Achille Lauro*. Shamir updated Spadolini on information Israel has, and said that there is currently no doubt that Libya, and apparently also Syria, were operationally involved in the attack on the El Al counter in Rome.

**Peres Returns, Says Peace Process 'Very Much Alive'**  
 TA300530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
 0500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shimon Peres this morning returned from his European trip. At Ben-Gurion Airport, the prime minister said he continues to hope that Egypt will give Israel the full report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killings. He also said that Israel would not cease in its search for peace. From Ben-Gurion Airport, Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording][Gadot] Prime Minister Peres said that he had a successful European trip. In particular, he mentioned the British cancellation of support for the Arab boycott, and the setting up of bilateral technological research with West Germany. He said that throughout Europe he received support for Israel's demand that Soviet Jewry should be allowed to emigrate.

Despite his several meetings with the U.S. under secretary of state, Peres said that there has been no change in the peace process with Jordan.

[Peres] In spite of the growing feeling that maybe the negotiations about the negotiations reached a deadend, the fact is that it remains alive. It is very much alive. The United States, which is really trying to bridge over the different gaps, is now awaiting a Jordanian reply. The fact remains that Israel always keeps its initiative, makes known its readiness, and I hope something will come out of it.

I am not impressed by the difficulties that we are encountering on our way, wherever they be, in our negotiations with the Egyptians, or should it concern the possibilities of opening negotiations with the Jordanians. What I can tell is to the contrary: I expect there will be more difficulties, maybe some disappointments. Yet I do believe that we can and we have to overcome them, and that is what we shall do.

[Gadot] Peres said that the peace process has not in any way been affected by yesterday's incident on the Jordanian border where two Israeli soldiers were killed. [end recording]

**Uruguay's Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit**  
 TA291007 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The foreign minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias, arrived in Israel last night for an official 4-day visit. This will be his second visit to Israel, but his previous visit 2 years ago was a private visit.

**Two IDF Soldiers Killed in Jordan Valley 29 Jan**  
 TA291530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
 1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Two IDF soldiers were killed and two were wounded in a clash which took place in the Jordan Valley this morning with an armed infiltrator who came from Jordanian territory. The infiltrator was also killed. The families of the two dead soldiers were informed.

Our military correspondent, Shmuel Tal, reports that a patrol following the patrol route which runs along the Jordan River crossed Wadi al-Malih near Mehola and encountered an infiltrator who was lying in ambush for it. The infiltrator opened fire. One of the soldiers of the patrol was killed instantly, another three were wounded, one of whom died later on. An IDF force was alerted to the site and helped rescue the patrol. The infiltrator was armed with an M-16 rifle and managed to fire five magazines before he was killed. He was found in possession of documents which point to the possibility that he was a Jordanian Army soldier.

**Infiltrator Jordanian Soldier**  
 TA291814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The infiltrator who killed two IDF soldiers and wounded another two in the Jordan Valley this morning was a private in the Jordanian Army. Our correspondent, Shmuel Tal, reports he was 20, was born in the town of Irbid and his name was Nasir Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz. The two IDF soldiers who were killed in the encounter with the infiltrator are Sergeant Ronen Reichel, 20, from Holon, and Corporal Shay Tzinder, 19, from Upper Nazareth.

**Levi Calls Incident 'Extremely Grave'**  
 TA291556 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT  
 29 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi reacted to today's incident in which two IDF soldiers were killed and two other wounded by saying that until now the Jordanians took care to preserve mutual security. It is to be hoped that what happened today will not open the way for a deterioration in the situation. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel heard Minister David Levi:

[Begin recording][Levi] This is an extremely grave incident. We have to obtain more information and examine the issue very well. We will certainly have to take the appropriate measures to prevent a deterioration and in order that the other side, which until now took care, with great discipline, like ourselves, to preserve security on both sides of the border...[changes thought] whether this does not open the door to deterioration. [sentence as heard] The government will examine this issue very well. We regard what happened today very gravely. We will have to think about it and take various decisions regarding it. [end recording]

#### IDF General Interviewed

TA291840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1705 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Interview with Major General Ehud Baraq, commander of the Central Command, by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal at the site of the Jordan Valley incident on 29 January — recorded]

[Text][Tal] Maj Gen Ehud Baraq, we are standing here only a few meters from the place where the clash took place. How do you interpret the action which took place here this morning? Does this represent a policy change on Jordan's part?

[Baraq] It is too early to determine whether there is any policy change here. We are faced with the fact that a person arrived from the other side of the border, opened fire on our patrol and was killed after he managed to kill two of our men and wound another two.

[Tal] To the best of our knowledge, what is happening now on the other side in terms of checks by the Jordanians? It is known that up until now at least they had been careful to prevent terrorist activity from their side.

[Baraq] In my estimation, they are continuing to try to prevent terrorist activity. It is also a fact that this action took place, which means that they are not fully successful. It appears to us that searches and checks are being conducted on the Jordanian side, possibly in an attempt to learn the meaning of the activity on our side of the border.

[Tal] This front is considered a quiet one basically, is it not?

[Baraq] As far as I can remember, it has been years since there has been an incident in which our patrols along the border fence were fired upon by an infiltrator from the other side.

[Tal] What does this oblige us to do?

[Baraq] This obliges us to continue to patrol here alertly, as in the past, and to be prepared for firing attempts.

[Tal] As for the sophistication of the soldiers here, on the spot: Does it seem to you that they acted correctly and rapidly?

[Baraq] The reaction by the force here which led to the arrival of another force that killed the shooter, was good and rapid. The patrol was a routine one and returned fire at the source of the shooting.

[Tal] Were you surprised by the incident?

[Baraq] We here are constantly alert to the possibility of such incidents. It is true that for some years now we have not witnessed an incident in which a patrol of ours was fired upon on the route along the border fence.

[Tal] Will we transmit a warning to the Jordanians on this matter?

[Baraq] We will think further before we decide what to transmit.

#### Jordan Reacts to Incident

TA300925 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] Amman has clarified that the infiltrator who attacked an IDF patrol yesterday and killed two soldiers was not sent by the Jordanian authorities. Jordan also promised to continue working to prevent infiltrations into Israel.

The Jordanian reply follows an urgent appeal from Israel asking the Jordanians to provide an explanation for the infiltration from their territory into Israel.

It has been learned that in similar cases in the past Israel has appealed to Jordan via the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Americans are working to reduce the tension between Israel and Jordan, and it appears that this time, too, they asked Israel to show restraint.

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 30 January carries a report by Ilan Kfir, which adds the following: "Jordan's King Husayn last night conveyed a message to the U.S. Administration, and through it to Israel, in which he expresses his regret over the death of the two IDF soldiers during the clash in the Jordan Valley. The monarch informed the administration that the attack was perpetrated by two defectors from the Jordanian Army. Husayn said that all measures have been taken by the Jordanian Army to prevent similar attacks. 'Jordan intends to continue working to prevent terrorist attacks from its territory against Israel'"]

#### Planes Raid Lebanon, Abu Nidal Command Said Hit

TA291640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] This morning, immediately after the incident in the Jordan Valley, the Israeli Air Force planes bombed terrorist targets near Sidon. Buildings belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Jibril people were destroyed. Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, has learned from sources in Lebanon that an Abu Nidal command was also hit and three of his people were wounded.

Prime Minister Peres, who is visiting Berlin, was briefed on the infiltration into the Jordan Valley and on the Air Force bombing. He said the bombing seems to have achieved its goal. He

expressed his condolences to the families of the dead soldiers. His deputy, David Levi, says that the incident in the Jordan Valley is very grave, adding that the government will have to examine the situation and adopt a position.

#### **Raid Not Retaliation for Incident**

*TA300550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0505 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the infiltration by a Jordanian soldier into Israeli territory yesterday and the attack on an IDF patrol will not necessarily lead to a change in the policy regarding the eastern border. The chief of staff made these remarks to opinion-makers at the Information Center in Haifa. Our correspondent, Haviva Roger, reports:

[Begin recording][Roger] The clash in the Jordan Rift Valley was tough and painful, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says, but I do not think that as a result there has already been a change in our policy.

[Levi] Those who expect us to change our policy and find new formulas to put everything right after each and every painful event are both wrong and misleading. Well, I do not side with those who harbor such immediate expectations.

[Roger] The chief of staff confirmed that the perpetrator was definitely a Jordanian soldier wearing civilian clothes. He rejected the version that the Israeli Air Force strike near Sidon yesterday came as retaliation for the clash in the Jordan Rift Valley.

[Levi] Look, this might have been a mistake. I do not suppose that this was deliberate, but rather that it was a mistake. Those who say that we struck south of Sidon in the wake of the attack in the Jordan Rift Valley are wrong because the raid took place before the attack. Those who are in the business know that we do not get on a plane and attack all of a sudden, they know that such a raid does not take place within a few minutes. Still, the raid did take place.

[Roger] On another topic, Lt Gen Levi commented on the numerous incidents of terrorist attacks against civilians, particularly drivers, by individuals who are not necessarily members of a terrorist organization.

[Levi] We must tackle this problem. Since we live together and we have neither barricaded ourselves nor the Arabs or the inhabitants of the territories, and as for myself, I do not intend to do such a thing, we have to live with this aspect of our coexistence as well. This forces us to cope with this type of attack. [end recording]

#### **Two Jordanian Army Defectors Captured 3 Weeks Ago**

*TA300615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0600 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Two defectors from the Jordanian Army were captured about 3 weeks ago after they crossed the border and tried to find refuge in the territories. Permission to report their capture was only given today.

#### **Syrian Terrorist Squad Captured Several Months Ago**

*TA291959 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Today it was disclosed for the first time that approximately 2 and 1/2 months ago a terrorist squad sent from Syria was apprehended in the Hermon area. Its aim was to try and capture hostages in Israel. Our correspondent reports that this squad belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, under the leadership of Nayif Hawatimah, whose members were trained in the Ma'lula base in Syria. The commander of the squad managed to escape after an IDF patrol discovered the squad, but the two other terrorists with him were captured. They said today that they received the order to capture Israeli citizens, and to negotiate the release of terrorists jailed in Israel.

#### **Rabin Says Peres-Mubarak Summit Not 'Main Issue'**

*TA291449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says that Israel has done almost everything in order to advance the peace with Egypt and Jordan. However, it will be a mistake to say that unless peace is attained within several months it is impossible to predict what will happen. Such an attitude weakens Israel's bargaining power. In a speech before the World Jewish Congress, Rabin expressed the opinion that a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak is not the main issue on the agenda now, but rather the implementation of the normalization agreement with Egypt.

#### **Shamir Speech to World Jewish Congress 28 Jan**

*TA291253 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE  
in English 28 Jan 86*

["Text" of address by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem on 28 January]

[Excerpt] Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to extend the greetings of the Government of Israel to this important jubilee year conference of the World Jewish congress. I would also like to extend our welcome to the numerous delegations that have come to us from many lands. Furthermore, special greetings are due to the guests of this conference. To all of you we extend the traditional blessing — *Bruchim haba'im Liyerushalayim* [welcome to Jerusalem]. The occasion affords us the opportunity to place on record our appreciation of the special role the World Jewish Congress played at



particularly critical moments in our history and the efforts you are now making for the sake of Jewish communities in distress.

I understand that there are among you delegates from lands with which we do not, as yet, have diplomatic links and I greet them too, with the traditional *brukhim haba'im* and express the hope that, before long, they will be able to participate together with all of us in the national effort to develop the Jewish state.

My friends, since the foundation of the World Jewish Congress, we have witnessed a tragic, dramatic and historic change in the life and condition of the Jewish people. We lost nearly all of European Jewry, which was the major center of Jewish Life at that time. Here, in Eretz Yisra'el, we fought for and achieved our freedom and sovereignty, and a number of times we have been obliged to go to war in order to preserve our independence. Now, after 38 years, this land has become again the center of Jewish life, the center of thought, of culture, of creation and of achievement for the entire Jewish people. It is therefore natural that you should gather here in Eretz Yisra'el, in Jerusalem, the nation's capital, the heart and soul of the whole Jewish people, to celebrate your jubilee and to confer about the future.

When we consider the position of Israel and the Jewish communities in the diaspora, we ask: What should be the main objectives of our national policy for the next 15 years to the time when we shall mark 3,000 years since King David proclaimed Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom? The answer is divided into two parts. Firstly, we shall look at Israel and then at the situation of the Jewish communities in the diaspora. There is of course an unbreakable link between the two, because the State of Israel belongs not only to those Jews who have the privilege of living in it today, but to the whole Jewish people.

As far as Israel itself is concerned, the permanent goal of our foreign policy is to achieve peace with security. Experience has already shown that we can get such peace when Israel is strong — strong in spirit, strong militarily, economically and politically. It is this which deters aggressors. So it has been throughout the 38 years, and so it is today.

Right now, our most dangerous border is with Syria, where they are amassing huge quantities of arms for the purpose of arriving at strategic parity with Israel — by which they mean military superiority — in order to attack us again. I am confident they will not achieve this, because our military capacity, to which we devote a great part of our budget, continues to be the effective deterrent.

In our striving for maximum security we wage a permanent fight against terrorism in which our determination, special techniques, including intelligence, have proved successful.

Now that we have attained our political independence and a high degree of security, our goal is to achieve economic independence. In fact, this was one of the major reasons that prompted us to call for, and set up, our government of national unity, which has now functioned for more than 16 months and has considerable achievements to its credit. Without going into any details today, it is important to stress that the people of Israel have shown remarkable readiness to take upon themselves heavy burdens and

to make sacrifices for the sake of the country and the nation. Such a government, composed of the two main political parties, is far better able to implement the far-reaching and vital economic program.

Maintaining a strong nation also means developing and strengthening our ties with the world, and we are doing this all the time. Of course, the most important feature of Israel's foreign policy is our relationship with the United States which is now based on shared perceptions and common interests, as expressed in our strategic cooperation and the free trade area between us. The American Administration recognizes the importance of a strong Israel to the strategic objectives of the free world, and understands that a strong Israel means an economically sound Israel.

We applaud the recent American decision to take the lead in the battle against Arab terrorism and, of course, cooperate fully with them.

We share with the United States a number of principles in regard to the peace process in this region. Both the United States and we agree that the PLO is not a partner to the peace process. The United States has clearly declared that it will have no contact with the PLO unless they accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338; recognize Israel's right to exist; and give up terrorism. Our position is clear: PLO is synonymous with terror and an obstacle to peace.

Furthermore, we are in full agreement with the United States that the only way to achieve meaningful dialogue with the Arabs, leading to peace, is by direct negotiations. We both reject the proposal for an international peace conference, which would comprise all our adversaries, including the PLO, and whose aim would be to impose solutions upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, much as we would like to achieve normal relations with the other super power, I have to reiterate that, despite all rumors, speculation and expectations, we have no evidence that the Soviet Union is ready to change its policy towards Israel. In fact, they continually assure the Arab governments that they have no intention of doing so. I should add, however, that there have been encouraging signs in other parts of Eastern Europe.

We are engaged in an ongoing effort against the attempts by our enemies to isolate us in the world community and, in that regard, we are satisfied and encouraged by our achievements in recent years. As you know, we have renewed diplomatic relations with a number of African countries, and hopefully we shall have more good news in that regard in the future. We continue to strengthen our ties in Europe, and succeeded after many years of endeavor to establish relations with Spain. We opened an office in Madrid four years ago, and El Al has been flying to Spain for a year. We know that, like many other countries, they also have close ties with the Arab world, but we are confident that the two are not contradictory. The establishment of diplomatic relations between us and Spain has produced positive echoes in the many Spanish speaking countries of the world, and this could enhance our relations with them.

Of course, we never cease our efforts to explore the prospects of peace with our Arab neighbors. The basic guidelines of our government of national unity speak of three elements in that regard. First, that the peace efforts, based on the Camp David accords, will be sustained. Second, that priority be given to expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt. Third, that we endeavor to reach an agreement with Jordan and find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

Every now and then, the media have tended to create an impression that the lack of progress in the peace process is due to internal conflicts in Israel. This is absolutely incorrect. While we may differ on tactics, there is full agreement on the goal and principle of peace. The problem is not between Labor and the Likud, but between us and Egypt, and us and Jordan.

Israel has already made extraordinary sacrifices for peace. What more can we do to encourage Egypt to inject substance into our relations, and to bring Jordan into the peace talks?

If our peace treaty with Egypt does not lead to normal relations between our two countries there is little chance for achieving peace with any of the other Arab states. I need not elaborate for this audience that Israel, quite naturally, fulfilled each and every one of the commitments we undertook. Unfortunately, Egypt has not done so. The constant barrage of anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda in the Egyptian press; the open support for the PLO; the refusal to return the ambassador — all these things are contradictions of the peace treaty. The presence of the Egyptian ambassador in Israel is not a special act of grace, but an obligation in terms of the peace treaty. The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has full access to our media, while our ambassador in Cairo has never once been able to say one word directly to the people of Egypt on their television, radio, or in the press.

Our government — like every previous Government of Israel — has invited the king of Jordan to join us in negotiations for peace without preconditions. But, the king has not responded. Now it looks that his involvement with Syria, on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other, limits his freedom of movement and action. It is an undeniable fact that the PLO is an enemy of peace with Israel and, therefore, any cooperation with the PLO, any dependence on the PLO, any commitment to the PLO will only reduce the chances of peace. On the basis of our own experience, and international experience, we are convinced that the only way to achieve progress is through direct negotiations. Only recently the heads of the two most powerful states in the world, met for direct bilateral talks because both understood that only such an encounter could possibly produce an answer to the major international disputes, including the problem of nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union's own conduct in international affairs has often been based on the principle of direct negotiations, and the United States' view was recently expressed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who said: "The name of the game is direct negotiations." And so we say to those of our neighbors who really want to end the state of war and move into an era of peace together with us that there is no need for new forums and umbrellas. We can meet face to face and talk directly to each other.

### **Shamir Sees 'Dangerous Erosion' in U.S. Position**

TA300545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0505 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused the United States of abandoning the effort of striving for direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. There has been a dangerous erosion in Washington's position, Shamir believes, because it has embraced the notion of an international conference which entails a forced arrangement. These remarks appear in an interview with the mouthpiece of the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States. In the interview, Shamir also voices his opinion about the national unity government. Razi Barqay has read the interview in Washington:

[Begin recording] The interview is interspersed with criticism against Prime Minister Peres, although that criticism is very subtle and Shamir does not mention the prime minister by name. For example, the vice prime minister says that expressions such as international auspices or forum are perceived by the world as other names for an international conference in which Israel is not interested. Despite the optimistic statements, the foreign minister goes on to say, I cannot see any results from the political move with Jordan.

Referring to the improvement in Israel's position throughout the world, Yitzhaq Shamir says: This did not happen over the last year, the improvement has occurred through the years because we have insisted on our principles and the world has come to accept us. At the same time, the unity government is a success and will survive because the public will not put up with the violation of agreements, including the agreement on the rotation of the premiership.

Speaking about his position as leader of the Likud, Shamir says: The Herut Party convention will not be jeopardized. He says his party is not a rightwing movement but rather a popular movement which, contrary to the Labor Party, is close in its outlook to the religious Jewish community. Among other things, Shamir notes that the Likud favors the amendment of the Law of Return.

The interview with the vice prime minister took place a few days ago in his office in Jerusalem and, as said, appears in the leaflet published by the Jewish lobby in Washington. [end recording]

### **Rabin Says Husayn Should Act Alone for Peace**

TA291845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin did not refer to the incident on the Jordan River when he addressed the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem this afternoon. The defense minister did say, however, that time has come for King Husayn to go it alone in peace negotiations with Israel. Rabin added that Israel has done almost the utmost to further the peace process with Jordan and Egypt. It was a mistake to say that there must be progress in the next few months, he added, because this weakened Israel's bargaining position:

[Begin Rabin recording] Having Egypt out of the cycle of war is of a great strategic importance. Therefore, to my opinion, the first and foremost priority should be to strengthen the peace between Israel and Egypt and Egypt and Israel. I don't believe that the question of summit meetings is the major issue. The major issue is to bring about agreements and implementation of the agreements; if it can be done by summit meetings fine, if it can be done by a certain member of the Cabinet that has got more accessibility to Mubarak than anyone else, as long as it is done along the government policy, fine with me. I am interested in what rather than in who. [end recording]

#### **Saudi Arabia Financing PLO**

TA240915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Yinon Shenkar]

[Text] Last night Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the president's mission of the United Jewish Appeal that not one of the Arab countries that give the terrorists cover has any guarantee that it will not be attacked by Israel.

"Libyi, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Southern Yemen, and Tunisia give the terrorists cover; they supply them with forged passports and permit terrorists to train in their territory," Tabin said. He revealed that Saudi Arabia pays the PLO an annual sum of \$150 million to finance its activities.

#### **Shamir: Egypt Not Interested in Improving Relations**

TA301140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the State of Israel wants to improve relations with Egypt but the latter is not interested. In his opinion, Egypt wants to perpetuate relations at their present state because it wants to get closer to the Arab world and it believes that normal relations would stand in the way of achieving this goal. In Shamir's view, peace gestures will not help either.

[Begin Shamir recording] Even if we settled the problem of Tabah or even if we handed Tabah over to Egypt, the Egyptians would be pleased for 1 or 2 days, but that will not change the situation because they have other political goals. [end recording]

Shamir's remarks were reported by our correspondent Mikha'el Miro who is accompanying Minister Shamir in his tour of the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council.

#### **Egyptian Charge Does Not See 'Imminent' Summit**

TA291117 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] "Immediately after the Tabah arbitral compromise is signed by Egyptian and Israeli representatives, we will be able to set the date and place for a summit meeting between Peres and

Mubarak," said Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni yesterday in a conversation with this DAVAR reporter.

Basyuni expressed his view that it will be a long time before an agreement is reached between Egypt and Israel on all the specifics of the arbitral compromise, and he therefore does not anticipate an imminent Peres-Mubarak meeting.

The Egyptian charge d'affaires claimed that Minister Weizman's visit to Cairo contributed to clearing the cloud that has recently hung over Egyptian-Israeli relations following what he called "the Israeli media's blowing up of the Ra's al-Burqa' murder case last Thursday."

Basyuni claimed that thanks to his good relations with Mubarak, Weizman was able to ease the tension that has prevailed between the two countries and prevent a serious crisis.

Regarding the Israeli demand for the detailed report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killing, Basyuni clarified again that Egypt will not transmit to Israel the full report on the case. As an alternative, he said that Israel's ambassador to Cairo could review the verdict.

"The Israeli families whose dear ones were killed or wounded in the Ra's al-Burqa' incident will be permitted to submit a request for compensation to the Egyptian court," Basyuni said.

At the Egyptians' request, Directors General Tamir and Kimche will first hold meetings with Egyptian officials on the text of the arbitral compromise and related matters, and only then will the Egyptian ambassador be sent back to Tel Aviv, the normalization accords be implemented, and a Peres-Mubarak summit take place. U.S. sources explained that President Mubarak is afraid that a summit with Peres might cost him dearly due to the Egyptian opposition's rejection of the idea, and that after it Israel will not stand by its pledge on arbitration because of the many demands included in the Inner Cabinet resolution.

#### **Jordan Recognizes New Nablus Mayor, Extends Aid**

TA300955 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew  
30 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Zafir al-Masri, the new mayor of Nablus, has returned from Amman, and our correspondent has learned that on this visit he obtained Jordan's approval of his appointment by Israel. Jordan will now extend aid to his town.

This aid was halted 5 years ago, after Israel dismissed the previous mayor, Bassam al-Shak'ah, and appointed an Israeli mayor in his place.

In two earlier visits after his appointment, Zafir al-Masri failed to secure Jordanian assistance or recognition of his appointment.



Now, however, he has managed to attain both.

**Poll Shows Majority Favors Talks With Palestinians**  
TA300910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English  
30 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Lea Levavi]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Two-thirds of the public favour negotiations with any Palestinian organization which will renounce terrorism and recognize Israel, according to a survey commissioned by MAPAM from the Dahaf Research Institute.

Results were reported by MAPAM secretary-general Knesset Member El'azar Granot at a press conference here yesterday.

When a similar poll was taken in 1981, 45 per cent had given this answer, Granot said, adding that he was sure it would be even higher should the question cease to be hypothetical.

Even when the PLO was mentioned as a possible negotiating partner, 51 per cent agreed to talks, he said.

The survey also showed that 87 per cent of the public considered the economic programme unjust. "I recommend that Peres demonstrate his leadership ability on the peace front," Granot said, "because on the economic front he has already failed."

**AFP: 'Force 17' Claims Shooting of Policeman**  
NC301503 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Jan 30 (AFP) — A policeman was killed and two other people were wounded in Old Jerusalem today when they were mown down by automatic gunfire from two assailants in a car, Police Director-General David Krauss said here.

A short time later in Beirut, a group called Force 17 linked to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat said it launched an anti-Israeli attack near East Jerusalem, where the old city is located.

(A spokesman who called a foreign news agency said a commando had attacked "an Israeli military vehicle at the Hebron Gate near East Jerusalem and wounded its occupants" before returning to base unharmed).

The policeman was shot dead in his car, and police who gave chase managed to catch one of the attackers, Mr Krauss said.

The wounded couple, who were not identified but were said to be driving to work at the time, were not seriously hurt.

Force 17 was reportedly set up as Mr 'Arafat's personal bodyguard, and is now said to include 800 members, accused by Israel of anti-Israel attacks here and abroad.

**West Bankers Shot for Cooperating With Israel**  
TA281155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] A father and daughter from the village of Dura near Hebron were shot last night by unknown attackers. The two were shot at the entrance to their house at close range. The shooting is thought to have been a terrorist act. Our reporter says the victims were suspected of cooperating with the Israeli authorities.

**Police Say 1985 Terrorist Attacks Up 32.6 Percent**  
TA301240 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Excerpt] In 1985 there were 573 hostile terrorist incidents in Israel. This is a 32.6 percent increase compared to the number of attacks in 1984. The figures were reported by police Commissioner David Kraus in a news conference summing up reported crime statistics for 1985.

**Arabic Paper Sees Discrepancy in U.S. Policy**  
TA281755 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace or War?"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is currently moving in two directions regarding events in the region, directions that in fact serve a single aim that the administration has continuously adhered to. On the one hand, it continues to dispatch its envoy, Richard Murphy, to certain capitals in the region or in Western Europe for a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and on the other hand it continues to directly threaten any Arab regime that stands in the way to this settlement within the context of various pretexts and excuses that it uses to "justify" these threats.

At a time when the U.S. Administration raises the slogan of "The Search for Peace" in the Middle East, it beats the drums of war on the Libyan shores, as if there is a difference between what could happen in Libya and what could occur in other Arab capitals.

The attempt by the U.S. Administration to exploit this "game" to achieve its basic aim of imposing a political settlement under a cloud of direct threats, signifies for the Arab nations a direct aggression against them that has no relation whatsoever to the search for peace or to a logical political settlement of the conflict in the region.

The continuous insistence by the United States on rejecting the PLO's participation in potential talks, and the dispatch of its 6th Fleet ships and aircraft carriers toward Libyan shores, will probably heighten the significance of Richard Murphy's failure to concoct a new Jordanian stance that contradicts the Palestinian as well as Syrian positions, and that would ultimately converge toward the current stance of Israel, which is acting to benefit from this dangerous "game" to the utmost.



The search for peace in the Middle East cannot be conducted anywhere in the region under the shadow of war. This principle applies equally to all capitals in the Middle East. Is it plausible that the U.S. Administration is a "peace seeker" by means of its assistant secretary of state and shuttle envoy Murphy, and an aggressive war power at the gateway to the Middle East by means of its 6th Fleet?

**AL-QUDS Views Possible Reagan Mideast Visit**  
*TA281906 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Invisible Process"]

[Text] The news media carried a report yesterday that U.S. President Reagan is currently studying the possibility of undertaking a Mideast tour to advance the peace process in the region.

There is nothing in this report to arouse amazement or surprise because previous U.S. presidents have visited the region, and most of the region's leaders have met President Reagan in Washington, but all this has not resulted in advancing the peace process in the region.

We believe that a visit by the U.S. President to the region will not achieve any results as long as he carries in his pocket the same ideas and proposals that are carried by his envoys, aides, and roving ambassadors.

For many years, consecutive U.S. administrations have tried to break the deadlock surrounding attempts to draw the parties in the conflict to the negotiating table according to the U.S. viewpoint, which does not take account of all the parties or deal with all the existing realities.

In other words, the U.S. approach has endeavored and continues to endeavor to impose peace on the Arabs with the U.S.-Israeli method.

We now do not know whether the peace process exists or not; and if such a process does exist, we do not know whether there is a path it can follow. Or whether the U.S. Government is trying to carry on with this process in order to avoid what the United States and Israel believe are certain obstacles attributed to the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

If the U.S. President intends to visit the region to carry out such a mission, then we do not need to wait until after the visit takes place to know the results, because we fear that its fate will be similar to that of efforts undertaken by numerous parties to avoid and ignore the existing facts.

There is no cause for optimism that the U.S. President will come to the region convinced of the need for the participation of all sides in the conflict, including the PLO.

However, we say to anyone who has the desire to establish peace in the region that the equation is now clear, and what is needed is merely to deal with all its factors. Should this not be done, we will be convinced that the process of which the Israeli and U.S. decisionmakers talk is no more than an invisible one.

**Jerusalem Papers Comment on Hysayn-'Arafat Talks**

**AL-QUDS Editorial**

*TA291916 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic*  
*28 Jan 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Jordanian-Palestinian Summit"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian summit currently held in Amman is considered the most important or even the most crucial meeting convened by the two sides with regard to the Palestinian problem. During this summit it will be decided whether the anticipated peace talks are to see the light of day, or whether events in the region will take a new course as a result of developments the full impact of which on the Middle East no one will know for many years to come.

The importance of the new summit is derived primarily from the fact that it was held following contacts undertaken by U.S. Undersecretary of State Richard Murphy during the past week with King Husayn on the one hand, and with the Israeli prime minister on the other. As a result, the Palestinian side keeps in the picture with regard to the ongoing talks, and provides Jordan with the opportunity to bridge the gap between the Palestinian and U.S. positions on the Palestinian decision concerning participation in the peace talks.

Jordan is the only side currently qualified to play the role of mediator between the Palestinian and U.S. positions because of the total international confidence that it enjoys and because of the seriousness of its orientation toward peace. Nevertheless, Jordan has affirmed that the issue of the PLO's participation in an international conference is not open to bargaining or debate, and that consequently the ball is in the U.S. court.

What is required from the United States is a number of steps toward the Arab position, particularly regarding the problem of Palestinian participation in an international conference and the beginning of Palestinian-U.S. contacts, whether directly or through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, taking into consideration the fact that the time available for peaceful moves has begun to run out and the countdown is now down to months and weeks instead of years as was the case in the past.

**AL-FAJR Editorial**

*TA292023 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic*  
*28 Jan 86 pp 1, 5*

[Editorial: "The Palestinian-Jordanian Talks"]

[Text] The new Palestinian-Jordanian talks in Amman between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn are of great importance because these talks currently represent the joint will of the sides, expressed in the agreement concluded between them 11 February last, to determine the most precise details for continuing the joint political process in order to confront the developments of both present and future stages.

The agreement of 11 February last affirmed "The Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a

Jordanian-Palestinian confederation." At that time this agreement achieved considerable Arab solidarity, but the U.S. Administration which tried to obstruct this agreement, continued to exert pressures on Arab regimes to prevent any effective Arab solidarity. Despite the continued U.S. pressures, in various forms, the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement remained steadfast and effective with regard to the political process.

It is evident that these pressures currently figure on the agenda of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman, as King Husayn met recently in London with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who in turn met four times with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Consequently, King Husayn carries with him in these talks "The latest U.S. notifications and positions" with regard to the Palestinian problem and the region's crisis in general.

As Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, explained in his statement to the French news agency in Amman, "The PLO's leaders will listen with interest to King Husayn," particularly when the talks center on "Complex and delicate issues that

concern the future" and which require "Sufficient time to ascertain the seriousness of the U.S. positions."

This Palestinian clarification reflects the importance of the talks and the great emphasis on the necessity of a clear and explicit, as well as a decisive, reading of the U.S. positions.

On its part the PLO has affirmed its lack of confidence in the U.S. stance, which is overtly hostile toward the PLO and totally biased toward Israel. On the other hand, the PLO has confirmed that the issue of its rejection or acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 is basically linked to the issue of recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future, as well as recognition of the PLO and the need of its full participation in the proposed international conference at the side of the other concerned parties.

Despite the fact that so far the U.S. stance has not changed, we hope that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman will actually contribute to new steps in the joint Arab political process to confront the current challenges.

### Further Reportage on ICDCS Summit in Dakar

#### FAO Head Makes Speech

AB282058 Dakar PANA in English 1156 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 28 Jan (PANA) — United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director General Edouard Saouma, today proposed a speedy intervention programme to fight against drought in the Sahel (ICDCS) [Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] in order to give the impetus needed to rehabilitate agriculture. The FAO director general made the proposal to the 7th conference of heads of state and governments which opened in Dakar today.

Mr Saouma, who has just returned from a visit in several Sahelian countries, stressed the need to take advantage of the respite these countries are enjoying because of the return of normal rainfalls to establish without delay such a programme. He identified four specific sectors which, according to him, correspond to the priorities determined by the ICDCS member-countries. These sectors include production and distribution of improved local seeds, increased provision of vaccines and the reinforcement of national veterinary services within the framework of fighting against bovine pest and other livestock diseases.

Other sectors are the establishment of emergency means to stop the multiplication of pests, especially locusts (whose presence is being felt in Mali and Mauritania), and the reinforcement of an information and early warning system of the FAO in the region. Precedence should be given to simple actions involving modest but reliable objectives that are adequate to local needs, said the director general.

In order to avoid any delay and to activate the process with the assistance of ICDCS, Mr Saouma indicated that he had asked his representatives in the Sahelian countries as well as the major officials in the technical services of the FAO to meet him in Dakar for a consultation immediately after the conference. He added that this consultation was the best way to stick to realities in order to solve immediately the problems as they were felt locally. In view of [words indistinct] of the crisis in recent years, the FAO, which devoted about half its resources to Africa, has prepared an emergency programme to rehabilitate agriculture in 25 countries affected by drought and other disasters.

Ninety-two projects have been identified for Sahelian countries [words indistinct] donors in March 1985. Half of these projects have been the object of firm commitments and most of the others are being negotiated. This seems to me, he added, very insufficient to solve the particularly critical problems that Sahelian countries are confronted with.

To lay the foundations of a possible future, Mr Saouma stressed the need to immediately launch medium and long term agricultural development policies. For the FAO, it is a major preoccupation which has been the subject of several initiatives, he said.

The FAO chief reminded that as early as July 1984, at the request of the agriculture ministers who attended the regional FAO conference, he had engaged in an in-depth study of agricul-

ture in Africa the conclusions of which will be presented in September 1986 in Brazzaville, at the next regional conference of the FAO for Africa.

Half way through that study, I thought it necessary to put things in the right perspective by seeking the advice of about 50 African experts at the FAO headquarters in Rome, last December. About ten of them came from ICDCS member-countries.

The orientations I intend to propose (in Brazzaville) have a particular significance for Sahelian countries, declared Mr Saouma who will first suggest a reorganization of agriculture within the various development policies which drained funds from the agricultural sector, a major rule of economic development.

In this (?aspect), Mr Saouma was pleased with the resolution made by the 21st OAU summit to devote 20 to 25 percent of public investments to agriculture.

In conclusion, Mr Saouma said that the problems of the Sahel were the most difficult ones of the continent. If a solution can be found, then, there would be a ray of hope for Africa as a whole. The conference of the heads of states and government of ICDCS which began today in Dakar is expected to end tomorrow.

#### Summit Ends

AB291630 Dakar PANA in French 1333 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 29 January (PANA) — The seventh conference of the heads of state of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], which opened in Dakar on Tuesday, ended on Wednesday with the adoption of a declaration called the Dakar appeal and some important decisions. The conference of the heads of state of the ICDCS — which will be chaired during the next 2 years (1986-1988) by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf — will hold its eighth session in January 1988 in Ndjamena in Chad.

It will be recalled that the Senegalese head of state is succeeding his Niger counterpart, General Seyni Kountche, who presided over the ICDCS from January 1984 to January 1986.

The summit conference, which also admitted Guinea-Bissau as the ninth member-state of the organization, appointed for a period of 2 years Mauritania's minister of rural development as minister in charge of the coordination of the ICDCS in place of his Gambian colleague.

In the Dakar appeal, the heads of state again noted the persistence of drought and its cumulative effects, notably the desert encroachment and the degradation of the fertility of the Sahelian soil. They therefore called on the international community to support our efforts to relaunch our agriculture and implement our national plans of struggle against desert encroachment. In his closing speech, the new ICDCS chairman, President Abdou Diouf, reiterated this appeal for international solidarity and expressed the certainty that the Sahel — and beyond it Africa — cannot alone meet the challenge of drought and desert encroachment.

## ALGERIA

**Bendjedid Ends Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Returns**  
 LD291636 Algiers APS in English  
 1451 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 29/1/86 (AFS) — President Chadli Bendjedid returned here at the end of the political talks he had with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and following the inspection and working visit in south of the country. The head of state arrived on monday in Ain-aunenas in the Wilaya of Illizi coming from Hassi R'mel where he inaugurated important social and economic achievements.

**Bitat Meets Mexican Foreign Secretary Amor**  
 LD291314 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 Jan (APS) — Rabeh Bitat, member of the Politburo (of the Algerian FLN Party) and speaker of the People's National Assembly (parliament), yesterday received Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States.

Their talks dealt with bilateral relations between Algeria and Mexico and their future consolidating, as well as the latest developments in various regions of the world. The two sides also exchanged views on consolidating cooperation between the two countries' parliaments and on the 75th International Parliamentary Union session.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens War With U.S. in Interview**  
 LD292304 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
 2056 GMT 29 Jan 86

[French Television Channel 2 interview with Libyan Leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified reporter on 27 January, place not given; questions in French with Arabic translation, translated from the Arabic except where noted — recorded]

[Text][Question] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, good evening, you have just seen these pictures with us. The U.S. warships are sailing off the Libyan coast. You personally went to meet them in a gunboat equipped with missiles. Does this mean that the confrontation has started, if I can use your expression?

[Answer] If the maneuvers are conducted outside the Libyan territorial waters, I mean the Libyan territorial waters including the Gulf of Sidra, then they do not now concern us. If, however, they reach the Gulf of Sidra, this means they have entered Libyan territory, and this will mean that the war will definitely take place, and it will be considered as an unjustified American attack against the soil and sanctity of Libyan territory. Also, what I will propose from now onward is the banning of these maneuvers in the economic zones of the Mediterranean countries, even outside the territorial waters, because the economic

zone, which is the continental shelf, contains economic activities, such as exploring for resources, gas fields, oil fields, rigs, and constructions. This is in the Libyan economic zone outside the Gulf of Sidra, and in the Italian economic zone, and the Greek economic zone and the Maltese, and the others. I will propose to these countries that they ban the implementation of military maneuvers for the United States and the others in these economic zones.

As for the Gulf of Sidra, this is a closed subject. Latitude 32 degrees 30 minutes is the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra, and it is a very sensitive gulf, which divides Libya into two parts. We will never allow any force to enter into the Gulf of Sidra, because this will mean that it will divide Libyan soil, because latitude 32 degrees 30 minutes is the line that joins Misratah with Benghazi, and anyone who crosses is considered as coming between Tripoli and Benghazi.

[Question] They say that there is a disparity between your power and the power of the United States.

[Answer] This is not important. Does this mean that the small countries whose power is not comparable with the powers that confront them should surrender? This would mean that we have to surrender the land to the strong, and we would all collapse and lose our independence. Even the power of Rance is not equivalent to the power of America and the Soviet Union. Does this mean that if it is confronted by the Soviet Union or America, then it should surrender its independence? This subject is not open for discussion. The important thing is that this is our right. If we are resorting to force as the only arbiter, then that is it, the stronger party snatches the land, and we announce that the rest have no rights.

[Question] A few days ago you said precisely: I am ready to set the Mediterranean on fire and turn it into blood.

[Answer] Of course, if Libya is subjected to aggression, this would be an unjust and unjustified aggression. Consequently, Libya will defend itself. Aggression would come from the Mediterranean, the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean and the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean. This means that the Mediterranean would become a war zone and acts of violence would be permissible in it and all the targets in the war zone would be exposed to possible destruction according to international law and the laws of war.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, you say military objectives. You realize, however, I suppose, that in Europe, in the West, your picture, especially you are, in a way, the face of terrorism.

[Answer] [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] We must understand what terrorism is so that we can know who is the terrorist. In our interpretation and in the interpretation of the world what America practices is terrorism and what the Israelis practice is terrorism. They consider our sacred and legitimate struggle for the preservation of our independence terrorism. Therefore, there is no possibility of understanding. It seems that there are various cultures and it is regrettable that in the Americans' view is that this gap should be solved by force and that force should be the arbiter. The proof of this is that reagan has no logic, he has no argument. His argument is always to threaten to use force,



military maneuvers, economic siege, threatening war, or physical liquidation. I personally have been subjected to various operations that were disclosed in America. They were preparing physical liquidation operations and assassinations against me at the order of Reagan, and implemented by the CIA. Reagan should have been put on trial as a criminal and violator of the U.S. Constitution and U.S. laws. He is a terrorist because he terrorizes the small peoples, like the Libyan people, and he is terrorizing the people of Nicaragua. He terrorized and occupied the people of Grenada because they are a small people. He also arms the Israelis.

[Question] Can we consider the operations that were carried out in Rome and Vienna as forms of legitimate resistance?

[Answer] Independent states, as I have anyhow mentioned several times, who are UN members to not carry out such actions. However, the Palestinians, who are pursued by Zionism and imperialism, they see it as a suitable action in relation to their issue; to draw the attention of the world. I do not think that we are living in an era of terrorism except that of the official terrorism practiced by America against the peoples and that practiced by Zionism. The rest are merely actions carried out by peoples or groups to draw the attention of the world to their cause. If we were to consider the assassination of Indira Gandhi as a terrorist act — and we express our regret vis-a-vis this sad event — we also have to understand what motivated it; it was motivated by the fact that the Sikhs are a national-cum-religious group that wants to be independent and gain its rights. Thus, the Palestinians are a people who want to liberate their land and, hence, are forced to take actions that, we, as independent states, would not consider carrying out. However, those groups consider them useful and suitable actions. The dangerous terrorism is the official terrorism practiced by America and the official terrorism practiced by the Israelis with American weapons and American backing: the Sabra and Shatilla massacres and the running over of entire families of civilians by the Israeli tanks. Why does Reagan not protest or impose a siege or ban the sale of weapons to the Israelis, who have carried out extremely horrible acts. The question seems to be of a racist and crusader nature and Reagan is Hitler No 2. This is a new imperialism, a new Nazism resurrected to threaten world peace. At least we are in the Mediterranean Sea, let them leave us in our Mediterranean Sea. We want to maintain peace, trade, tourism, culture, and mutual interests across the Mediterranean sea and let America go to the oceans and (?arms itself).

[Question] We see you in this picture surrounded by your children; it is a beautiful picture. But you have training camps, and I do not mean on acts of terrorism. These are two contradictory pictures: the picture of the quiet man and the picture...

[Answer] [Al-Qadhdhafi interrupts] We have but one picture of peace and the defense of freedom and the support of the oppressors. In our country there are no camps that you yourself term "terrorism" [here al-qadhdhafi smiles]. First of all as far as the camps of the Palestinians are concerned, we do not consider these to be terrorist camps because these people are defending their freedom. Add to this the fact that these camps are not in Libya now, but if the Palestinian people ask for the opening of camps on Libyan soil we will accept this request because the Palestinians

are a people who have a cause, and the whole world recognizes that it is a just cause. There are no terrorist camps in our country. In actual fact, the camps of terrorism are the American and Zionist camps. This, in itself, is a psychological terrorism against us; they want to psychologically intimidate us by accusing us of practicing terrorism, and of having camps. This is a lie. There are no camps in our country. On the other hand, they display military force in our territorial waters. They threaten our territorial waters, independence, and security in our own homes. In actual fact this is terrorism. This accusation is serious. This is psychological terrorism being practiced by America and Zionism against the Libyan people and against me personally. This is the most dangerous and worst type of terrorism being practiced by America and Israel.

[Question in French followed by Arabic translation, translated from the French due to poor monitorability of Arabic] Col al-Qadhdhafi, terrorism, exercises [words indistinct] the difference from your own mouth [as heard] is difficult to make. In any case thanks for these statements. We had with us in live transmission Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with the U.S. fleet still sailing off the Libyan coast. Thank you for these statements. [Interview ends and video shows Al-Qadhdhafi standing up and about to leave the studio].

#### 6th Fleet Maneuvers in Mediterranean Reported

##### Naples Activity Watched

NC300717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Naval Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet and other U.S. war vessels are continuing their belligerent naval and air exercises in the Mediterranean Sea opposite the Arab Libyan shores. These belligerent naval and air maneuvers are facing a sweeping wave of anger and condemnation among the various progressive and peace-loving circles in the world.

The U.S. terrorist maneuvers started last Friday and will continue until 31 January.

It has been learned from Italian sources that there was feverish activity in the U.S. naval forces headquarters in Naples, which is under NATO command. These activities are shrouded in secrecy. The port of Naples was the scene of movements by U.S. naval units. U.S. marines are ready and awaiting transport aboard support ships that are preparing to sail opposite Libyan shores to join the aircraft carriers *Saratoga* and *Coral Sea*. The sources added that the aircraft carrier *Guadalcanal*, the cruiser *Eagleton*, and other military support units are carrying tanks and armored vehicles and were seen moving toward the open sea.

##### 'Zionist' Ships Involved

LD300936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jan (JANA) — Zionist vessels and gunboats are participating in the provocative exercises being carried out by the American 6th Fleet off the Libyan shores. Informed sources today reaffirmed that two Zionist vessels, helicopters of

the (Hiller) type, and four fast missile-carrying gunboats have joined the American 6th Fleet to participate in the U.S. terrorist provocative threats against the Libyan Arab people. The sources said that Admiral Ben-Shoshan is supervising the Zionist vessels and gunboats participating in these imperialist U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab people.

#### 'Agresolve' Maneuvers Continue

LD301218 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — American naval units of the 6th Fleet and other American warships continue their aggressive naval and air maneuvers for the 7th day in succession in the Mediterranean, off the Libyan Arab coast.

These naval and air maneuvers are taking place amid strong international condemnation, and a wave of indignation and denunciation of these maneuvers by various progressive and peace and security-loving circles in the world.

The maneuvers began last Friday and are due to continue until tomorrow, 31 January.

#### Letter to UN Complains of Reagan Stands

LD301557 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations that says: The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya draws your excellency's attention to the hostile position expressed by the behavior of the American Administration in its dealings with sovereign states in a manner constituting a direct infringement on their sovereignty, and affirming the biased attitude of this administration vis-a-vis the Third World states.

The fact that President Reagan has received the leader of the so-called UNITA movement, the gang hostile to Angola, which is a member of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity, and, on the other hand, his refusal, out of enmity and bias, to meet the PLO, which is a liberation movement struggling to ensure that the Arab Palestinian people get their national rights on its land from which it had been expelled due to the Zionist aggression that still exists and continues until this hour, this attitude by a head of state like America expresses in reality only a racist and discriminatory tendency, as well as a religious, cultural, and civilizational bias, and complete partiality favoring the Israelis and the enemies of the Arab and African peoples.

#### Arab League Asked To Act on U.S. Boycott

LD301601 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the request of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, foreign ministers of the Arab states meet in the

Tunisian capital today to discuss the terrorist policy followed by the head of the U.S. Administration Reagan.

The SPLAJ has called for the meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers to face up to the U.S. provocations and decisions to impose an economic blockade. At their meeting in the Tunisian capital, the Arab foreign ministers must realize the gravity of the situation; they are required to adopt decisive measures against the ally of the enemy of the Arab nation, the Zionist entity, so that this may be a lesson in the future for anyone daring to follow the line of economic and military war pursued by the Reagan administration against any Arab state. All the more since we realize that Arab assets estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars [as heard] in the Western states.

This meeting was postponed until after the meeting of the EEC last Monday, a meeting that did not lead to any measures against the SPLAJ, which would have met the objectives sought by Reagan and his ally the Zionist enemy.

#### Tripoli TV Reports, Shows 'Challenger' Explosion

LD292212 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2004 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The explosion of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* has evoked a tragic response among circles of American Society, which see in this incident a shabby result of U.S. technical and technological know-how in whose strategic programs flaws and gaps have been found that resulted in the destruction of this shuttle less than 90 seconds after its take-off. U.S. citizens have not concealed their dissatisfaction and have strongly confronted the U.S. official circles. The failure of the 24th [as heard] mission of the shuttle *Challenger* and its destruction before its start has also made inevitable the delay of the star wars programs, for which the U.S. Administration provides the most advanced scientific and technical space know-how, until the time when new guarantees for the safety against explosion of other U.S. space shuttles in their take-off programs are available.

The explosion of a U.S. spaceship, whose blast-off had been officially reported by international media, is a shameful result of U.S. claims to scientific superiority and technical progress in the world. It has caused repercussions among Western and international scientific circles and world public opinion, for which Washington cannot be envied.

The shuttle *Challenger* exploded 90 seconds after taking off, while carrying a crew of seven Americans, including a teacher in social studies. It has been officially confirmed that the entire crew of the shuttle that exploded over the Atlantic has died.

It is worth recalling that the shuttle *Challenger's* mission was postponed several times owing to technical faults and bad weather.

This event is considered the worst setback to the United States in the sphere of space.

Reagan registered his disappointment and state of despair when he described the explosion as a national disaster. This state of

Reagan's reached a stage that prompted him to have the U.S. flag flown at halfstaff over public buildings and military installations and to cancel his annual address scheduled to be delivered to Congress last night.

[Video shows explosion of the *Challenger* in midair, followed by an American woman weeping on hearing the news, shots of NASA control, followed by a picture of the Atlantic where the search was mounted, and a repeat of the explosion]

#### Tragedy Preferred Over 'Star Wars'

LD292314 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2004 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] In a gathering of journalists yesterday after the explosion of the U.S. shuttle *Challenger*, the U.S. President said that there will be no other missions until it is decisively confirmed that the lives of humans are safe.

Safety for human life. This is what the old U.S. President says, on whose wrinkled face the pains of old age were very clear. These pains do not spare these kind of people, who burden themselves with what they cannot shoulder of the troubles of politics and the determination of the destiny of a whole people.

What happened is a tragedy according to what was expressed by the movements and statements of the U.S. President, his secretary of state and their official spokesman. A tragedy, as they say, the equivalent of which U.S. society has never seen. Seven U.S. astronauts, who are part of the U.S. strategic program for developing star wars, which is dedicated to modernizing and creating the most accurate and most foolproof means of American destruction and annihilation. The official Americans consider this as a tragedy, while the real disaster is the completion of such voyages, which export the seeds of death to outer space after the U.S. Administration has deviated them from their aspired-for goal, which is scientific research and broadening the human knowledge of what surrounds us in the universe.

It is better to destroy the instruments and means of planting human annihilation and of threatening the world than annihilating the human race, to whom America is hostile. Fate is often on a date with the high aspiration of humanity.

We wonder, according to what criteria do Reagan and his deputies measure the tragedies? We wonder, were they present in this world when Vietnam was burned, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese were annihilated, and a complete island, called Grenada, was swallowed into the American belly, which is hungry for terrorism, murder and destruction? Or are these tragedies that were witnessed by the human conscience everywhere in the world less than the tragedy of the ruined *Challenger*?

The American flags were not lowered for any of these events that hurt the human race, but they were lowered when Reagan, who insists on pretending to be young, felt hurt when one of the U.S.

vehicles, which was in a direction different from the direction of the aspirations of the peoples, was destroyed.

The end of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* was written after a series of space trips, numbered 24 [as heard] missions planned by Washington, the CIA, and NASA, which technically supervises the star wars program. The missions of the U.S. spaceship *Challenger* commenced on 12 April 1981. Its trips followed one another under the cover of scientific explorations and research. These trips includes the secret mission of that spaceship on 25 January 1985, during which it launched a spy satellite, as the NASA officials themselves say. These trips ended yesterday with the explosion of the shuttle *Challenger*, whose crew consisted of six persons, in addition to another woman who was a teacher of social studies. She was chosen from 1,000 candidates [as heard] to be the first ordinary American citizen to go to outer space.

But probably one of the reasons for the old man of Washington to feel self-pity for his sick self is to open the doors of sympathy that are always closed in his face.

#### CIA Claims Cuba 'Watched Libya With Caution'

LD300947 Tripoli JANA in English 0912 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 18, Jan 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS said that CIA officials who declined to mention their names said that Cuba was one of the states that watched Libya with caution.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted the CIA officials to say in their allegations that Castro's government recently resented Libya's increasing support to Latin America's revolutionaries, so much so that Cuba drew the attention of Panama to protection against the possibility of subversive activities supported by Libya in Panama Canal.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS went on to quote the allegations of the CIA officials as saying that Libya, which had supported for a long period of time the Sandinista Nicaraguan Government attempted of late to support the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Chile and Colombia.

#### Al-Turayki Says Morocco Committed to Defense

PM301315 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic  
24 Jan 86 pp 26, 27

[Interview with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam Al-Turayki by 'Afaf Zayn in Fes; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The U.S. Administration's threats to Libya have boiled down to an economic blockade. Do you believe that Washington is no longer considering a military option?

Al-Turayki: Unfortunately the present U.S. Administration has accustomed the world to its flouting of all international customs and laws. If the administration invades Grenada, makes threats against Nicaragua, and uses its intelligence service for the purpose of killing, destruction, and air piracy as it did in Lebanon where it used its battleships to bombard the Lebanese



people because they rejected the 17 May agreement with Israel, then it will not hesitate to launch a military attack against Libya and carry out air piracy against Libyan planes over Libyan territorial waters. The latest such piracy was carried out against an Egyptian civilian plane. In view of all these irresponsible actions we do not preclude the possibility of the U.S. Administration launching a direct aggression against Libya. For several years we have been warning the world about the seriousness of the U.S. conspiracy against the Jamahiriya. The latest in the series of conspiracies was uncovered by *THE WASHINGTON POST* last November when it published details of a plan to strike at Libya.

**AL-HAWADITH:** The U.S. threats to Libya coincided with Sudanese efforts by General Siwar al-Dhahab to bring about reconciliation between Cairo and Tripoli. The Sudanese efforts received Saudi Arabia's blessing. Do you believe that the U.S. Administration's threats sought to undermine any possible reconciliation between the two capitals?

**Al-Turayki:** There are no problems between Libya and Egypt. There is an Arab-Palestinian-Egyptian problem following Egypt's signing of the Camp David agreements. Libya broke off relations with Egypt within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Baghdad summit.

We believe in the importance of Egypt's role and that of the Egyptian people. We look with confidence and hope to the day when Egypt will return to the Arab nation. But we Arabs of Libya do not want an Egypt that is a party to Camp David. Let Egypt return to its original important position in the Arab world. Mediation between Egypt and Libya is out of the question. We say this through the colonel [Al-Qadhafi]. We are prepared to stand with Egypt if it renounces the Camp David agreements.

**AL-HAWADITH:** Article 12 of the unity agreement between Libya and Morocco obliges the Moroccan Army to support the Libyan Army if Libya is the target of an external attack. Should Washington resort to the military option and attack the Jamahiriya, how will, in your opinion, Morocco reconcile the unity agreement with you and the military cooperation protocol between Rabat and Washington, the protocol that provides for facilities to be given to the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]?

**Al-Turayqi:** In accordance with the Arab Joint Defense Pact the Arab League unanimously decided to support Libya and to stand with it.

As an Arab country, Morocco is bound to the Arab Joint Defense Pact and to the Majdah agreement with all its provisions. We do not doubt for one moment that, should developments in the situation call for it, Morocco will fulfill all its Arab obligations. With regard to the military cooperation protocol between Morocco and the United States, I absolutely do not think that Morocco will give facilities to the RDF to be launched from its ports and airports in order to strike at Libya.

Even Egypt, which is committed to a peace treaty with Israel, clearly announced that it is against aggression against any Arab country, let alone Morocco.

**AL-HAWADITH:** It is believed that the aim of the U.S. Administration's threats to Libya is to embarrass Morocco and to strike at the unity agreement it concluded with you by creating a crisis of confidence between the two countries of the Arab African Union. What is Libya's opinion of this?

**Al-Turayki:** The U.S. Administration was angered by the WAJDAH agreement and so it will not hesitate to do all it can to strike at our unity achievement with Morocco. This administration has committed disgraceful and serious actions that are worse than the possibility of it seeking to embarrass Morocco with the aim of isolating it so that it will depend on the United States as its only friend. There is no doubt that Morocco is aware of all these facts.

#### **Syria's Al-Shar' Reiterates Support for Libya**

*LD292254 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2004 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stopped over today at Baninah Airport on his way to Tunis to attend the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which is to begin its work in Tunis tomorrow morning to discuss the U.S. threats and economic measures against the Libyan Arab people. [video shows Al-Shar' making a statement at the airport]

The Syrian foreign minister reiterated Syria's full support for the Jamahiriya against the U.S. threats. He said that the Syrian stance is principled and firm, and that it stems from the distinguished fraternal relations which bind the two fraternal peoples.

[Begin Al-Shar' recording][Words indistinct] which is carried out by the imperialist and Zionist forces in the region. This Syrian stance, which is principled and firm, stems from the fraternal relations between President Hafiz al-Asad and brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the Syrian and Libyan leaderships, and the two fraternal peoples. We consider that these terrorist actions, which are carried out by imperialism and by which it aims to exert pressure on the progressive countries in the region, especially on the Jamahiriya, in order to distract these progressive countries from their national and pan-Arab course and their progressive anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course. [sentence as heard][end recording]

#### **Meets Al-Turayki, Klibi**

*LD301231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2223 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jan (JANA) -- A meeting was held last night in Tunis among fraternal Dr 'ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau Foreign Liaison, Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister, and Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general.

Brother Chedli Klibi spoke at this meeting about the results of the tour he made in Europe within the framework of Arab move to confront the American threats against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The meeting dealt also with the preparations for convening the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting, which will be opened at 1700 hours this



evening in Tunis, to discuss the American economic measures and flagrant threats against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership.

During this meeting emphasis was made on the necessity of adopting practical measures to confront the economic measures that Reagan announced against Libya, and on the necessity of a collective Arab move to stand against American arrogance.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last night held a meeting with brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister, during which a review was made of the development of the Arab current situation and the American provocations opposite the Libyan Arab shores.

**Colombian Allegation on Libyan 'Terrorists' Noted**  
*LD300052 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
 2256 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Colombian chief of staff has alleged that Libyans are fighting on the side of the revolutionaries in Colombia against his government's forces. The Colombian chief of staff said the revolutionaries who are working to topple the Colombian Government have set up, together with revolutionaries from Peru, Ecuador, and Central America, as well as some terrorists from Libya, a regiment under the name of America, as he put it. He said that these revolutionaries have formed an alliance with the Group of 19 fighter-revolutionaries. [sentence as heard]

The claims of the Colombian chief of staff were made during an interview with Colombian radio and reported by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The agency said the Colombian chief of staff did not mention during the interview the number of Libyans who are fighting on the side of the Colombian revolutionaries, nor the date of their arrival in Colombia. The agency added that the Department of Cauca, in Colombia, for some time now has seen intense fighting between the revolutionaries and the Colombian Government forces.

The American agency THE ASSOCIATED PRESS said officials in the U.S. intelligence service, who refused to be identified, said Cuba was one of the states that is looking with caution to Libya. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted officials of the U.S. intelligence service as saying in their claims that the Castro government is greatly dissatisfied with Libya's increasing support for the revolutionaries of Latin America, to the extent that Cuba has drawn Panama's attention to the need to protect itself against the possibility of Libyan-backed sabotage in the Panama Canal, as they claimed. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, quoting officials of the U.S. intelligence service, said that Libya, which long ago called on the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, which recently helped the revolutionaries in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Chile, and Colombia. [incomplete sentence as heard]

## MOROCCO

**Spain Freezes Moroccan Assets in Melilla**  
*LD291210 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Melilla 29 Jan (MAP) — A spokesman for the Moroccan population in Melilla has said in a press statement that the report about the freezing of accounts cannot be considered as devoid of truth, given the memorandum of the delegate of the Spanish Government in Melilla, Mr Andres Moreno, in the paper *MELILLA HOY* on 19 January 1986.

The Spanish memorandum says that work permits will not be renewed for all those who will not be able to regularize their situation in accordance with the aliens law. The measures also affect trade activities and bank accounts.

It is known that the text of this memo had been repeated several times over the Melilla radio station, and this has disturbed the Moroccan residents, who fear for the fate of their property and bank assets.

**Police, Moroccans Clash in Melilla**  
*LD291818 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Melilla (Northern Morocco) Jan 29 (MAP) — At least 40 people, most of them women were injured Tuesday [28 January] in what is described as the most dramatic and violent clashes ever witnessed in the city of Melilla (a northern Moroccan town still under Spanish dominion) when police forces charged hundreds of women and children who took to the street to protest the newly passed "bill on aliens", a law considering the Moroccans living in this enclave as illegal residents.

All started when the demonstrators, most of them women with their children marched peacefully across the city to rally at "La Plaza de Espana" located at the heart of the town. The demonstration turned into clashes when Spaniards began hurling stones and other objects from balconies and windows at the demonstrators, many of whom sought refuge in mosques as police helicopters hovered above the city. Police forces, under the pretext that the demonstration was not authorized, charged the angry crowd firing tear gas and sponge-rubber bullets at the demonstrators injuring some of them.

The intervention of the police forces, backed by a 90-agent anti-riot squad that came especially from the peninsula, caused a helter-skelter among the demonstrators who made their way toward the peripheral [as received] Moslem neighborhoods where the police made many arrests.

Thousands of other Moroccans who were taken by surprise by the violent clashes found themselves trapped in Spanish neighborhoods at the mercy of Spaniards as Madrid authorities interrupted public transportation between the urban center and the largest Moroccan neighborhood called "the path of death" that was cordoned off by police forces, while helicopters hovered above Moslem wards provoking panic among the Moroccan inhabitants. The police forces carried on their action in pursuit

of the demonstrators storming the main mosque of the city where 39 Moroccans were staging a hunger strike in protest against the new foreign residents law. The desecration of the mosque by police forces sparked protest and indignation on the part of the coordination committee of the Moroccan community in Melillia.

A spokesman for the Moroccan community in this enclave Tuesday evening said that Moslem shop-owners had called an indefinite general strike following the incidents.

On the other hand, a group of Spanish intellectuals voiced sympathy with the victims of the clashes and solidarity with the Moroccan community there on his part, the defender of the people Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez (a sort of human rights activist elected by the Spanish parliament "the cortes") expressed regrets at the incidents and wished that peace be restored in this enclave. [sentence as received]

The Spanish daily *YA* wrote Tuesday that cohabitation in Melillia and Sebta (another Moroccan city under Spanish dominion) is becoming more and more difficult in view of the implementation of the law on aliens to become effective March.

"In these two African provinces, wrote the daily, we are witnessing the creation of a hot spot that might break loose from the control of the government and press for the search of a political and diplomatic solution".

The daily described these two enclaves as "not only a key necessary for our defense strategy but also as a problem of our domestic policy".

According to Moslem leaders in the two enclaves, the new bill on aliens would force thousands of Moroccans, most of them born in Melillia or Sebta to apply for residence permits. If refused the permits, they could be expelled.

Under the new law, aliens who cannot support themselves financially or are involved in illegal activities will be forced to leave the country.

Some 25,000 Moslems, most of them of Moroccan origin and 60,000 Spaniards live in Melillia.

The Moroccan Government is following closely the development of the situation in these two enclaves, while political parties and trade unions have throughout the past weeks voiced protests and indignation.

## SUDAN

**National Alliance Sends Message to Garang**  
*JN291809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 29 Jan (SUNA) — Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad, National Alliance enemy, left for Addis Ababa yesterday to hold more talks with Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, on solving the country's issues. Dr Taysir will convey a message from the National Alliance.

**Uganda's Okello Arrives in Sudan to Regroup**  
*JN301430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Juba, Sudan — Ugandan President General Okello has arrived in the city of Juba. He is accompanied by some of his ministers. A source in Juba has said that Gen Okello, who arrived on a helicopter on Wednesday afternoon, will return to Uganda and that he will not stay in Sudan. However, official sources declined to comment on this.

Reports say that Gen Okello has fled to Juba in an attempt to reorganize his forces and that he has control in some areas. Contacts have been held between Khartoum and Juba in this regard. A military source has stressed that Gen Okello did not ask for political asylum in Sudan.

It is noteworthy that Gen Okello and his companions are staying in a military area in Juba.

**SPLA Claims Military Successes in Ler**  
*EA291541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Units of Sudanese People's Liberation Army's (SPLA) Wolf Battalion under the command of Major (Doktor) Majer Deng attacked and overran the government Army garrison at (Lyap) in Ler District of western Upper Nile on 19 January, 1986. This has been disclosed by Radio SPLA correspondent in the area who (?said) that the enemy forces suffered considerable manpower and material losses in the attack before being completely dislodged.

According to the correspondent, the capture of Siwar al-Dhabab's garrison at Ler was accomplished by a special task force from Wolf Battalion placed under the command of First Lieutenant Michael Nyal (Ngoth).

**Rebel Radio Carries Message to SPLA Chief of Staff**  
*EA292328 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Major Elijah (Wantop) has sent a message of congratulations to Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany (member of Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command and member of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement Executive Committee) for his appointment as chief of staff. Major Elijah [word: indistinct] congratulatory message his trust in Lt Col Nyuan in running the functions of the chief of staff effectively.

## TUNISIA

**Bourguiba Receives Algerian Foreign Minister**  
*LD301250 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, Algerian foreign minister, in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister and director of the presidential office; Foreign

Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and Messaoud Ait Chaalal, ambassador of Algeria to Tunisia.

Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi made the following statement: I have had the honor of meeting President Habib Bourguiba, and I have delivered to him a message from his brother President Chedli Bendjedid concerning two essential subjects: First, developments in the region in the light of the latest events; second, the consolidation of the Algerian-Tunisian bilateral relations in the domain of economic cooperation, in the context of continuous consultations.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had arrived this morning in Tunis. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

#### **Tighter Control Imposed Over Trade Unionists**

*LD291516 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis 29 Jan (KUNA) — A newspaper report published here today says that "tight control measures have been imposed by the Tunisian authorities on a number of members of the Executive Bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT], particularly on Taieb Baccouche and 'Ali Ben Romdhane."

Mr Baccouche leads the Marxist wing of the Labor Federation, whereas Mr Ben Romdhane is considered to be closest to the trade union leader Mr Habib Achour [currently in jail]. The weekly opposition paper *AL-RAY*, which published this report,

says Tunisian associations in France have decided to organize a demonstration on 7 February under the banner of 4 hours for Tunisia, in solidarity with the Tunisian General Federation of Labor.

The paper adds that these societies organized a demonstration in Paris in support of the Tunisian trade unions, in which Habib Ben Achour, member of the Executive Bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor took part.

On the other hand, security authorities at Tunis-Carthage international airport last Sunday prevented Mr Khalifa Abid, member of the Executive Bureau of the federation, and who is also a deputy in the House of Representatives, from travelling to Dakar where he was due to pay an official visit, at the invitation of the Organization of African Unity in his capacity as chairman of the African Committee for Trade union Education.

#### **Syrian Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Arrives in Tunis**

*JN291530 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Tunis this afternoon leading the Syrian delegation to meetings of the emergency session of the Arab League Council on the level of foreign ministers, which will begin tomorrow.

## ETHIOPIA

**Foreign Ministry Calls For Halt to U.S. Exercises**

EA291945 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic  
1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the U.S. Government should refrain from taking any measures to increase tension in the Mediterranean Sea during its provocative military exercises there and it called for an immediate halt to the exercises being conducted in the area.

The Foreign Ministry said that as the military exercises being waged by the U.S. Administration in the Mediterranean Sea on the Libyan border are a deliberate plot against the freedom and unity of the Libyan people, revolutionary Ethiopia does not view this grave action lightly. The Foreign Ministry stated that the military exercises indicate that repeated political, economic, and psychological warfare is being waged against the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and that it is a campaign to destabilize the country and put her in a state of tension.

The Foreign Ministry said that the enormous show of military force exhibited by the United States against a small Afro-Arab country is a dangerous tendency that contradicts the act which has been condemned on an international level [as heard] and explained that in addition, the situation violates the spirit and purpose of international law as embodied in the United Nations. It explained that revolutionary Ethiopia admired the fact that America's friends and supporters have not endorsed the economic sanctions imposed by America against Libya. Ethiopia strongly condemns the dangerous military exercises and the provocative ploy which is being conducted against the friendly Government and people of Libya.

It explained the solidarity of revolutionary Ethiopia with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called on the U.S. Government to cease its provocative acts against Libya and on the international community to give the necessary support so that peace and stability prevails in the region.

## KENYA

**Border With Uganda To Be Reopened 'in Next Few Days'**

EA292149 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Busia, Kenya: It has been announced that Uganda will reopen its border with Kenya in the next few days to allow 40 stranded oil tank trucks to cross the border. A senior Kenyan official said today that he expected word from Kampala requiring him to start dealing with documents for vehicles wishing to enter or leave Uganda. Many of the vehicles are destined for refueling at the port of Mombasa while others are carrying coffee.

The Busia border post is an important trading center among Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire.

## UGANDA

**General Museveni Makes Inauguration Speech 29 Jan**

EA291441 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
0759 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Inauguration speech by Yoweri Museveni following his swearing in as president in Kampala on 29 January — live]

[Text] Dear citizens: I hope you will observe discipline and keep quiet, so that you can listen, because discipline is the core of success. That is why we have been able to succeed. But if you go on shouting and jostling, then you will not benefit usefully from being here. So please keep quiet and stop pushing one another.

I don't want to say much today, except to make a few points. One, nobody should think that what is happening in the last few days is a mere change of guards. This is not a mere change of guards. I think this is a fundamental change in the politics of our country. [applause] Because in Africa we have seen so much change that change has become meaningless. It is no longer change but merely turmoil. This group getting rid of that group and that group doing worse than the group it got rid of. Now, please do not count us in that category of people.

The National Resistance Movement [NRM], I think, is a clear-headed movement, with clear objectives and with good membership. Of course, we may have some bad elements even among us because we are part and parcel of the society of Uganda as it is. And in that way you may not be able to completely guard against infiltration by the wrong elements.

But since it is the deliberate policy of our movement to ensure that we uplift the quality of the politics of our country, I think it makes a very big difference from the situation in which we were, where the very people in power were themselves encouraging evil instead of trying to combat evil. I think this is a slightly different situation.

You may not be familiar with our program, because it has been mainly in the bush where many of you did not have access [laughter]. And I cannot go through it in this ceremony but I can just point out a few salient points in our program.

Point number one on our program is the restoration of democracy. [prolonged applause] The people of Africa, the people of Uganda are entitled to a democratic government. It is not a favor from any regime. It is the right of the people of Africa to have democratic governments all over the place. The people should be able to hire and fire any government. The sovereign people in the land must be the population not the government. The government should not be the masters but the servants of the population. [applause]

And in our liberated zones, the first thing we start with is the election of the village committees. Because my mother cannot go to parliament but surely she can be a member of a committee so that she can also make her views heard. [laughter] So we start with village committees wherever we are. And these village



committees, (Miluka) committee, (Gombolola) committees up to the district, and then later on of course up to the national institutions like parliament. These committees right now in our zones which we control have got a lot of power. For instance, you cannot join the army or the police. Well, in our case we didn't have the police, but we had the army. You could not join the National Resistance Army [NRA] without being cleared by the village committee. [applause] You must get a recommendation from the people in your village that you are not a rogue for you to qualify to be considered to join the national army. So even our soldiers whom we have or those who are joining us from other armies, we shall have to refer them back to the villages. [prolonged applause] And even the police. [laughter]

What happens is that suppose we want 500 people, 500 soldiers from the District of Rakai for instance. Maybe 10,000 youths want to join the army. But anybody to be considered must first of all be cleared by the (Miluka) and (Gombolola) committees that so and so's son is not a rogue, he does not steal chicken in the village. [laughter] He does not abuse people. He does not stone passers-by. Then if they clear — suppose we want 500 in Rakai district, for instance. They will clear, for instance, 5,000 out of the 10,000 who were aspiring to join the army. Then the military team come and make these 5,000 run up and down. And then they choose the fittest from the physical point of view out of the 5,000 who had already been cleared by the village committees, that they are good people as people.

But if you merely come in an area and you say: Gentlemen, you run up and down and we see the one who runs fastest and that one will be the one to join the army, as normally happens, the thieves will be the fastest. [laughter] And your army will be full of... [changes thought] your army will be full of kondos [bandits]. And not only kondos. Because running fast... [changes thought] you can run fast while you are advancing or withdrawing. [laughter] So running fast cannot be criteria.

What is the criteria is the character of somebody. That must be the criteria, the first criteria — somebody's character. Is he a good character or is he a bad character? And that can only be decided by the people who live with you, in this case, the village committee. So, I was just quoting this to show you some work that could be done by the village committee.

Another work of the village committees would be to be citizens intelligence. We are tired of this state intelligence, state security, state intelligence, because they have not worked [applause]. The State Research Bureau [Amin's secret police] and national security, I don't know what, and this and that, and that — this has not worked [laughter]. But these committees, we have been using them in Bulemezi as citizens intelligence. Because what happens is that if I come to address a rally in Semuto, for instance, or Kapeka or (Nasaseke) [laughter], the first people I meet are the village — are the committee — the (Meluka) committee, the (Gombola) Committee. We even had zonal committees, which meant a combination of (Gombolas) in one zone, like for instance the (Gombolas) of (Ngombe), (Nyimbwa) and this Wakiso, (Mende). We are one zone [laughter]. We used to call it task force zone because we have our units there called task force.

Now if you come and you meet the committees in that area, they will tell you everything that is going wrong in those area. They will tell you that the [word indistinct] chiefs, the [word indistinct] chiefs are thieves. So you will know it. They will tell you that the people in the hospital are stealing drugs. So you will know it. They will tell you that the soldiers are misbehaving. And you will ask them who misbehaved. They will tell you so-and-so and you arrest him. So they will be able to be sort of a watch-dog for the population against the misusers of authority.

So, on top of these committees, of course, eventually we are going to have parliamentary elections, so that we can have a parliament which is directly elected by the people, so that we shall have combination of both the committee democracy, as well as the parliamentary democracy, as we have been having in... [changes thought] and this business — we don't want to elect you and then you go and you change sides, when you are, when you are in parliament [laughter]. That thing must also stop [applause]. You see, if you want to change sides, then you must go back and consult the people who elected you. [applause]

So, anyway, these are for the future. As of now, What I want you to know is that point number one on our political program is democracy for the people of Uganda, to which they are entitled, which is a birthright. And it is not a matter of a gift from any regime. It is a birthright. The second point on our program is security of person and property. Every person in Uganda must be absolutely secure to live wherever he wants [applause]. Any individual, any group of persons who threatens the security of our people must be smashed without mercy [applause]. The people of Uganda should only die from natural causes which are beyond our control, but not from fellow human beings who continue to walk the length and breadth of our land.

For us who were in Nairobi for the peace talks, that thing was just very painful because I was sitting there with criminals across the table [laughter] and I was being advised that you seem to be a leader, you must be diplomatic. Then I said: But diplomacy, does it also apply to criminals? [laughter] Then they said: Yes, yes. For me I saw that it was just a farce. What was going on in Nairobi was a farce. So we just kept quiet and said: OK. You know, we tried to push our case peacefully to say that the Amin elements must be excluded from the government. That the people like Bazilio [Okello] who killed people when we were all seeing who should be excluded, but our voice was a lonely voice, because there were so many pressures from the international community which is only interested in trade. [Sentence as heard] The international community does not care about how many skeletons we have here in Uganda. What they care about is for the road to be opened to that commodities can pass regardless of how many skeletons remain behind.

So we just kept quiet but we made our position very, very clear — that we were not going to take any part in any government in which criminals are involved. Then they thought they were playing us tricks. Even Okello said, he came here and told the people that by his signing the agreement they had removed the thief from the (Sarambwa). Is that not what he said? [laughter] Can you imagine the idiot having the guts to say something like that?

But for us we are not bad students. If you try to play tricks with us we play tricks with you.

If you are violent with us, we are violent with you. So, we are people who pay people in their own currency. [applause and laughter] Whatever currency you want with the National Resistance Movement, we shall pay you the exact amount of what you [laughter] require. You see, that's why we never use cowardly tactics.

I had a lot of pleasure when we were in the bush, by people saying that we should assassinate Obote; we should assassinate Muwanga; we should assassinate Bazilio. I said, why should we assassinate these fellows? By assassinating them, we are serving them, because they will die, maybe, as heroes. Somehow, some people just (?devote) enough strength and sweep the garbage to the dung-heap of history and proceed on the correct path of history. Why do you bother... [changes thought] why killing these small fellows like Bazilio? [laughter] Because if you kill Bazilio, there are other Bazilios who are also there. So, the solution is to have enough strength to sweep the whole garbage and you put it where it belongs, on the dung-heap of history.

But coming back to the question of security. Again, the security of the people of Uganda is their right. It's not a favor from any regime. No regime has got a right to kill any citizen of Uganda. No regime has got a right to beat a citizen of Uganda on any roadblock. [cheering and applause] Our soldiers — we are telling our soldiers that to abuse — only, if you want to abuse a citizen and we get hold of you and you are a soldier, we — your buttocks will know what — (?the meaning of justice), yes. As for the killing, this is absolutely out. You kill a citizen, we kill you.

And, in this struggle, when we were in the bush, we executed five soldiers of the National Resistance Army who killed citizens in Bulmezi or in Ngoma or... [changes thought] I think there was also one in Fort Portal. There's somebody who killed a [word indistinct]. These wananchi [citizens], they have got their own medicines which use to cure problems. [laughter] I don't know how effective it is. But the man thinks he's [word indistinct]. So that's his business. But this man had money. He had money and one of our soldiers conspired with a malaya [prostitute] to kill that man and take the money. This was in Ngoma, in Ngoma sub-county. Then this man was killed, and of course, we got the information because we are with the people. We got the information that one of our soldiers had killed a wananchi, because he wanted to take the money. And, of course, once you kill a human being with the National Resistance Army, and they get hold of you, then you know that you are dead. So the poor chap tried to escape and he was shot by his friends when he was trying to escape. Then there were two or three other incidents like that.

But what has been happening here in Kampala? The other time they massacred people in Luwero, and a government — a high-powered government delegation went there. You know, these high-powered delegations and excellencies, and all that. They have had this sort of thing, excellencies. Me, I don't like this business of excellence. [laughter] People in Bulemezi call me Yoweri or Mzee [old man]. They say in mzee. Mzee wa Kazi siyo mzee wa umri [An old working man is not an old man]. Now these excellencies and these honorable ministers and these high-

ranking military personnel, and I don't know what other high-ranking hopelessness, [laughter] they went there to Luwero and what did you do? We were told that they had transferred the person who had killed the people in Luwero to another station.

Can you imagine? Somebody kills 100 people. Somebody kills 60 people. Even if he killed two people, and you say you have transferred him to where, to where? So, the other time when they were saying that the solution of the army was to demilitarize Kampala. You know there was such a talk, that soldiers should be removed from Kampala and be taken where. I asked them: Where are you going to take them? Because wherever you take them, they are human beings. If you take them to the national park, they will kill animals. [laughter] So where are you going to take them? The solution is to put them where they belong, in the prisons. So, you cannot say somebody has killed people here, and you transfer him to another station. Killing human beings for the National Resistance Army means that you are killing yourself, if it can be proved that you did it intentionally or with criminal negligence. If it was accidental, then that's a different matter. We can examine that. But that's for the courts, not for us.

So, our program demands complete security of person, and also complete security of property. The property of the individual must be sacred. It must not be touched by any authority. [applause] The radio cassette, the bicycle, anything small — it belongs to that individual. And even if the individual makes a mistake and... [changes thought] for instance, he's against the government or against the NRA. You have no right to take his property. Because the property is not the one which made a mistake. And the property does not belong to that individual. It belongs to the whole family. You can have an individual, an individual... [changes thought] you can have a bad head of family but have good members of the family. So that property must belong to them. So what has been happening in Kampala in the last few days (?is crazy). [Words indistinct] have been trying to mislead our soldiers and taken them into people's homes and say that these are, were, supporters of the previous government, so take their property.

This thing must stop. Because I'm now reorganizing security in Kampala. [applause] and I will lay my hands on those who are either misleading our soldiers and who are using this cover of a change of government to loot other peoples property. If somebody has made a mistake, you do it through — by the courts. The courts will deal with him. If you loot his property, will he (?say) it's a good person. What, what is the punishment there? So, the property of individuals must be, must be respected. We should have security of person. We should have security of property.

Now, coming to the third point which I would like to refer, it is the question of unity of Uganda, because the past regimes have used sectarianism very much, they have used sectarianism to divide the people so that they can use them. If you see a leader who is dividing people you should know that that leader is hopeless, because division has never been strength. Division is always weakness.

Now, if you say this one is a — he belongs to this religion, that one belongs to that tribe, what's wrong with belonging to a different religion? And how does religious matters become politi-

cal matters? [applause] Religious matters are matters between yourself, you as an individual, and your creator, God. That's a matter between you and God. Your religious and your spiritual is to go to the life afterhere. [Sentence as heard]

Now, the road from here to Republic House. If a pregnant woman travels on that road. I'm sure she will get a miscarriage. now, that road — whom does it — does it harm Catholics only and forgive protestants? That bad road there, is it bad for only protestants and not for Catholics? Or for Muslims and not for Christians? Or for Muslims and not for Christians? Or for Acholis and not for Baganda? That road is bad, it is bad for everybody.

Everybody who is using that road has got an interest in having it repaired. So, therefore, all the road-users of that road have got one common aspiration, to have the road repaired. Now, if they have got one common aspiration, then how do you become divided on the basis of religion or on the basis of tribe, when your interests are similar? Don't you see that those fellows who tell you to be divided are those who want to use you for their own interests, not connected with that road. These are a bunch of opportunists who have no program, and their only program is to work on cheap platforms of division, because they have nothing else to offer which is constructive for the whole population.

For us, we believe that all the people of Uganda are good. There is no part of Uganda which is not good. Lake Katwe will get salt from Lake Katwe. And nobody can say that salt is (Chikonjo), we should not use it. [Word indistinct] Hii Ni Chumvi Nzuri? Is that salt good? No, its not good. The salt from Katwe, is it a good salt or bad; it's good. The electricity from Jinja — I think the electricity from Jinja is bad because it is [word indistinct]. [laughter] And how about the Tobacco from West Nile? The tobacco from West Nile, is it not anyanya? [laughter] Don't you think it is a good idea that West Nile is cut off with the tobacco? And how about the cotton from, the cotton from Kitgum and Lango? And how about the Karamoja, they have got, you know, some meat there. There's some meat in Karamoja. So, every part of Uganda is useful. Every people of Uganda are useful, every people of Uganda are necessary.

In fact, Uganda is actually very small, if you know. It's very small. It has got only a population of 15 million and has got only 93,000 square miles. If you compare this with Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, which occupies one-sixth of the human globe, or the United States, or Canada, or Brazil, or India — and yet some fools — Uganda is too big in their heads. And yet they are the same fellows who will go groveling before the United States, begging for hand-outs, or the Soviet Union or wherever they go to beg. Why do you divide your own people here and then you go to beg outsiders who are more organized than yourself? Because a big population, a big country — if you are an economist, a big population means a big market. Whatever you want to produce, you must have people to consume it. You need a big market, and a big population means a big population [as heard]. You need a variety of resources and a variety of resources means as large an area as possible. So, anybody who talks about the division of Uganda is actually an enemy of the people of Uganda, willingly — knowingly or unknowingly.

For us, we preach the idea of unity of Uganda. We want people to be — we can have our different individualities, tribes, religions. But this must not be used in politics, because politics is a different matter and religion is a different matter. And the tribes are — like you say this is Museveni — this one is...[addresses a member of the audience] What's your name? May I borrow your name? (Achuor) — he's (Achuor), we are, we are — he's Museveni — I'm Museveni, he's (Achuor). But we are, we are — if it now rains, we shall have a common problem [laughter]. We shall have a common problem. We need protection from the rain, all of us. [Passage as heard]

So, our individuality has nothing to do with our... [changes thought] the political programs of the country. Our religion has nothing to do with the political program of the country. Those are separate matters. Even the bible guides us on this matter. It says: Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and give unto God that which is God's. [applause] That's what the Bible says.

That's one point on our program, the question of the unity, and that's where we are strong. Our movement is strong because it has solved the question of unity among our people. We do not tolerate divisions within our movement of a tribal or religious nature, or these partners, DP [Democratic Party], UPC [Uganda Patriotic Movement], UPM [Uganda People's Congress], what? Everybody is welcome on an equal basis. That's why you find us, when our army goes in Buganda here, the people of Buganda say (amajiga ghafe, habana basseh). When it goes into the west, they say (amatageh tu). When it goes wherever it goes, it is their army, their, our army, our army; in whatever language it is our army. In fact, they don't say our army, they say (habana basseh) — our children. It is affectionate.

The person who captured (Buloba) the other day, the commander who was leading the group which attacked (Buloba), was an officer called (Oketcho). He's from West Nile. He's from Pakwach. So when I hear these idiots talking of the division between the north and the south, that division is in their heads. And those who are hoping to bank on it are going to be disappointed. [applause] I think they should dig a big enough grave for their aspirations. (Oketcho) is the one who captured (Buloba). He's a boy from West Nile.

(Kerim), he's the one who captured Masindi yesterday, yesterday but one. He's a boy from West Nile.

Dr (Bata) here — (Bata), stand up. [word indistinct] (Bata). [pause, followed by applause] Dr (Bata) is from Madi. He has been our director of medical services for all these years in the bush. [applause]

So, those bankrupt elements who are just... and ... [changes thought] you know these fellows were using these tricks because there was no clear-headed leadership (?to sift) through all this. You know, it is what we call [words indistinct] obscurantism. Obscurantism is a phenomenon where social ideas are covered by false ideas. Reality is covered by falsehood, so that what is false appears to be true and what is true appears to be false.

Now, for us, we are very clear-headed. If you are being with us, you better be very careful, better be very, very careful, because



we can cut through your obscurantist schemes and go to the heart of the matter, and in the end you would be in a very bad situation. Like in the...they tried...[changes thought] Obote tried to use this business of Acholi and Langi against us, trying to say that there is a division among the Bantus, between the Bantus and the Nilotics, and that if the Bantus take over, the Nilotics will be wiped out. And we exposed him, because we would capture soldiers from Acholi, from Lango... [changes thought] treated them well, released them. And when we released them, Obote will be surprised. Were you captured? Were you arrested? Did you see Museveni? And were you miss... [changes thought] beaten up. Say I was not beaten up. I was not beaten up.

There is the time when we captured the police commander of Masindi. He was a man called (Gara). I don't know where he is now, but they say he's in Jinja. When we captured him, I talked to him, together with another soldier called (Latigo). He was also from Masindi. I talked with them. We had a cup of tea, and I told them to go back to Masindi. [Passage indistinct] National Resistance Army was not tribal, as he was trying to make it. (Gara) had [words indistinct] spent some time in Luzira, locked up by Obote because Obote did not want him to tell the truth about our resistance movement, that it was not a tribal organization; it was not a sectarian organization; it is an organization for everybody who is good, who supports right and opposes wrong. That's our line. If you are a wronger [as heard], if you are a bad element, we oppose you, whoever you are. If you are good element, we work with you. That's our line, as far as sectarianism is concerned.

Now, our other point which I should like to touch on today is the point of backwardness. African countries are very backward. Although we have got a lot of resources, but these resources have either been misused or have been underused. And the result of all this has been backwardness.

If you look at the statistics of the UN, as I was seeing them the other day, you will find that Africa is backward, is very, very many things. If you look at infant mortality, the other day on the radio I told that for every 1,000 children born alive in Africa, on the average 140 of them die before the age of 1. For the developed countries like the United States and Soviet Union, the average is that only 12 children out of the 1,000 die under 1 year. So you can see in the United States only 12 children out of 1,000 die while here 140 children die out of the 1,000. So the infant mortality rate here is I think about 10 times higher than in the other developed countries.

I also told you about the doctor. I told you that in some European countries you find that there is one doctor for every 550 persons. Here in Africa in some places you can go up to 90,000 persons per every available doctor. So there, the difference I don't know how much it is — I can't even calculate it in my head — 500 as opposed to 90,000.

You come to calorie intake. A human being who is normal and who is working is supposed to consume 3,000 calories per day.

Calories, I always translate it for my soldiers to mean petroli, yaani petroli ya mwili [body gas], because calories are the energy-giving substances which come from food, which make you work.

Now an average adult doing normal duty needs 3,000 calories per day. In many African countries, we do not get anybody getting to those 3,000 calories. It is normally below, 1,000 and something. One thousand five hundred, and so forth. So our people are under-feeding.

Then you come to education. You come to road construction. You come to so many statistics which we could quote. For instance average life expectancy: In Europe on the average every human being expects to live for 70 years. Now, the average life expectancy in Europe is now 70 years. Here in Africa, I think it is 35 years.

Then you go to education. And in spite of all this backwardness, ladies and gentlemen, is there, while at the same time Africa is the most endowed continent in the whole world. [as heard] We've got everything — hydroelectric power, minerals, agricultural potential, fisheries, forestry. The weather is excellent. I went to Europe to see my children the other time, and what I saw was really encouraging as far as I'm concerned, because we are really very rich. You go to some of these places, you find that they can afford only one crop in a year because half of the year the land is under snow, or the weather is too cold to plant anything. Here we can afford three crops if we want. You can grow crops three times — maize, millet, lots of these crops which grow in 3 months — you can grow them four times, or at least three times in a year. And yet you find that those who can grow crops once a year are giving us food aid, we who could grow crops three times in a year.

And yet you find these fellows traveling around, their excellencies, honorable ministers with flags, with what. I think somebody ought to ask these gentlemen: What have you been doing all this time? Somebody ought to ask them.

So, it is the determination of the NRM, the industries, society, modern societies must develop on two legs mainly. One leg agriculture, another leg industry. You cannot stand on one leg. Because all of us cannot be in that village there scrambling because the land is getting smaller and smaller. This is natural as long as people are increasing in population. The land will be smaller and smaller.

Now, if you don't develop industries where will the surplus population go? You (?hear some) governments telling people: You go back to the village, but where do they go in the village? These governments they don't want their towns to be crowded. They want enough room. OK, people in Europe and in other developed countries, you always find that a higher percentage of the population lives in the towns, in industries because industries are growing. You can have two industries in that building there, one floor dealing with something else, another floor dealing with something else. So with industries you can have more activity. But not so with agriculture. Agriculture, we can also increase agricultural production even now, we can increase it much more, but still there is a limit. In the event we shall have to think of industries.

As of now everything comes from outside. When we were in the bush at sometime during the political lessons we would remove things from the household and put them in a line there. You know, cups, combs, tooth brushes, Colgate, pins, desk pins,



sindano [needles] — these needles, soap, all that is imported. Toilet paper, if you happen to have it, all that is imported. Now, how can you have an economy like that where you don't even make pins to fix paper on the notice board?

When you do not make safety pins, when you don't make needles, now, what sort of economy is that? Even our forefathers were more advanced than we are now because they could prospect iron ore in the hills. They could identify that there is iron ore here. Which means that their mineral science had developed. They could say there is iron ore here, or that there is copper. (Imiringa), this is what they called copper. They could identify the mineral ore, they could melt the mineral ore and separate the metal from the ore and then shape the metal into whatever article they wanted — big knives, pangas, and what. They were more advanced. The principle of the black furnace was already, had already, taken root in our country here.

But you find now, we here in Uganda, with our professors, with our excellencies, with our honorable ministers, with all these big men and high security personnel [laughter] you know we have a very huge supply of these gentlemen but we cannot make a needle here in the sovereign Republic of Uganda [laughter]. In this sovereign republic we cannot make a needle. We cannot make toilet paper, in spite of all this galaxy of big men — his excellency the president and life-president, and presidents for life, and all these characters we have been having here, we cannot make a needle, or soap or toilet paper, which our forefathers could do. Now, there is something amiss somewhere. There is something missing. And for us we are not interested in the politics of obscurantism. We want to go to the heart of the matter. What is the problem? Because if you are a political doctor — because the leaders ought to be political doctors — they ought to be consultants. They ought to come and look at the country and say what's wrong with this country.

Like a doctor does with a patient. Then if you diagnose the disease, then you start the prescription. If we are quack doctors, then obviously we shall diagnose wrongly, and we shall of course come to know good solutions.

So that is one of our points — it is to try and overcome backwardness and we shall have to do it in a planned way, step by step, but we shall have to identify it as a major problem.

Another final point I would like to make on this point, is cooperation with some other African countries especially in our region. Because one of our weaknesses in Africa is, I have said, the small market. If you have got a small market you cannot do much. You cannot start an industry because you don't have enough people to consume what you produce. Therefore you find that industrial production is damaged because you don't have enough markets.

Originally we had an east African market, but this was messed up by ourselves, well not ourselves, I was not part of it, by the excellencies and the honorable ministers, and of course nobody asked them questions. You know some of these fellows ought to be asked questions. They ought to be asked: Why did you damage our markets? Somebody ought to ask somebody why did you damage our markets?

So it will be a cardinal point of our program also to ensure that we encourage cooperation in economic matters especially in things like transport and communications in the east African region so that we can develop these areas. We want our people to put on shoes.

This excellency who is going to the United Nations with jets and so on, he has got 90 percent of his people walking on bare feet, no shoes. And he is there competing with Reagan and with Gorbachev. That is an excellency. 90 percent of his people have no shoes, they are walking on bare feet. [laughter and applause]

So ladies and gentlemen, I don't have much to say. I don't want to waste your time; I am still appealing to these fellows who are trying to resist that they should give up and come and join us and be reintegrated. There is no point; they can't defeat us. [applause] It is a waste of time if they could not defeat us when we were 27. We started with 27 of us, mark you, and they could not defeat us, how could they defeat this army which you saw here? Mlisikia Moto [you heard fire]. Why didn't they bring these soldiers (?to sing)? What happened to our choir? Ilikuaje [how was it]? It was Jesus. Do you see them? (?You) should have heard. They have got a song which says Moto Moto Moto Uliwaka [the fire was set alight]

So, please nobody should waste his time that he can defeat us. Because first of all we have got a correct line in politics. We have got a line which attracts everybody. They have got a line which divides everybody. Secondly, our line of organization is line of organization. [Sentence as received]

Thirdly, our tactics are correct. We have never made a mistake in either strategy, calculation, or tactics for calculation. So it is just a waste of time, and I am therefore appealing to these brothers not to spill more blood of especially these poor, you chaps, who have been used by those who know better. They should come and put...[changes thought] I have put out an announcement that they should report to the central police station and then they will be transferred to Mbuya barracks or whatever other barrack there is. Then we can reorganize them and then vet those whom we can include in the new army and those who cannot be included in the new army. They will be rehabilitated and given means of livelihood in the villages and then become good citizens and then we will go on with the business of national affairs.

Now, another thing I would like to speak about, to mention. Our soldiers have been taking government cars. This has caused a big of — that was the only thing which I have — you were talking about. [Sentence as received] Our people do not take private cars. I don't think any previous person can say that our soldiers took private cars. I don't think so. Or, if that happened, I don't think those were our soldiers.

But it has been our policy all along to take government vehicles, those who are fighting with [as heard] the government. Now when they came here to...[changes thought] and when we were coming to attack Kampala, I did not brief the soldiers in detail, what they were going to do. Because I did not want to leak the information that we were going to attack Kampala, because it would have leaked prematurely. So we told them that we are going to punish

criminals wherever we find them. So, we (?can't) punish criminals until they found that the (?large) criminal was [laughter]... [sentence incomplete] So we did not have time to brief them that — not to do this, that the situation has changed, and so on and so forth.

But for now we are going to put out an order, telling our soldiers that now there is a government — they are the government themselves. They should not take government vehicles [laughter]. They should now protect government vehicles [applause]. Thank you very much. [applause].

#### **'Mass Defection' of Army Soldiers to NRA in Jinja**

*AB280854 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[By Jengo Mukyusa]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Jan 28 (AFP) — Police officials from the eastern town of Jinja this morning said there had been mass defections from the Uganda army battalions there as soldiers from the ethnic south joined National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas who took Kampala at the weekend.

"The situation is calm and we are OK," said one police officer in Jinja interviewed by telephone. "The soldiers who joined the National Resistance Army are now collaborating with the NRA and they are patrolling the streets together." He was unable to say when the NRA entered Jinja, Uganda's second largest city 50 miles (80 km) east of the capital, "because all of them are wearing the same uniforms."

Public transport between Kampala and Jinja has not yet resumed despite the police reports that the NRA had gained control of the town.

Night shooting has virtually died down in Kampala, to be replaced by drumming and singing, mostly in the suburbs, by residents celebrating the fall of the Military Council government after less than six months in power.

#### **National Resistance Army's Future Actions Outlined**

*EA291202 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Jan 86 p1*

[Excerpt] The NRA is expecting to grab Bombo and Nakason-gola military bases, 30 and 90 kilometres respectively on the Gulu northern road. The NRA spokesman did not anticipate much resistance. The initial shock of the capture of Kampala and the fleeing of Gen Tito Okello and Lt-Gen Basilio Okello were demoralising to the rest of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], a knowledgeable military analyst told *THE STANDARD*.

With the capture of these four strategic towns, the NRA must now brace for the northern region, which comprises the West

Nile, the home province of dictator Idi Amin and former Defence Minister Wilson Toko, who was reported to have been injured during the fierce battle for the control of Kampala. West Nile is also the home of the former Uganda National Army (FUNA) and Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) of Brigadier Moses Ali. These two factions are said to have troops numbering 15,000 men.

FUNA and UNRF were reported to have put up a stiff fight in central Kampala against the NRA. Two thousand soldiers are believed to have died during last weekend's fighting. The battles were reportedly deadly around Radio Uganda, the General Post Office, the Central Bank and on Entebbe road.

And yesterday in Kampala the NRA were picking up hundreds of bodies in the streets and the suburbs. In one incident alone more than 200 bodies were picked up, seven miles on the Kampala-Entebbe road. Another 70 bodies were collected from the golf course area, only half-a-mile away from parliament. More bodies were still lying in the various parts of the capital.

The other group of soldiers that the NRA will now have to face is the Acholi, who reportedly withdrew from Kampala long before the whistle was blown. The Labwor Dwong Group of semi-trained soldiers, who reportedly were the force behind the overthrow of former President Milton Obote on July 27, last year have returned to their base, 20 kilometres north of Kitgum, near the Sudan border. Together with the UNLA officers and men who fled the Kampala fighting, the Labwor Dwong are said to have swung into action to draw up plans for the recapture of Kampala.

Gen Tito Okello and Lt-Gen Basilio Okello were reported yesterday to have flown in helicopters from Kitgum to Fudan. Each general fled from Kampala in his helicopter, the property of the people of Uganda.

Other reports from Kampala said former Vice-President Paulo Muwanga was at the state house, Entebbe, under the protection of Museveni's men. Mr Muwanga has been under house arrest at Entebbe since he was sacked by Gen Okello as prime minister on August 25, last year. Sources close to the NRA said Mr Muwanga will be charged before a court of law for crimes against humanity.

Mr Museveni is reported to have no love left for the former defence minister who presided over the fight against Museveni's guerrillas in the so-called Luwero Triangle during Dr Obote's second term of office.

Other military officers who served Gen Okello's six-month-old government are free in Kampala, sources said. They include chief of staff, Major-General Z. Maruru, Col Langoya and Brig Oketcho, all members of the dissolved Military Council.

## CHAD

**Popular Movement for Liberation Breaks From GUNT***AB271823 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Lagos, 27 Jan (AFP) — Aboubakar Abdelrahman, founding president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT-3d Army), announced on Monday that his movement which was formerly associated with the pro-Libyan GUNT (Transitional National Union Government), has broken off with the latter. He called for the "immediate withdrawal" of Libyan forces from Chad. "Any presence of foreign forces on the Chadian soil only helps to fuel civil war and prevents the attainment of peace in the region," Mr Abdelrahman stated in an interview in Lagos. Mr Abdelrahman was on several occasions contested by the MPLT base and was residing in Libya. As he did in the past, Mr Abdelrahman also called for the "suspension of all military aid to the Ndjamen regime by the French Government." Mr Abdelrahman affirmed that the MPLT which is only popular in the islands of Lake Chad and supported by Nigeria, has about 5,000 armed troops.

**Bardai Questions Habre Reconciliation Policy***AB270944 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Niamey, 27 Jan (AFP) — The radio of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, Armed Opposition to the Ndjamen Regime) denounced on Sunday evening "Hissein Habre's bogus policy of national reconciliation" and accused the Ndjamen government of engaging in "a bloody repression" against those who have thrown their lot with it.

GUNT's official organ, Radio Bardai monitored in Niamey, also accused the Ndjamen authorities of engaging in "a veritable repression for political offenses" against the youth and affirmed that several arrests described as "bloody repression" took place recently in the Chadian capital.

Finally, Radio Bardai announced that the persons who were "dragged" into joining the Ndjamen regime in November and December are being subjected to "pressures." It should be recalled that those who joined the regime included thousands of Codos (guerrillas in the southern part of the country), the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR) comprising intellectuals, and General Djibril Negue-Djogo's Chadian Democratic Front (FDT) comprising notably former ministers.

## GABON

**Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Begins Visit***AB291615 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] After the visit to Libreville last November of Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Caid Essebsi, the Gabonese capital this morning welcomed Mohamed Mzali. The Tunisian prime minister was accompanied by Mohamed Kraiem and Mahmoud

Mestiri, minister of transport and secretary of state for foreign affairs, respectively. The coming of the three Tunisian officials to Libreville is aimed at finding ways and means of strengthening relations between Tunis and Libreville — relations which are governed by a joint commission whose first session took place in November 1985 during the visit of the Tunisian foreign affairs minister to Gabon. These relations are principally based on the cultural, scientific, technical, economic, and commercial sectors. Tunisia contributes to the training of Gabonese cadres in various Tunisian institutes and commercial studies.

## RWANDA

**Habyarimana, Mobutu Pledge To Strengthen Ties***AB282115 Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Kigali, 28 Jan (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who arrived in Kigali yesterday on a 3-day friendly visit, and his Rwandan counterpart, Juvenal Habyarimana, have pledged the determination of their countries to strengthen their bilateral relations.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of President Mobutu, the Rwandan head of state said: "Rwanda wants to remain resolutely faithful to its policy of good neighborliness." President Mobutu pointed out that the two countries have signed cooperation agreements in all fields and expressed the view that these agreements "constituted an ideal legal framework to enable both peoples to further strengthen their ties."

The two heads of state also strongly condemned the policy of the Pretoria regime in South Africa and in Namibia.

"The scream of anguish uttered by our South African brothers who live under apartheid and oppression will eventually be heard, the march of history being irreversible," said Marshal Mobutu who added that Zaire and Rwanda "will join efforts with all other peace- and justice-loving members of the international community in order to eventually succeed some day in ending these iniquitous and anachronistic situations."

## ZAIRE

**AZAP Reports Uganda's Museveni Met by Mobutu***AB300817 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1837 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Goma, 29 Jan (AZAP) — Five days after taking power in Kampala, where he was given a massive welcome, and only a few hours after he was sworn in as the president of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni reserved his first outside visit for the people of Zaire.

In fact, the new Ugandan head of state arrived in Goma at 1330 where he was greeted by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko who was waiting for him at the airport. Militants of Goma also gave a particularly enthusiastic welcome to this august guest who comes from an area in Uganda near the Zairian border adjacent to northern Kivu.

President Museveni, wearing a camouflage uniform, accompanied by President Mobutu Sese Seko, joined his Kenyan and Rwandan counterparts at the presidential residence in Goma where they will hold talks on developments in the situation in Uganda and future prospects.

Zaire, Kenya, and Rwanda are countries that have common borders with Uganda.

#### Kigali Reports on Communique

EA291926 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1630 GMT  
29 Jan 86

[Report on joint communique signed by the presidents of Rwanda, Zaire, Kenya, and Uganda at a 4-power meeting in Goma, Zaire, on 29 January]

[Text] During his closing speech following the visit to Rwanda by the Zairian head of state, President Habyarimana said that today, the last day of the visit by President Mobutu had been a fruitful one. He was referring to the summit which took place in Goma this morning with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, and the Kenyan head of state, Daniel arap Moi. The meeting mainly discussed issues concerning the latest developments in Uganda and in the region in general.

Here are the contents of the joint communique signed a few hours ago following the four-power meeting between the presidents of Rwanda, Zaire, Kenya and Uganda:

On the invitation of the president of the Republic of Zaire, his excellency citizen Mobutu Sese Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zabanga, marshal of Zaire: the presidents of Rwanda: Kenya and Uganda; his excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the MRND president and founder, president of the Republic of Rwanda; his excellency honorable Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya; and Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, met in Goma, Republic of Zaire, today

Wednesday, 29 January 1986, to exchange views on the political changes in the region.

The three presidents were briefed by their brother, President Yoweri Museveni, on the political and security situation in Uganda. He assured his brother presidents that the situation in Uganda is rapidly returning to normal and that a broad-based government of national union is in the process of being formed in conformity with the Ugandan peace agreement signed in Nairobi on 17 December 1985. The three presidents expressed the satisfaction at progress achieved to restore peace and security in Uganda and pledged support for their colleague in his efforts.

Regarding this, the four presidents renewed their commitment to the principles of good-neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of the states in the region by external forces.

After reviewing the economic, social and cultural cooperation in the region, the four presidents agreed to intensify further their efforts in those areas.

The presidents of Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda expressed their gratitude for the exceptionally warm welcome which was accorded them by his excellency the president of the Republic of Zaire, the executive Council and the Zairean people. Following friendly talks the four presidents, decided to hold regular consultations between themselves and with other neighboring countries.

They accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Ugandan president to hold the next meeting in Kampala, Uganda in March 1986.

That was the joint communique following the Goma meeting. It should be said now that the Goma meeting constituted a remarkable diplomatic entry into the [word indistinct] scene by Uganda's strongman, Mr Yoweri Museveni, the chairman of the National Resistance Council who seized power in Kampala a few days ago. We should also note the very popular welcome he received in Goma from his Zairian counterpart at the airport as well as from the people of Goma who thronged to the airport to give the Ugandan strongman an ovation. That was what we could gather from the meeting for the moment.



## BENIN

### Tunisian Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs

AB291555 Parakou Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who arrived in our country yesterday for a 24-hour visit, was seen off this morning by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Romain Vilon Guezo. It must be noted that Mr Mzali had a very busy morning. Accompanied by Romain Vilon Guezo, he laid a wreath at the Monument of Martyrs in Cotonou in the presence of central authorities of our party and our revolutionary state as well as a crowd of militants of the Beninese revolution.

Afterward, our guest went to the presidential palace where he met our great comrade in arms, Mthieu Kerekou. During a decoration ceremony, Mr Mzali, on behalf of President Bourguiba, decorated the head of state with the Tunisian Order of Merit. In response, President Kerekou praised efforts of President Bourguiba, whom he elevated to the dignity of the Great Cross of the National Order of Benin.

## BURKINA FASO

### Sankara Visits Bobo Dioulasso; Comments

AB291740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The seventh summit conference of the heads of state and government of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] will open in Dakar tomorrow, Tuesday. The head of state has left for Dakar but he made a stopover in Bobo Dioulasso where he was interviewed by Philippe Bessin.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] We deemed it necessary to make a stopover in Bobo in order to contact the local authorities and to enquire about the progress of certain projects such as the construction of the airport.

[Bessin] Recently, there were rumors that seemed to say that there are frictions between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast concerning the Abidjan-Niger Railroad Company. What are the real facts?

[Sankara] I discussed this with President Houphouet-Boigny during the Yamoussoukro summit conference and we reached an agreement between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. In any case, as we said to each other, we can make decisions without it being necessary for the heads of state to consult each other and hold discussions. [Sentence as heard] You will see in the days ahead. And I would like to reassure the comrade militants of Bobo Dioulasso that Bobo Dioulasso is our economic capital and that it remains and will always be our economic capital. Therefore, whatever concerns the vitality of Bobo Dioulasso is particularly dear to us. This is also why we will fight with all our might to safeguard this gain.

[Bessin] Recently, during the meeting of solidarity among peoples, you launched the popular effort for investment. What do you think are the reactions of the militant Burkinabe people?

[Sankara] Yes, the people's reactions are difficult to foresee, particularly as we are at the stage of speeches and of projects to be announced. But very soon, and here in Bobo particularly, we will see certain striking realizations that will not fail to result in joy and happiness for the militant people in the province and also of the whole country. Besides, I intend to return here to attend to some of the projects in Bobo Dioulasso.

[Bessin] There is also the problem of the airport of Bobo. You are now on the site. When will the work finish?

[Sankara] The work is of good quality and I think that the deadline will be respected to the satisfaction of all those who use the airport. And we will thus make of this runway one of the best of the subregion. [end recording]

### Burkina-Netherlands Talks Begin in Ouagadougou

AB291950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Burkinabe-Netherlands periodic consultations began this afternoon at the conference room of the ONERA [expansion unknown] in Ouagadougou. The Netherlands delegation was led by Mr Van (Turem), head of mission. The Burkinabe side was led by Damo Justin Barro, minister of financial resources, and included representatives of ministries involved in the recent consultations. On the whole nine ministries will present their projects to the Netherlands counterparts during the consultations, which will end on 31 January.

## GHANA

### Delegation Returns From Bulgaria, DPRK, USSR

AB292140 Accra Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A 2-member government delegation, led by the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel Assase, has returned home after visit to Bulgaria and the DPRK. The visit was at the invitation of governments of the two countries.

While in Bulgaria, the delegation signed a document setting out in broad detail areas of mutually beneficial cooperation between the CDR's and the National Council of Fatherland Fronts. Elements in the document include exchange of visits aimed at developing a deeper and better familiarity with the processes of revolutionary transformation, which began much earlier in Bulgaria and in Ghana since 31 December 1981. The objective is to facilitate the process of mutual learning and the intelligent and creative application of new insights to accelerate the pace as well as structure the character of the process of change in both countries with particular reference to work within the CDR's.

In the DPRK, the delegation held useful discussions with leading officials of the Workers Party of Korea with the view to strengthening further the existing bonds of cooperation between Ghana and North Korea. During a courtesy call on the great leader Kim Il-song, the delegation took the opportunity to brief him on the situation in Ghana, with special reference to the tremendous possibility for revolutionary transformation, and the gains of the people since the inception of the 31 December process. The great leader conveyed his highest regards to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council].

On its way to the two countries and back, the delegation made brief stopovers in Moscow and had discussions with representatives of the party and government as well as leading members of the World Peace Council on possible areas and forms of assistance to the CDR's.

#### **Nation To Export 400 Tons of Rubber to Romania**

*AB290748 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ghana Rubber Estates Limited is to export 400 tons of processed natural rubber to Romania. The processed natural rubber is already at the Takoradi harbor awaiting shipment. According to the Ministry of Industry, Science, and Technology, this is in fulfillment of a trade pact between Ghana and Romania. It said last year the rubber estate exported 500 tons of rubber, in 2 batches of 200 and 300 tons to Romania under the agreement. The statement said the company is expected to export provisionally 500 tons of rubber to Romania next year, but this is subject to the rehabilitation of its plant.

During a visit to the factory at Bonsaso, the secretary for industries, science and technology, Dr Francis Acquah, assured the company that the government is doing everything possible to rehabilitate it to enable it increase its exports. The statement said, at discussions between the secretary and management, it became clear that the export drive will have no effect on the supply of raw materials to feed the local industries that rely on the company for their supplies.

#### **Guinea**

##### **Mitterrand Adviser Penne Meets Lansana Conte**

*AB290853 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1945 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy Affairs, who arrived in the country yesterday, held private talks this afternoon with President Lansana Conte in the presence of Major Jean Traore, member of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and minister of foreign affairs, Edouard Benjamin, minister of planning and international cooperation, and Henri Rhetore, the French ambassador to Guinea. In the morning, Guy Penne held a working session with Jean Traore, and Edouard Benjamin, before leaving for Los, where he visited the Tamara park.

#### **IVORY COAST**

##### **Debate Focuses On Issue of Presidential Vacancy**

*AB291405 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French  
29 Jan 86 p 9*

[Excerpts] In accordance with the traditions of democracy and of the no less stormy traditions of parliamentary debates, yesterday morning's discussion of the bill presented by Mr Lazeni Coulibaly, keeper of the seals and minister of justice, was most enriching and useful. The debate concerned mainly the procedure of informing the Supreme Court in the event of the post of president of the Republic becoming vacant. Article 11 [of the Constitution] amended on 12 October 1985 stipulates that the Supreme Court, which is constitutionally competent to verify the vacancy of the post of president of the Republic, is informed by the government.

The newly elected deputies and some of their older colleagues asked for more clarifications: Who within the government will have the duty to inform the Supreme Court? Some other deputies wanted to know the deadline within which should take place the information of the Supreme Court and the latter's verification of the vacancy of the post of president of the Republic.

During yesterday's session, Minister Lazeni Coulibaly said: "In the practice of government in our country, when the president of the Republic is temporarily hindered (for example when he travels abroad), it is one of the ministers of state who acts as president of the Republic. The government is an institution and, as such, it is permanent. Therefore, there will always be someone to inform the Supreme Court."

#### **LIBERIA**

##### **Foreign Minister on RSA; Sierra Leone Ties**

*AB292150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
2000 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has called for concerted action by member states of the OAU to speed up the attainment of independence by Namibia and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa. He emphasized that the Pretoria regime and its collaborators must realize that there is no other nonbloody strategy for peace in the territory than negotiation with the black majority in South Africa. Minister Blamo was speaking recently in an interview with the Nigerian press in Lagos, where he is personally attending the OAU Liberation Committee meeting.

Answering a question on Sierra Leone-Liberia relations, Minister Blamo said both countries have always enjoyed cordial relations. He said even with the closure of the borders both governments dispatched their respective vice presidents to the inauguration of the presidents of the two countries. Dr Blamo pointed out that President Doe is determined to forge closer bonds of friendship with President Joseph Momoh and his government.

**Further on Release of Suspects in Coup Attempt****Investigators Release 14**

*AB291738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
1710 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ministry of National Security has announced the release of a number of persons arrested following the November 12 abortive invasion. Those ordered released are: Sah Bober, Alexander Wakor, Joseph Gonor, Charles Johnson, Charles Brooks, Samuel Smith, and Malbur Poloye. Others ordered released are Freeman Wonder, Maurice Teh, Stanley Konor, Thomas Peh, Sylvester Fokpa, (Tinjen) Paul, and Harold (Klemensa).

They were ordered released by the special Board of Investigations and approval of President Samuel Doe. The 14 released persons have been in detention for their alleged involvement in the November 12 abortive invasion.

**31 Reported Released**

*AB291922 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 29 (AFP) — Thirty-one more people arrested for their alleged involvement in the November 12 abortive coup against President Samuel Doe have been released for "lack of sufficient evidence to prosecute them," the Ministry of National Security said today.

Justice Minister Jenkins Scot said 14 of the detainees were released in Monrovia based on the recommendation of the special board of investigation of citizens allegedly involved in the coup plot. The group included former police Criminal Investigation Division Director Joseph Gono.

A rural newspaper, *BONG CRIER*, said the remaining 17 were employees of the government's own agricultural development project in Bong County in central Liberia and the area's central agricultural research institute. The paper said that the 17 men, including [words indistinct] to resume the duties they performed prior to their arrest.

The releases bring to 110 the number of prisoners freed in connection with the coup since President Doe was sworn in as civilian president earlier this month. Those released include 60 police officers.

Last week, Mr Doe ordered 192 common law criminals released from Monrovia's central prison, saying the amnesty was motivated by the "goodwill of God and love for my fellow men."

**MALI****Moussa Traore Returns From ICDCS Summit**

*AB300827 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2015 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon from Dakar where the head

of state participated in the seventh conference of heads of state of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS].

**Joint Commission With France Holds Meeting****Nucci Arrives**

*AB291030 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2015 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the minister of external relations in charge of cooperation and development, arrived late this morning to take part in the deliberations of the 24th session of the French-Malian joint commission, which opened at the Autonomous Sinking Fund headquarters this afternoon. The opening session was jointly presided over by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and the French minister in charge of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci.

In his welcome address, Minister Beye particularly recalled the fruitful cooperation existing between Mali and France.

[Begin Beye recording] Mr Minister, thank you for the great French people's age-old and permanent friendship for us, which, once again, you prove through your high-powered delegation including top functionaries from all the French departments. Certainly, your visit is short, however, it shows the great sacrifices you make particularly and to personally to strengthen the cooperation existing between Mali and your country. Another proof of this sincere and great friendship is our excellent relations in general and the exceptional quality of our relations of cooperation. In fact, our relations are excellent because they have developed in a serene climate thanks to the sincere friendship existing between our two illustrious leaders, President Francois Mitterrand and Moussa Traore, and the esteem they hold for each other. This is also possible thanks to the two heads of state's strong desire to work for peace, a true peace, which is based on a new order [word indistinct] and well balanced.

Mr Minister and dear friend, the need for this order is felt by the French head of state, his excellency President Mitterrand, whose clear stands and decisive acts have conferred a well deserved title on him, that of the champion of the Third World. This title, after all, shows the humanism of this leader who so happily embodies the great virtues of the French people.

Another sign of France's friendship for Mali, therefore for Africa, is France's clear stands concerning the crucial apartheid issue. France's positions concerning this obnoxious policy is well known to all Africans and particularly to people here in Mali, where we consider our southern African brothers' cause as ours.

Mr Minister, in the past, like today, your country has steadily and firmly supported the Malian people's efforts. Our [various priorities] have been continuously taken into account. Concerning the main points of our development policy and of our development plan, that is [health] [word indistinct], and self-sufficiency in food, who can fail remember the considerable efforts you have made to send emergency aid when and where it was required? [End recording]

As for Christian Nucci, he said that this joint session will help take stock of their cooperation and map out future actions.

[Begin Nucci recording] Mr Minister and dear friend, allow me to come back to some points. In fact, your government has been confronted with various (?serious problems). You solved the first one many years ago by working out a food strategy to ensure food security for each Malian by 1990. The second problem is that your country has been confronted with employment problems as you have pointed out and as the head of state told me this morning.

French assistance and other foreign assistance must go together to help establish small-and medium-size enterprises, especially, in the food-crop sector, which, according to us, is likely to generate employment and reduce the rural exodus to Bamako, Segou, and (?Mopti) regions. This year, we will set up a liaison structure between the Association of French Farmers for International Development and the National Directorate for Cooperation at the Ministry of Agriculture. This structure will help to train the members of the Malian cooperatives and help them establish and manage the new enterprises. Moreover, we will contribute to the European Fund for Assistance to Enterprises to help solve the problems of the new graduates and those dismissed from the public sector.

Before meeting this afternoon for this meeting, I had the opportunity to discuss this problem with the minister of education. It is obvious that any effort of manpower training to help ensure the minimum needs of the rural areas will receive our support, provided that we define together the best orientations and (?methods). [End recording]

#### Statement Issued

*AB291450 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
2015 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The 24th session of the Mali-France Joint Cooperation Commission ended this afternoon at the Autonomous Sinking Fund Headquarters. The closing ceremony was jointly chaired by (Makine Guibou Kourissita) of Mali, and Mr (Lenos) of France. In the press communique issued after the meeting, the director general of cooperation, (Kaine Guibou Kourissita), said that the two delegations examined new projects, as well as the major objectives of Mali's economic and social development plan.

[Begin (Kourissita) recording] During the meeting, which took place at the conference hall of the Autonomous Sinking Fund Headquarters, the two delegations first examined projects currently being implemented, and went on to examine new ones, in addition to the major objectives of the Malian plan for economic and social development, that is: the implementation of a food strategy aimed at ensuring self-sufficiency in food production for Mali through better control of water resources; increased and active participation of rural dwellers in the development effort at the village level; drought and desert encroachment control through a program of vegetation growth and the rehabilitation of deteriorated areas; information and mobilization of the people; education and youth training; reduction in the negative effects of the country's landlocked state through the implementation of a

food strategy [words indistinct]; professional training and job creation for controlling urban migration, and reduction in unemployment and underemployment of young graduates.

The French delegation praised in particular the Malian Government's economic and financial recovery effort, which partly owes its success to French aid. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the implementation of several projects financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, and the Aid and Cooperation Fund. They expressed satisfaction with the overall positive achievements made in cooperation between France and Mali since the 23rd session of the joint cooperation commission, and expressed the hope that this dynamic and fruitful cooperation would be strengthened and developed in all sectors. The French delegation took note of the desire of the people and government of Mali to intensify youth training and job creation.

The Malian delegation thanked the French government for its appreciable help in the implementation of the program for the reorganization of cereal production, as well as for the huge amount of public aid granted the Malian people and government. The Malian Government also thanked the French Government for its inestimable aid in the implementation of the structural, and monetary programs of the Republic of Mali.

The French delegation expressed thanks to the Malian Government for the warm and friendly welcome it received during its visit to Bamako. The meeting took place in a very cordial and trusting atmosphere. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the exemplary nature of cooperation between France and Mali.

The next session of the France-Mali Joint Cooperation Commission is expected to take place in Paris in 1988. [End recording]

#### Nucci Leaves for Abidjan

*AB291031 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The French minister for cooperation, Mr Christian Nucci, left Bamako this morning for Abidjan. Mr Nucci arrived in Bamako yesterday where, jointly with Alioune Blondin Beye, he presided over the 24th session of the French-Malian joint commission for cooperation.

## NIGER

#### Gen Kountche Returns From Dakar ICDCS Summit

*AB292200 Niamey Domestic Service in French*  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Dakar where he participated in the seventh summit meeting of the heads of state of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.



## NIGERIA

**Egypt's Ghali Delivers Mubarak Message**  
*AB291535 Lagos Domestic Service in English*  
 1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A 4-man delegation from Egypt delivered a special message from their country's leader to President Ibrahim Babangida. President Babangida observed that as two of the leading countries in Africa, Nigeria and Egypt should use their influence to get the Western nations to see the danger in the perpetration of the obnoxious apartheid policies by the regime in South Africa. He said that Nigerians appreciated the efforts of Egypt to decrease tension in conflict areas of the Middle East and expressed the hope that the efforts will be fruitful.

The leader of the delegation and minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, called for the strengthening of existing relations between the two countries.

## SENEGAL

**France's Nucci Arrives for Joint Meeting**  
*AB29154 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Dakar, 29 Jan (AFP) — Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development, arrived today in Dakar from Freetown (Sierra Leone) for a 24-hour visit.

Mr Nucci will co-preside over the closing session of the eighth session of the French-Senegalese Ministerial Committee meeting, which opened Monday in Dakar.

## SIERRA LEONE

**Parliamentary Elections Planned for May**  
*AB291140 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Freetown, Jan 29 (AFP) — Parliamentary elections are to be held in May, Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh has said here in the capital of the West African state.

General Momoh, who took over last November from veteran leader Siaka Stevens, made the announcement yesterday to a political delegation that visited him. He said the poll was aimed at giving him a fresh parliament and allowing the selection of a new team of ministers. The president promised that he would ensure the elections were free and fair and devoid of thuggery and vandalism.

Meanwhile former First Vice President S.U. Koroma said at a political rally in his Port Loko constituency that he would contest the coming elections. He vowed to stay in politics "for as long as his people want him to be."

After the November presidential election, Mr Koroma had retired to his farm in Port Loko, 74 miles, (118 km) from Freetown.

Sierra Leone, a country set up as a British protectorate in 1896 and given independence in 1961, has only one legal political party, the All-People's Congress.

**Joint Statement Issued With Egypt's Ghali**  
*NC291552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) — Egypt and Sierra Leone have affirmed that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a total recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to determine their own future. Both countries also demand that Israel withdraw from all Arab territory occupied since 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem. These positions are contained in a joint statement that has been issued on the 4-day visit to Sierra Leone by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. During his visit, which ended yesterday, Ghali delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh.

In the joint statement, both countries emphasized the need to settle African disputes and problems through peaceful means in order to safeguard the continent from foreign intervention. Regarding Chad, both countries expressed their total support for the efforts being made to achieve a national reconciliation that would allow this country to enjoy peace, unity, and independence. The two countries also emphasized their deep faith in the need to implement OAU resolutions to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Sahara problem.

The statement condemned the policy of racial discrimination being pursued by the South African regime, as well as the terrorist practices directed against the Frontline States. The statement also called for the prompt and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia's independence.

On the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, both countries reaffirmed their full support for this important organization in its efforts to establish peace and security in the world. They also expressed their total adherence to the principles and goals of the UN Charter and were agreed on the need to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement and its role.

The two countries reasserted that they would remain faithful to the OAU and its principles in its capacity as the basic framework for cooperation and solidarity among African countries. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive (?results) achieved at the 21st OAU conference in Addis Ababa last July. They affirmed their compliance with the Lagos plan for action and the Addis Ababa declaration on African economic cooperation.

The statement noted that the talks held between Dr Butrus Ghali and Sierra Leonean Foreign Affairs Minister (?Abdelkarim Karumi) demonstrated identical views on African and international issues and on bilateral relations.

## ANGOLA

**Foreign Minister Briefs Envoys on EEC-Frontline Talks**

*MB290813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
0500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, African diplomats accredited to our country were briefed on issues connected with the forthcoming meeting between the ministers of foreign affairs of the Frontline States and EEC; the meeting is due to take place in the Zambian capital from 3 to 4 February. The African countries' representatives and Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the minister of external relations, examined issues connected with the Lusaka meeting.

Afonso van Dunem Mbinda also received jointly the ambassadors of Zambia and Tanzania accredited in Luanda, the ambassadors of Great Britain and the FRG, as well as the ambassador of (?Zaire).

Also yesterday, Comrade Venancio de Moura, the deputy minister of external relations, received the ambassadors of the GDR, Belgium, and PLO.

The audience granted by Comrades Afonso van Dunem Mbinda and Venancio de Moura centered on the examination of bilateral issues.

**Envoy to UN Views Savimbi Visit to U.S., RSA Policy****Underlines Flexibility**

*MB292010 Luanda ANGOP in French 1910 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, has underlined the Angolan Government's flexibility during negotiations with U.S. and South African delegations. During these negotiations Angola has always presented constructive proposals to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

On this issue, Elisio de Figueiredo regretted the Pretoria regime's attitude and its disrespect for agreements it has entered into, as well as the policy followed by the United States, which encourages South Africa to train and give military aid to the leader of the puppet bands.

Before the press conference, the Angolan diplomat met with the African group at the OAU head office in New York to prepare a strategy of protest against the visit to the United States of the traitor Savimbi.

**Savimbi Visit to U.S.**

*MB301322 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Exclusive interview" with Elisio de Figueiredo, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, by Carlos Santos in New York on 29 January — recorded]

[Text] [Santos] Mr Ambassador, as you know, the chairman of UNITA is here in the United States. What is the Angolan Government's reaction to the presence of Savimbi here in the United States?

[Figueiredo] Well, I would like to say before anything else that the Angolan Government obviously finds the attitude of the U.S. Government — at least the attitude of the members of this administration — strange. It is difficult to understand that they should invite this bandit, a renegade who is paid and protected by the racist South African regime. It is evident that the African group in the United Nations condemns this. It has already condemned Savimbi's visit as the sole objective of [words indistinct] is to decide on certain financial and military support from the United States, which, at the moment, seems to be collaborating very closely with the apartheid regime of South Africa. Thus, I would also like to say that despite the (?type of) aid that the U.S. conservative forces seek to give this UNITA renegade, who is a puppet paid by the apartheid regime, I can guarantee you that the Angolan people are determined to defend their country's territorial integrity. The Angolans and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos are ready to defend our sovereignty and therefore we condemn yet again this type of aid and this bandit's visit to the United States.

**Further Comment on Savimbi's Visit to U.S.****International Condemnation**

*MB300547 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
0500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The international community has already begun to condemn the ongoing visit by Jonas Savimbi to the United States. When receiving the Angolan ambassador to Gabon in Libreville, Gabonese President Omar Bongo expressed his concern with regard to the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and blamed the United States and South Africa. President Omar Bongo added that the increasing assistance that the U.S. Administration intends to provide to the South African regime and UNITA was very disturbing. Duff Roblin, a Canadian senator who is leading his country's delegation to the SADC meeting in Harare, revealed that Canada would undertake all efforts in order to strengthen diplomatic ties with Angola and counter Reagan's policy of support for the Angolan puppets in their banditry acts. The Canadian senator said that Canada condemned the linkage [preceding word in English] policy according to which the United States tries to link the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia.

**Visit Part of 'Blackmail'**

*MB291245 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, the renowned loyal servant of the racist South African regime and chief of the UNITA puppet and criminal gang, yesterday began a prolonged visit to the United States at a time when the Reagan administration is still mourning the tragic failure of its space program due to the explosion of the *Challenger* spacecraft. Despite all appeals for reason, the President of the United States and his administration are ready to receive Savimbi with a view to granting substantial aid to the armed bandits who operate in Angola in the pay of Pretoria. These bandits are responsible for countless crimes against defenseless people and monstrous sabotage against economic targets.

The U.S. press disclosed that during the visit by the gang leader, President Ronald Reagan will announce the granting of \$15 million to the Angolan terrorists. According to the same sources, the puppets are expected to receive a variety of arms, such as antiaircraft and antitank weapons, from the United States.

In a statement in which blackmail is more than evident, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker is cited by AFP as having stated that Savimbi's visit to the United States will undoubtedly be interpreted as a signal by the Angolan authorities. In order for it to be more efficient, Chester Crocker added in a threatening manner, diplomacy requires the possibility of exerting pressure and the United States has various options. It is more than clear that with this visit by Savimbi, the Reagan administration seeks to play a powerful trump card of threats and blackmail against the legitimate and sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

At a press conference, Ambassador Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan representative to the United Nations, yesterday strongly criticized this new dangerous move of U.S. diplomacy, by warning the United States about the consequences of granting aid to the armed bandits. On that occasion, Elisio de Figueiredo reiterated the continuing willingness of our government for dialogue with the United States on the basis of constructive proposals. The Angolan diplomat also stressed that Washington, in granting aid to the Angolan bandits, will become an ally of apartheid and aggravate tension in southern Africa.

**Reagan-Savimbi Meeting**

*MB301330 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] At the White House in Washington today, Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, is scheduled to receive the greatest exponent of terrorism in Angola, the renegade Jonas Savimbi, who is an instrument of the racist South African regime at the full service of Pretoria's aggressive strategy in the southern region of our continent, where our country is one of its most outstanding targets.

Savimbi, who, yesterday, on the second day of his visit to Washington, was received in audience by George Shultz, the American

secretary of state, and Caspar Weinberger, the secretary of defense, will today kneel before President Ronald Reagan. Well, he has always adopted that posture before those in the West who give him the crumbs that he needs for his and his criminal gang's survival. We have not decided yet if Savimbi's visit and the military and other aid that the U.S. Government is ready to grant him must be considered as a form of pressure or as a declaration of war by a great power like the United States against the Angolan people, a weak and developing people.

On this issue, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that come what may, the Angolan people are independent and sovereign and will not abandon the rights and principles that dictate their foreign policy. In the case of further aggression, Angola will ask for more aid from the international community, particularly from its traditional friends like Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries for the defense of its independence and territorial integrity. Against all threats and blackmail, our answer is clear. Among all the options that the United States has to impose its diplomatic solutions, our resolution is unique and unchangeable. The moral and material responsibility for the worsening of the military situation and the disastrous consequences of war will fall upon those forces that support the apartheid regime and the puppet armed gangs with material and financial aid. Our desire, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out, is to reach a just and lasting peace that will satisfy the interests and concerns of the Angolan people and the interests of the oppressed Namibian people through the implementation of Resolution 435.

**FAPLA Kills 20 UNITA 'Bandits' in 7th Region**

*MB290638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Another 20 UNITA bandits were killed by FAPLA fighters stationed in the 7th military region. Following clashes in various municipalities of Benguela Province, our forces also captured a large quantity of war materiel of western origin and freed over 60 civilians who were forced to live with UNITA lackeys.

**UNITA Reports 6 Cubans, 87 FAPLA-Troops Killed**

*MB211437 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern  
and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 (KUP) — The intensity of UNITA operations on various fronts against MPLA targets, the geographic diversification and size of the areas where the guerrillas operate, as well as the decline of the MPLA forces in view of the defeats inflicted on them since the end of last year can be measured by the results attained in military operations against the forces of the MPLA regime, which is backed by Soviets and Cubans. According to a war communique recently issued by the UNITA chief of the general staff, 6 Cubans and 87 FAPLA troops were killed in a matter of 2 days in January. A total of 7 FAPLA troops, 50 weapons, 9 vehicles, 2 communication instruments, and 23,700 rounds of ammunition were captured and 2 BTR's destroyed. The operations were carried out in 4 of the

country's 16 provinces; namely, Cuanza Norte, Lunda, Moxico, and Bie.

The communique added that UNITA suffered five killed, two injured, and three missing.

## BOTSWANA

### Masire Invites RSA To Point Out ANC Bases

*MB291219 Gaborone Domestic Service in English  
1110 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has left open his invitation to the South African Government to come and point out alleged ANC bases which South Africa claims are in Botswana. Talking to a South African journalist yesterday in Gaborone, Dr Masire gave the assurance that if South Africa could provide the Botswana Government with such information, appropriate action will be taken.

President Masire's statement comes in the aftermath of renewed threats of invasion from South Africa after charges that ANC guerrillas used Botswana territory for attacks into that country. Dr Masire said in dealing with South Africa, Botswana follows the maxim that relations with any country have to be managed with understanding and sensitivity. Botswana will continue, said President Masire, to work toward improving relations with South Africa. The major obstacle toward this end was South Africa's reluctance to compensate Botswana for its attack on Gaborone in June last year.

President Masire said that Botswana had done all it could to assure South Africa that refugees have to observe the country's laws. He said Botswana's policy, to which the country is irrevocably committed, was not to allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks against South Africa.

For as long as there were refugees entering Botswana from South Africa, said Dr Masire, Botswana will be obliged to give them asylum because they were a moral and international obligation. Botswana will also continue to require refugees to adhere strictly to their condition of stay under the Geneva convention.

The future was not bright, he said, as the situation in South Africa had deteriorated since last year. Dr Masire said he was pleased that in spite of this there have been no refugees coming in. President Masire said Botswana will not interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

He said the South African president, P.W. Botha, should, as head of state, consult the people of South Africa and govern with their consent as was the case in Botswana. He said if President Botha continued to rule without a mandate from the majority of South Africans, he should expect the majority to continue to resist his government.

## LESOTHO

### International, Domestic Flights To Resume 31 Jan

*MB301227 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1130 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Lesotho Airways Corporation has announced that all domestic and international flights will again operate from Moshesh International Airport as from Friday 31 January 1986. The corporation further mentioned that the usual passenger bus service to the airport will resume operation according to the old schedule.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO Announces Changes in Top Leadership

*MB301020 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1018 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 30, SAPA — SWAPO of Namibia has announced several changes in its top leadership structure.

According to a telexed statement received in Windhoek today, the organisation's Politburo met at its provisional headquarters in Luanda last week to review the SWA/Namibian situation and decide on a programme of action for the coming year on the political, diplomatic and military fronts.

In the Politburo reshuffle, SWAPO's foreign relations secretary, Mr Peter Mweshihange, becomes the new secretary of defence, which is a key position in SWAPO with responsibility for its military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Mr Mweshihange fills the vacancy left by Mr Peter Nanyemba who died in a car accident in Angola in 1983.

Mr Richard Kapelwa, who acted as secretary for defence after Mr Nanyemba's death, has been appointed as personal adviser to SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The organisation's long-time permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, has been recalled to become secretary of foreign affairs.

He is replaced in New York by Mr Helmuth Angula, who represented SWAPO in Cuba and the Caribbean.

Mr Angula is succeeded in Havana by Mr Peter Tsheehama, a senior plan commander and a former SWAPO representative in Zambia.

The organisation's new secretary of its youth council is Mr Timothy Hishongua, who represented SWAPO in Australia and New Zealand.

SWAPO's new Austral-Asian representative is Mr Joel Kaapanda, who has been a long-time member of the organisation.



The statement said SWAPO's Politburo rejected attempts to persuade SWAPO to enter into negotiations with the SWA/Namibian transitional government, which it described as "South African stooges" who were not in control of the territory.

It noted that the United States assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, had produced no new ideas in his latest diplomatic shuttle to secure SWA/Namibian independence.

The statement said 1986 had been declared "the year of general mobilisation and decisive action for final victory" by SWAPO in SWA/Namibia.

#### **Judgement Reserved in Case of Four Detainees**

*MB291106 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1044 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 29, SAPA — Judgment was reserved in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on an urgent application for the release of four detainees held in terms of security proclamation AG 9 in SWA/Namibia.

The proclamation provides for detention without trial.

The application was brought by Mr John Akweenda, against the cabinet of the SWA/Namibian transitional government and the chief of security police in the territory, Brig Thomas Thomasse.

The application requests the court to order the release of Mr Akweenda's two brothers, Mr Thomas Akweenda and Mr Martin Akweenda; a cousin, Mr Absalom Linus; and a brother-in-law, Mr Andreas Immanuel.

According to sworn statements, the detainees were taken into custody in August and September last year.

Brig Thomasse said that in sworn statements by the detainees to the police it appeared some of them had been members of a SWAPO insurgency group responsible for a series of bomb blasts and other acts of sabotage throughout SWA/Namibia.

Some of them were connected to a cache of 350kg of explosives uncovered by police in Katutura township outside Windhoek last year, he said.

The present chairman of the transitional cabinet, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said in a sworn statement Mr Immanuel had been released last Friday.

The others were being held in custody to give evidence in forthcoming trials, Brig Thomasse said.

Counsel for the applicant, Mr Ian Farlam, SC [senior council], submitted that proclamation AG 9 was in conflict with the charter of fundamental rights and basic principles contained in the South African state president's proclamation R101.

The proclamation instituted the SWA/Namibian transitional government last June 17.

Mr Farlam said a principle of the charter was that no-one should be held in detention without a proper trial.

He said proclamation AG 9 should be regarded as unconstitutional.

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

#### **Home Minister Announces Pass Books To Be Scrapped**

*MB301008 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] There has been an easing in pass law restrictions and, as Mike Robertson reports, pass books are to be scrapped in the future.

[Robertson] Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has disclosed that the act which introduced reference books, as we now know them, and made the carrying of passes compulsory, is to be scrapped. Pass books, as well as books of life, would be replaced by a uniform identity document. In future people of all races would have to carry on them the new books, which would contain their fingerprints. But if they were found without one, they would not be committing a criminal offense. Instead, they would be fined in the same way as if they had committed a minor traffic violation.

#### **Stoffel Botha Comments**

*MB301223 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1207 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The notorious pass laws controlling reference books for blacks may be scrapped during this session of Parliament.

In its place, if a government proposal is adopted, will come a uniform identity document for every permanent resident of South Africa, regardless of race.

Broad details of the legislation have been confirmed in an interview with the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Outlining his department's legislation programme for the year, Mr Botha said draft legislation scrapping the existing "dompas" [pass book] system and replacing it with the new universal ID would be referred to the parliamentary standing committee early in the session.

Draft legislation now before the state law advisers would make it compulsory for everyone to carry their ID at all times.

The government hopes to move away from the system in which hundreds-of-thousands of people are prosecuted each year for failing to carry their passes or for being in urban areas illegally.

The issuing of new ID's is likely to involve the fingerprinting the whole population.

**Proposed Changes Criticized**

*MB301145 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
110 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The South African Government has announced it is to change the pass laws.

But the changes outlined by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha have already met with criticism from two of the country's pass law experts. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash has warned of chaos if the government tries to give everyone a new uniform book. It will also be astronomically expensive. She predicted widespread reaction against the idea of everyone being fingerprinted for this document. Director of Durban's Legal Resources Center, (Chris Nicholson), predicted the new system would make no difference to black people. He said police would stop only blacks to ask for their identity books, and since most black people would be unable to pay the fine for not carrying their books, many would still end up in jail. Both experts said that as long as the influx control system was untouched, it would make no difference to black people, whether they carried proof that they were legally in a white area in a pass book, or in a book of life identical to those carried by whites.

**Stoffel Botha Rules Out Action Against Tutu**

*MB291252 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1251 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — The government is not considering any action against Bishop Desmond Tutu following the Anglican leader's recent statements in America, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, says.

Mr Botha, who has the authority to deny or withdraw a passport if he considers the holder may not be travelling abroad in the country's interests, said that in the first place he had not seen the particulars of everything the bishop said in the U.S.

But he had no intention of taking action such as the withdrawal of the bishop's passport.

"It would appear to me, from reports I have seen, that Bishop Tutu has made some rash and foolish statements. It is my impression that he will not be explaining these statements to his diocese and perhaps even to his political friends.

"In any event, I think Bishop Tutu's remarks were of such a nature that all reasonable South Africans will find them totally unacceptable.

"I believe the public will respond suitably to the bishop. He has most certainly dented his reputation as a man of the cloth," Mr Botha said.

Far from talk of seizing the bishop's passport, as has been speculated the authorities might be tempted to do, some government men are saying how pleased they are that the bishop's travel document, which expired at the end of last year, was renewed.

**Le Grange: Time 'Not Ripe' for Lifting Emergency**

*MB291428 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1427 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — The time was not yet ripe for the state of emergency in the western Cape to be lifted, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

In an interview with the *ARGUS* in Cape Town on the eve of the opening of Parliament, he said:

"The whole situation regarding the state of emergency is being monitored and we are pretty well informed. The lifting of the state of emergency will be considered in the final analysis by the state president and the State Security Council.

"When it is clear that law and order is being maintained, it will be considered.

"That time hasn't arrived yet."

Asked whether the state of emergency would assist the security forces in combating the ANC and thwarting its recently announced aim to hit soft targets, Mr le Grange said: "There was very little new in that statement.

"I don't think it was such a change in policy and it will not cause us any new concern."

He said it was "pathetic" to see Mr Oliver Tambo (ANC president) "hiding" behind the argument that "over zealous cadres of the ANC" might attack soft targets.

Asked whether the withdrawal of the police from border duties was because of the internal security situation, Mr le Grange said: "It was a contributing factor but they (the withdrawn men) will be involved in all police duties."

Questioned about the appointment of municipal policemen in black townships and whether this indicated that the police were no longer able to perform their normal duties in those areas, Mr le Grange said this was definitely not the case.

The municipal police would not act as substitutes for the police force although they could be involved in the maintenance of law and order.

He said there was no shortage of applications for posts in the police force even with the increased level of recruitment.

Mr le Grange said that the proposal to amalgamate the railway police force with the police force had nothing to do with the proposal to increase the size of the police to 87,000 men and women.

He said negotiations were taking place "with a view to incorporation the railway police in the SAP," but could not say when a decision would be made.

**Display of Political Viewpoints Banned in Cape Town**

*MB291256 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1255 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Police have banned the display of any political viewpoint in Cape Town from tomorrow to February 15 in terms of a sweeping order issued today under emergency regulations.

The order will immediately affect thousands of people with bumper stickers, T-shirts and lapel badges with political slogans.

The ban was ordered by the divisional commissioner of police, Brig Chris Swart, and is effective in Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Wynberg.

In terms of the prohibition, no person may "place, affix, display or distribute any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated."

A spokesman for Brig Swart said the ban did not apply to newspapers.

**Slabbert Criticizes Ban**

*MB291926 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has sharply criticized the government's ban on political viewpoints in Cape Town. Earlier today, a ban was imposed on all forms of political expression including the display of placards, banners, stickers, pamphlets, badges, and clothing for 2 weeks. However, newspapers are exempted from the prohibition which is in terms of the emergency regulations.

[Begin recording] [Slabbert] It is always difficult for me to imagine that the government can come up with anything that makes us look more ridiculous than we are, but they have certainly succeeded again this time. [Words indistinct] the ban is obviously issued to coincide with the opening of Parliament and with a no-confidence debate, and if ever there is a time when one would expect political headlines and slogans to be fashionable, it would be when the state president has to open parliament and parliament has to (?lead in the) no-confidence debate.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think it will affect your party's activities at all?

[Slabbert] Well, I certainly am not going to bother about it. [End recording]

**Ban Termed 'Ridiculous'**

*MB300755 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0735 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The sweeping police ban on public demonstration in greater Cape Town was slammed today

as "absurd and ridiculous" and a "horrifying" reflection of the government's fear of even silent opposition.

Police were expected to issue a "clarifying" statement later today to try to explain the intention and extent of the loosely worded prohibition on display of "any viewpoint of a political nature" from today until February 15.

The order bans public display of political slogans on any "placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object."

It is believed it was aimed at pickets planned to coincide with the opening of Parliament tomorrow, which had been approved by the City Council.

Police would not comment formally early today, but a spokesman agreed that it should not be necessary to use the ban — issued by Police Divisional Commissioner Brigadier Chris Swart yesterday in terms of emergency powers — to prohibit other forms of demonstration already proscribed by law.

Contravention of the banning order can carry a fine of up to R20,000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

The Black Sash had municipal permission to stage its traditional opening-of-Parliament picket throughout Cape Town tomorrow, western Cape Chairwoman Mrs Mary Burton said today.

It was "absolutely horrifying" that the government should feel threatened by people voicing opposition in a peaceful, legal way.

She said the action would cause "a great deal of anger," especially among people denied real channels through which to express it.

"I do not think the ban was aimed at us although a notice was served at our offices. Perhaps the government feared a cumulative protest by a number of organisations on the eve of new reforms being introduced in Parliament," she said.

"It is counter-productive. That sort of demonstration allows people to let off steam and express their views without resorting to any form of violence," she said.

Progressive Federal Party (PFT) leader Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert said the ban was "one of the most provocative things" possible under present circumstances.

He said the "absurd and ridiculous" order was "an invitation to civil disobedience."

"Do they really intend to arrest every person who has a bumper sticker or a T-shirt displayed? One would have thought that the police would be trying to reduce their workload rather than increase it.

"We must be one of the few countries in the world that pretends to have a parliamentary democracy where visual protest is banned by decree by a policeman when the head of state is due to make a crucial speech and the no-confidence debate in Parliament is about to begin."

Two other PFP MP's, Mr Tian Van der Merwe of Green Point and Mr Phillip Myburgh of Wynbert, said they would arrive at Parliament tomorrow with new Apartheid Is the Emergency stickers on their car bumpers.

"The incompetence which lies being the ban is astounding," said western Cape chairman of the the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), Mr Nic Borain.

"The government has now closed off the very last legal channel of resistance. All meetings are banned. What is left to people who want to oppose the government legally and peacefully?"

The ban is effective in the magisterial districts of Belville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Goodwood.

#### **Government Withdraws Ban**

*MB300824 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0822 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — A spokesman for the minister of law and order said this morning the ban on the display of political viewpoints on T-shirts and stickers, among other items, had been withdrawn. A fuller statement is expected later.

#### **Le Grange on Ban Lifting**

*MB301000 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0956 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today lifted the day-old ban on the visual display of political viewpoints but warned that he would not hesitate to take action against public demonstrations and protests for the next two weeks.

In a statement released today, Mr le Grange said the ban was originally imposed to prevent gatherings which would threaten the maintenance of public order but it had been decided to lift it "after discussions." He did not say with whom discussions had been held.

The two week ban on political placards, banners, posters, pamphlets and T-shirts was due to come into force in six magisterial districts in the Cape Peninsula today.

Mr le Grange said the purpose of the ban was to prevent gatherings which would threaten or impede public order. He added that the police would not hesitate to act in terms of existing laws if any public demonstrations or protests held in the Cape Peninsula between today and February 15 threatened public order.

The ban, which was imposed in terms of the emergency regulations by the divisional commissioner for western Cape, Brig Chris Swart, raised a storm of protest from the Progressive Federal Party, and the party's leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, described it as "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the government."

#### **Le Grange 'Attack' on Detainee Group Condemned**

*MB281926 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1855 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — The Cape Town-based Friends and Families of Detainees organisation has condemned what it says is a "unjustified attack" by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC].

The organisation said in a statement in Cape Town that all detainees support groups were mandated to comment on, and to criticise, state actions concerning detainees.

"Also, we reserve the right to inform the community of the truth and to publicise the injustice of detention without trial. Finally it must not be forgotten that (Mr) le Grange himself misinformed the public when he denied that children were being held in detention."

#### **19 Released From Detention Under Emergency Laws**

*MB291348 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1339 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Nineteen people from Worcester and Zwelethemba were released today from detention under the state of emergency regulations.

They included a 29 year-old woman, Miss Anne Murray, who was held for more than 90 days.

Miss Murray, who was detained on October 26, spent the last 14 days in solitary confinement "because I was the only female detainee from the Boland left at Pollsmoor Prison. But I coped by not losing hope of being released."

Miss Murray, a teacher at Esselen Park Primary School, does not belong to any political organisation.

Two other teachers, Mr Chris Visagie and Mr Johnny Lucas, were also released.

#### **Talks on Natal Faction Fighting Postponed**

*MB301032 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Urgent talks on faction fighting in Natal have been postponed until tomorrow. The postponement has been announced by Transkei minister of foreign affairs, (Mthutuzeli) Lijabe. Mr Lijabe said Transkei insisted that the Governments of South Africa and KwaZulu meet Transkei representatives to discuss the faction fighting on the south coast that has killed 112 people since Christmas. Mr Lijabe has added that he no statistics on Pondo's fleeing into Transkei to get away from the recent fighting in southern Natal. He says he hopes the matter will be resolved at the talks in Durban tomorrow, but he has given no reason for the putting forward of the meeting which was due today.



## Soweto Parents Committee Comments on Schools

### Lack of State Cooperation

MB291737 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1733 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — Members of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] are concerned that they are not receiving the cooperation of state authorities to ensure that black schools carry out their normal activities without interference by hooligans.

At a press conference in Johannesburg today the Reverend Molefe Tsele, an SPCC spokesman, said his organisation was not getting cooperation from the police to help maintain order in Soweto schools.

He said Mr Sam de Beer, the deputy minister of the Department of Education and Cooperation, under which the Department of Education and Training falls, had not objected to a mass public meeting being held in Soweto by the SPCC at the weekend to persuade parents to encourage children to go to school yesterday.

However, police had refused permission for the meeting to be held, he said.

"Bands of stone-throwing youths travelling in a panel van disrupted classes in some schools in Soweto today, a situation which could have been averted had we held the weekend meeting with parents," Mr Tsele said.

He said school attendance in Diepkloof Township, also in Soweto, was normal because parents of the township had held a meeting with their youths before schools reopened.

"This is happening in an area which was a 'no-go area' during last year's riots," he added.

"We are at present unable to identify the youths who are disrupting classes in Soweto schools because we have no direct contact with students and parents who could help us identify them."

He said this could be done if a mass meeting could be held with parents to get their children to identify the troublemakers.

The press conference was told that from yesterday — the day schools reopened — student leaders had been detained country-wide in former riot-torn areas.

Mr Tsele said the SPCC was satisfied that the present disruption of classes was being done by non-schoolgoing youths.

Amongst schools affected by the disruption of classes in Soweto today were: Leofentse High School, a girls' school where attendance had dropped from 80 percent yesterday to 30 per cent today because of threats to pupils, Orland and Orlando West High Schools, where teachers were threatened with assault for conducting classes, and students forcibly ordered to go home, and at St John's Bersham Higher Primary School in Orlando, where one pupil's books were burned.

The SPCC is planning to form a national body to enable it to monitor situations in black schools countrywide.

### 'Relief' at Attendance Rates

MB290722 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0705 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — The Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) has expressed relief at the high attendance rates in most schools countrywide yesterday — 20 days after the DET's [Department of Education and Training] scheduled return date.

Most pupils needed the deadline set by the SPCC for classes to resume and attendance rates were said to be encouraging.

Attendance in Soweto was exceptionally high, though at one school pupils stayed in the grounds and refused to enter classrooms.

An SPCC spokesman said he was also pleased with the number of children who had gone to school in the eastern and western Cape.

"We have been very encouraged by the number of children who went back to school and we hope a proper academic climate will be achieved for the new year," he said.

The SPCC sent a telex to several government departments on Monday, including the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, calling for police and the SADF to stay away from the schools.

Mr de Beer yesterday acknowledged receipt of the telex and said he was giving it "immediate attention."

### Concern About 'Armed' Youths

MB291205 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1204 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — The Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) today expressed concern about bands of "heavily armed" youths disrupting the back-to-school move by black students in Soweto.

In various incidents yesterday and today, gangs of youngsters, armed with pangas and sticks, tried to force students out of school premises and demanded that principals allow them to address pupils, a spokesman for the SPCC said.

In a statement to SAPA, the SPCC slammed the activities of these gangs saying: "Only agent provocateurs and political megalomaniacs can embark on such dangerous gimmicks."

It added: "All indications are that we are moving towards an era of normal schooling."

"The SPCC reiterates its position that students should return to classes. Principals and teachers are requested to state the position

agreed between themselves, the parents and the students — namely that no unruly elements should be allowed to mislead and confuse the students."

"These people subvert the spirit of the Wits conference resolution by urging students to boycott classes, stopping teachers from their duties and generally villifying the SPCC," the statement said.

"The SPCC once more takes this opportunity to appeal to all individuals and organisations to realise the importance of education and its role in the process of our struggle.

"This is a national issue affecting communities and specifically the student in a variety of ways. No amount of opportunism and adventurism should be allowed to derail the student movement. Students must be vigilant against this pseudo-radicalism based on empty rhetoric and crass careerism.

"Some of the groupings show such political myopia that it is not surprising that they are not community based.

"Only agent provocateurs and political megalomaniacs can embark on such dangerous gimmicks. The students, parents and the entire community must see these individuals and groupings for what they are and reject them with contempt."

The statement urged principals and teachers to contact the SPCC in "case of need."

#### **DET Denies Receiving Request From Cape Town Parents**

*MB272015 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1843 GMT 27 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training had received "no communication" from the Parents Action Committee (PAC) that said at the weekend that it was willing to meet the department on community grievances later this week.

Mr P.J. Scheepers, the department's local circuit inspector, said today that he had received neither a letter nor a telex message that the PAC, representing Cape Town's black townships, said it had sent off last week.

The PAC requested a meeting with Mr Scheepers or any official representing the department on either Thursday or Friday. "We have in the past communicated with them and the director-general has replied to them, they are fully informed about the department's view," Mr Scheepers said, adding that "they are welcome at my office."

He said the department was "anxious and optimistic" about a return to school tomorrow.

"We first want to see the pupils back to school before we look at their complaints, but some of their demands are not within our scope," he said.

Meanwhile a department spokesman said today that a "great

deal" would be done to help black pupils start 1986 successfully.

He said the return of the pupils would be accompanied by an extensive programme of help and revision so that they could pass examinations "not concluded in 1985."

#### **Mozambican Refugees To Get Identity Documents**

*MB300551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, says the more than 14,000 Mozambican refugees in that country will definitely not be repatriated while fighting continues between RENAMO and Frelimo.

Professor Ntsanwisi said the refugees had all received identity documents, and added that the refugees would be settled near existing villages where they would be allocated ground for cultivation.

#### **Amanzimtoti To Open Beaches to All Races**

*MB290636 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] One of Natal's largest holiday resorts, Amanzimtoti, is to open all its beachfront facilities to all races. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Rickard] The decision to open the beaches, pools, and other seaside facilities was taken last night by the Amanzimtoti council. It is expected to be a controversial issue, with many white residents both for and against the move. Desegregation was passed by only one vote, after a long and heated discussion. The council had commissioned an inquiry into its beachfront facilities and the need to improve and increase them, but last night's vote comes before the inquiry was completed. It followed an urgent report by the local town planner, who urged the council to make a decision about beach sharing immediately. One of the problems still being investigated is the need for extra beach guards, and the possibility of asking for financial support from the provincial administration.

#### **Buthelezi To Reject Any Racially Divided Parliament**

*MB291622 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1621 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Ulundi, Jan 29, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today he and the vast majority of people would continue to reject any racially-divided parliament which included black MP's or cabinet ministers.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told a former U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, and a party of businessmen — on a visit to Ulundi — that he could well believe this to be one of the "reform" moves the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would announce when opening Parliament on Friday.

It was a logical step for a government which refused to abandon

racism in politics and which was faced with massive black rejection and massive international pressure.

But, he said, blacks would not accept a parliament in which the so-called "own affairs" of white South Africans included such things as final control over the civil service, the police and defence forces, the transportation system, fiscal policy and virtually everything else at national level "because they claim that 82 per cent of the land is the domain of their own decision-making."

There could be no really meaningful political change until the race classification laws were scrapped. Apartheid would survive in one form or another as long as a law existed which distinguished between people of different colour and assigned different political roles to them.

Chief Buthelezi said that the state president had so far been clearly incapable of assuming a true national leadership role. He leads the National Party to preserve the rights of whites in general and of Afrikaaners in particular.

Mr Botha had the historic opportunity of breaking racial barriers in politics and leading South Africa with a massive mandate from every section of the population, Chief Buthelezi said.

Instead he had pitted himself and his party against the majority of South Africans. Since 1948, the government and the national party had treated black South Africans as the enemy of the state.

The very considerable growth in violence used by the state to maintain apartheid had produced counter-violence, and there had been an upward spiralling of this violence which now needed to be broken.

But this would happen only when the South African Government started negotiating with the majority of the people — to arrive at a solution acceptable to all reasonable men and women in both black and white society.

While Mr Botha refused to lead the country into these negotiations, Chief Buthelezi said, the responsibility fell on black shoulders to keep the prospects of negotiation open. Without those prospects there would be even more violence, leaving everyone the loser.

White South Africans could not be battered into being democrats. Instead they would adopt scorched earth policies to face the scorched earth policies of those trying to bring about violent revolutionary change.

"Democracy in South Africa will only be established through the politics of negotiations," he said.

### **Ciskei Government Evicts Hundreds of Families**

*MB281818 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1806 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] King William's Town, Jan 28, SAPA — The Ciskei defence and police force today cordoned off the Kuni village where hundreds of families were being evicted by the Ciskei government. Their belongings were being loaded into government trucks and dumped at Needs Camp in the Kidds Beach area near East London.

Yesterday the Ciskei government appealed to the South African Government to act on the squatter issue as a matter of urgency.

A statement issued by the Ciskei Directorate of Communications said the situation in the Kidds Beach squatter settlement had reached "untenable proportions" and had become a matter of life and death to the legally appointed local authorities. Some of the evicted families were left next to the national road with nowhere to go.

The acting chief of the Khambashe tribal authority, Mr M. Goxami, reported to the Ciskei government that the Kidds Beach community was "totally unprepared to accept the tribal authority of its headmen or officials."

### **ANC Expulsion From Lesotho 'Setback' to USSR**

*MB281711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] In Johannesburg, the director of research at the South African Institute of International Affairs, Dr (Sarah Pienaar), has stated that the Soviet Union has suffered a serious setback with expulsion of ANC members from Lesotho. However, the move does not spell out the end of Soviet aims in southern Africa and she believes Lesotho will remain an important Soviet listening post.

Dr (Pienaar), a well-known Sovietologist, says although Africa does not rate highly in Soviet foreign policy relations, she feels that an interesting situation has developed in Lesotho with the upgrading of the Soviet Embassy.

Addressing a meeting of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, she said the supply of arms to the Third World, including some of South Africa's neighbors, had resulted in a great drain of Soviet resources. She said she believed that for the next 5 years the new Soviet leadership's foreign policy would be distinguished by greater efficiency and less expansionism.

### **Paarl Man Sentenced to 7 Years for Terrorism**

*MB281307 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1207 GMT 28 Jan 86*

[Text] Paarl, Jan 28, SAPA — Singing broke out in the Paarl regional court today and freedom slogans were shouted after a man was found guilty of terrorism and sentenced to seven years in jail.

The magistrate, Mr J. Lemmer, ignored the interruptions.

Michael Mkhushi Matakata, 23, of Mbakweni, Paarl, had pleaded not guilty.

The state had submitted that between March and December 1983 Matakata had undergone military training at Paarl or at Caxio training camp in Angola in the use of firearms, ammunition or explosives.

The hearing was in open court today. To protect state witnesses yesterday's hearing was held in camera.

### Police Report Unrest Incidents for 29-30 Jan

29 Jan

*MB291854 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1853 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

"Sporadic incidents of unrest occurred since the 8am report today. Acts of violence were reported from the West Rand, northern and eastern Transvaal, Durban and the western Cape.

"At Gugulethu, near Cape Town, A seven-month-old black baby sustained serious head wounds and a black man was injured when a group of blacks stoned a bus.

"At Krugersdorp, on the West Rand, blacks gathered illegally and marched on the police station. They were dispersed by the police with sjamboks.

"Three black women were arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Munsieville, there were a number of illegal gatherings. In one such incident two black men and a woman were injured when the police fired birdshot to disperse the gathering. Four black men were arrested in another similar incident.

"At KwaNdebele, near Port Elizabeth, police fired birdshot at a group of blacks allegedly intimidating shoppers and commuters. One black man was fatally wounded while a second man was slightly wounded and arrested.

"At Wesslerton, a black township near Ermelo, groups of blacks caused extensive damage when they set fire to a bus, caravan, tractor and a service station.

"In the latter incident a black man was wounded when the police fired birdshot to disperse the arsonists.

"Arsonists also damaged a delivery vehicle while stonethrowers damaged a vehicle belonging to a construction firm working in and providing work for blacks in the township.

"Sixteen blacks were arrested in connection with some of these incidents which seemingly were caused by one roaming group."

Ends report.

30 Jan

*MB300622 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0612 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 30, SAPA — The police unrest report to 8 am follows:

"The following unrest incidents were reported during last night.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand), a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"In the same area, a private home was stoned and extensively damaged by a large mob. A woman in the house was slightly injured. One of the stonethrowers, a woman, was injured when police dispersed the mob with pistol fire.

"At Sandbult, a black residential area near Burgersdorp in the South Western Cape, a mob stoned a railway policeman's private vehicle. The policeman dispersed his attackers with pistol fire, wounding a man. Shortly afterwards the same policeman's home was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Dan Pienaarville, Krugersdorp, a white area which borders on the black area Munzville, a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home, causing slight damage.

"At Munzville, a black man who was wounded in a confrontation with police on 1986/01/29 died this morning."

Ends report.

### Arson Suspected at University of Western Cape

*MB292004 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1937 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Police have opened an arson docket following a fire that swept through the University of the Western Cape's main hall where examinations were being written.

The blaze broke out about 11pm on Tuesday, destroying several desks, chairs and a section of the floor. Damage is estimated at R4,000.

Police believed the fire was started by piling paper in the centre of the hall.

The fire was extinguished by university security guards before it could cause further damage.



## Press Reports, Comments on Current Issues

### [Editorial report] Government 'Implementation' Session

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 26 January reports on page 1 that the "government will give priority to the execution of at least some of the most important reforms announced" when Parliament meets this year. In National Party (NP) circles there is talk of an "implementation session." Three committees of the President's Council started work last week and the first full sitting will probably be held in the middle of February. Indications are that political debate will be dominated by the question of how to share power with blacks at the highest level.

### President To Continue 'Orderly' Reform

In his column on page 16 Willem de Klerk asks "what is the stage president going to say at the opening of Parliament for 1986?" The answer is plain and simple: The state president is going to continue with reform in the style confirmed by government — orderly, systematically, and boldly.

### U.S. Aid to UNITA Criticized

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 27 January says in an article on page 6 that "no matter how anticommunist South Africa is, the prospect of U.S. aid to UNITA cannot be welcomed." Southern Africa is not on Washington's priority list. The planned aid is not so big as to be a decisive fact. Russian reaction is that an agreement between the MPLA and UNITA is unacceptable and U.S. aid to UNITA can only increase the struggle and superpower meddling in the region.

### Economy in 'Dangerous Stage'

In an article on page 8 it says "South Africa has reached a dangerous stage in its economy," and attempts should be made to curb inflation. The country has been experiencing this worrying downward trend for the past 5 years, it notes.

### Good-Neighborliness Key to Cooperation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 January says in an editorial on page 10 that "South Africa's neighboring states are meeting in Harare to discuss economic independence from South Africa." The body responsible for the meeting is the SADCC. As expected, the Lesotho incident is cited as reason to gain economic independence from South Africa. It is ironic that South Africa's neighbors are blind to economic realities. Closer cooperation with South Africa will give them greater economic independence. Concluding, it says "if they want to take the Lesotho incident to heart, they should realize that there can be economic cooperation if they are prepared to practice good-neighborliness."

### U.S. Banks Surprised at Seizure Allegations

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 28 January carries a front-page report by David Braun which says the New York Bureau of *THE STAR* says "United States bankers reacted today with 'utter disbelief' at South Africa newspaper reports that they had threatened to attach South African Government and private assets abroad." U.S. banks which hold a large share of the international loans "have a 'strong interest' in the repayment of the loans, according to one senior spokesman in New York."

### Party Caucuses Plan 1986 Strategies

Braun reports on page 3 that this week's gathering of the NP caucus "is not expected to highlight party differences. MP's expect to be briefed on the latest security and foreign relations situations, and on the outline and contents" of President Botha's speech on Friday. The major thrust of the government's strategy in the no-confidence debate will be to accentuate divisions within the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and its "soft" stand on security and terrorism. The PFP caucus is expected to address recent conflicting views expressed by its members on the ANC. The Conservative Party (CP) caucus meeting will look at closer cooperation with the Herstigte Nasionale Party. "Party sources indicate that the CP's tactic in the no-confidence debate will show that the NP has lost control and the will to govern." Caucuses in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates are expected to focus on the education crisis and attempts at a coalition by the two major parties in the House of Delegates.

### Clothing Industry Suffering

Sheryl Raine reports on page 4 that at least "eight Transvaal clothing factories failed to open after Christmas and several others face an uncertain future, according to the National Union of Clothing Workers of SA." About 40 factories in the Transvaal clothing industry have closed down since January last year.

### Integrated Town Council Blocked

Janine Simon reports in *THE STAR* on page 8 that Sandton City had petitioned the State President and Provincial and local authorities to have its Indian residential area, Marlboro Gardens, declared a ward of the town with representation on the town council. The matter was referred to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, who replied that "the council's proposals were not in accordance with Government policy."

### Many Tired of Mob Rule

In an editorial on page 14 *THE STAR* notes: "Political and educational grievances have hardly diminished, but many youngsters and parents have grown weary of boycott and mob rule." The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) "and bodies like it are among the few that can reason with rebellious township youth." Even when the parents demands such things as the withdrawal of troops and the release of detainees, it is "crassly shortsighted" of the government to hamstring their activities.

### Need to Forswear Violence

In a second editorial the newspaper notes that a large group of South Africans at a communal mass at the weekend "were willing to dump in a symbolic ashcan sjamboks, petrol bombs, teargas canisters, rubber bullets and knobkerries as a step to reconciliation. Peace will return when ordinary people want it enough."

### Speech To Be 'Tone-Setter'

David Braun comments on page 14 that the word is out that President Botha's Parliament speech "will be more of a tone-setter than a grand announcement of major reforms. Mr Botha is expected to recapitulate on the reforms he announced last year and will almost certainly restate his Government's commitment to negotiations with people who have rejected violence." In short,

Braun says, "most observers are not expecting anything dramatic."

#### No Plunge Foreseen for Rand

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 January carries a report by Harold Fridjhon on page 2 which says even if President Botha's address is seen as negative, the rand will not repeat its disastrous plunge. The reason, he says, is that the leads and lags situation is under control. "Exporters must take forward cover on their expected receipts within seven days of the shipping of their goods. This gives them very little margin to take any speculative positions. And importers no longer rush the market to buy dollars; they are prepared to hold back just in case the rand is a little stronger tomorrow."

#### White Miner Security Discussed

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 3 that "elimination of the white mineworker is the chief subject at this week's annual congress of the rightwing Mineworkers' Union," according to an article in the union's official journal. The congress, which ended in Johannesburg Tuesday, was attended by about 80 delegates, and was closed to the press.

#### More ANC Talks in A Month

Sipho Ngcobo reports on page 4 that Jules Browde, convenor of the National Convention Movement, who held talks with ANC leaders last week, has said, "Because of the cordial atmosphere under which the discussions took place and the frankness of the ANC regarding the problems they had with the contents of our manifesto, I aim to hold further talks with the organisation. And this must be in a month's time."

#### BUSINESS DAY Foresees Rand Slide

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* comments: If P.W. Botha's Friday speech "does not measure up, especially to the expectations of our creditor bankers, the rand is bound to slide immediately, but hopefully not back to the levels of two months ago. In these circumstances the stabilising operations of the Reserve Bank should cushion a plunge, if only in the sense that it has less distance to fall."

#### Township Site Rent Cut

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 28 January reports on page 2: "Site rent at the new town of Ikangala in KwaNdebele has been drastically cut following extensive discussions between the KwaNdebele Government, the Ikangala Manangement Committee, the East Rand Development Board and the South African Government." The rent has been cut from R69 to R25 a month, effective 1 February. Site rent is separate from house rent.

#### Police Deny DPSC 'Smears'

Another article on page 2 reports that the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has said that the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has signed release forms for 21 Worcester detainees, but the Worcester branch of the security police had refused to release them. Asked to respond to the DPSC charge, "the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said: 'The DPSC and all its branches are political pressure groups carrying out a smear campaign against the Government. It sends false or twisted information into the world. It is the department's policy not to comment on any of their allegations.'"

#### New Transvaal Student Group

A report on page 4 says a new student organization, the Transvaal Students Congress [Trasco] was formed over the weekend, and has called the Department of Education and Training (DET) reaction to the education crisis in the country as one of "'panic' and 'desperation.'". Spokesman Bushy Moses said: "'We warn the homeland leaders and DET not to anger the students or their actions will be met with the necessary response.'". Transco is not affiliated to any organization, but is likely to affiliate with the United Democratic Front, he said.

#### KwaNdebele Organization Launched

Sello Rabothata reports on page 4 that the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Simon Skhosana, has given "wide powers and a free hand" to the executive council of the newly launched Mbhokoto organization, "which will look into the affairs of the Ndebele community." "The powers given to the 25 executive council members include: protecting the interests of the community; dealing with people who enforce boycotts in KwaNdebele; solving problems between a preacher and his congregation; looking into problems affecting family life; dealing with any troublemaker who may be arrested. They can fetch such a person from the police and hit him." Skhosana was appointed president of the organization and Piet Ntuli, the homeland's minister of interior, was made vice president. All 25 members of the executive council were appointed by Skhosana.

#### SOWETAN on Tribalism

In its editorial on page 8 the *SOWETAN* comments on the bitter feud between Pondos and Zulus in Natal and says: "We might as well face the bitter truth. We are not much different from blacks in other parts of the continent in our tribal affiliations and differences." Blacks are suspicious of the divide and rule tactics of the state, "so we tend to range ourselves in a black unity that refuses to see itself in tribal terms." It adds: "The fact that we tend to hide behind an assumed sophistication will be our downfall in the end." Our tribalist tendencies are a "rather bleak indication of how we will behave in future."

#### Cape School Meeting

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 January reports on page 4 that parents of pupils at Cape Town's South African College School will meet next month to consider "whether they should press for the school to be opened to all races. As a government school it is prevented by law from admitting pupils of other races, except in certain circumstances and then only with ministerial permission. It has only white students." The meeting is being called to test parental opinion, the article says.

#### CITIZEN Queries PFP

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says it would like to know "what kind of party the PFP is supposed to be." The landmine explosions and the Amanzimtoti horror do not seem to have put the PFP "on the side of those who regarded the ANC as a vicious, terrorist organisation." In fact, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's credo seems to be: "The bombs can go off but the talks must go on." "Dr Slabbert owes Parliament, the electorate, the families of the victims and the victims themselves — at least those who have survived at the cost of limb or health — an explanation of his overpowering desire to treat with the terrorists."

### Cost of Living Doubles

Keith Abendroth reports on page 8 that "In less than six years South Africa's cost of living has more than doubled, and a grocery basket which in 1980 cost R100 now costs R205,70." According to figures from the Central Statistical Services, it was the first time the 200 mark for food had been topped. The cost of household servants had not quite doubled, and biggest increases were in housing, furniture, cleaning materials, and medical care.

### NP Cites 'Accelerated' Reform

Brian Stuart reports on page 13 that the NP monthly mouthpiece, *THE NATIONALIST*, has said the "pace of reform in South Africa 'has accelerated beyond expectations,' and the State President will continue this process in the 1986 session of Parliament." The publication added, "The spirit of depression which typified discussions and news reports last year, are gradually giving way to a climate of confidence."

### KaNwane Loans

An article on page 23 says the South African Permanent Building Society has "decided to grant housing loans to KaNwane residents, although the legislation which will guarantee the granting of such loans has not been passed by the Government." Consultations between representatives of the SA Perm and the KaNwane government will be held this week to work out technical and procedural details of the scheme.

### RSA Hurt by Lesotho Blockade

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 28 January says in an editorial on page 14: "What now, after Lesotho?" Certain quarters in South Africa have already called for punitive measures against other neighboring states. It says: "Before we get carried away we should judge the matter in its true perspective." The Lesotho episode has apparently caused more damage to South Africa than to that country, and many factors must be considered before punitive measures can be applied. "Above everything else, South Africa must take its profitable foreign trade into consideration."

### ANC Torn By Diplomatic, Violent Options

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 January says in its political column by Piet Muller on page 10: "The ANC is caught between the violent option and the diplomatic option." Evidence of this is its unwillingness to take responsibility for the Amantimoti bomb explosion. The ANC's "official" standpoint is that it does not know whether it was the work of one of its groups. Asked for comment on the Amantimoti incident the leader of the organization just laughed. ANC reaction to the incident shows clearly that the organization finds itself in a dilemma. Recently the ANC had scored various diplomatic victories, one of which was to be recognized as an alternative government-in-exile. But the ANC's increasing violence is no longer reconcilable with its hypocritical diplomatic appearance.

### Johannesburg All-Race Committee Proposed

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 January reports on page 4 that a Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member of the Johannesburg City Council has presented a motion calling for an "all-race committee of public and private sectors to advise the council on changes necessary to create an acceptable society in

modern Johannesburg." "The Government had always looked to the city for a lead, quietly following where reform had succeeded, he said." He added that the 2-year delay in the opening of the central business district to all races was proof that the "Government was floundering."

### Vlakfontein Squatters Escape Eviction

A report on page 5 notes that the eviction of 40 families squatting on a Vlakfontein farm has been suspended indefinitely. The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, John Knoetze, said "the board would not 'throw these people out on the street'." Many of the squatters have lived on the farm all of their lives.

### Irish Warned of Retaliatory Boycott

*THE STAR* reports on page 8 that Denis Worrall, RSA ambassador to Britain, has warned Ireland that if it bans the import of South Africa fruit, a retaliatory trade boycott could be mounted. "Trade with South Africa is heavily weighted in Ireland's favour, with exports in 1984, mainly high technology, worth almost R123 million."

### Indian Dispute Based on Personalities

An analysis on page 14 says: "Although hotly denied, it is hardly surprising that accusations are being made that personal ambition and position probably played a large part in the Solidarity-National People's Party moves toward coalition. The turbulent brief history of the House of Delegates has been dominated by these factors — with political principle and policy differences playing very little part in the alliances and grouping." It adds that even if the merger eventually takes place, it is "unlikely to make much difference to the effectiveness of the Indian House."

### School Battle Not Won

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says the return to school by black pupils is a sign that unrest is on the wane in the townships and an indication that many people are simply "growing understandably tired of violence and mob rule. Of course, this does not diminish legitimate grievances on the part of the black community. Nor should the authorities mistake the return to relative calm as a signal that some kind of battle has been won."

### Police Confirm Gang Rape Charges

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 29 January reports on page 1 that the West Rand police have confirmed that charges have been laid against seven members of the police force who allegedly gang-raped a Kagiso woman over the weekend. Police said they were investigating the matter and could not comment further.

### Trial Witness Says Councillors Targets

Nkopane Makobane reports on page 2 that the unidentified "former ANC member" who is testifying in the treason trial of 22 persons in the Delmas Circuit Court, has said he was told after his ANC training that "community councillors had to be killed because they stood in the way of the struggle." He also said "hundreds of people had been killed by the organisation in training camps in Angola."

### SOWETO March Reported

Another article on page 2 says, "A pupil is believed to have died and others are said to be injured when hundreds of students

staged a march in Orlando, Soweto," Tuesday. There was "allegedly a confrontation between police and pupils who fled after police had taken action. The police public relations unit last night said it had not yet received any reports."

#### SPCC Called 'Legitimate' Representative

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says the fact that so many children heeded the call by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC] to return to school Tuesday "should be a signal to those in authority that a voice from the legitimate representatives of the people carries weight." "The SPCC has done an excellent job. The Department of Education and Training is acting in a most sensible and adult fashion. With such parties co-operating to sort out what is clearly a problem affecting the entire country, we can only move forward."

#### CITIZEN Criticizes 'Arbitrary' Punishment

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 29 January comments in its editorial on page 6 on rumors that South African assets could be seized and says: "What nobody seems to emphasize is that international bankers and financial interests are not, nor can they be, the arbiters of domestic policies anywhere in the world. If they were, half the world would be plunged into a financial crisis and the international banking system would collapse. Thus South Africa should not be singled out for arbitrary punitive measures because of its domestic policies."

### SWAZILAND

#### Foreign Minister Opens ACP-EEC Conference

*MB290901 Mbabane Television Service in English*  
1815 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, has said Swaziland was proud to be associated with the partnership of the ACP [Africa, Caribbean, Pacific] countries and the European Community. Officially opening the ACP-EEC joint assembly at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center this morning, Mr Mnisi said it was encouraging to note that one of the major objectives of the joint assembly was to examine the means whereby cooperation between the ACP states and the European Community can be strengthened.

[Begin Mnisi video — broadcast in progress]... discussed [words indistinct] and multiplies manifold where there is distrust, suspicion, lack of confidence among cooperating partners. With less bureaucracy we can achieve more. I could not agree more with Her Royal Highness Princess Anne's conclusion and exhortation on the occasion of her official opening of the constituent meeting of the ACP-EEC joint assembly held in Inverness in late September 1985, when she said, I quote, don't just talk aid, make it work, make it work, unquote.

Mr President, I have noted that one of the key issues on the agenda of this meeting is an exchange of views on the present situation in southern Africa. Mr President, let me assure you that Swaziland condemns in no uncertain terms any form of discrimination based on one's color of skin, sex, creed, or region. That is not our policy, Mr President. [applause] On that scenario, Mr President, Swaziland holds the view that peace cannot be kept by force. That is our view in this Kingdom. Peace cannot be kept by force. [applause] It can only be achieved by understanding. You try and resolve your problems and try and understand one another, then there will be everlasting peace.

We in Swaziland have been fortunate in having had the wise leadership of the late His Majesty King Sobhuza II, who always advocated the resolution of whatever problems by peaceful means. He always preached the gospel according to peace and human understanding. It is never said, Mr President, that through no choice of our own we find ourselves today in this troubled part of the African Continent. We never chose to be in this part of the world, but we find ourselves here, ladies and gentlemen, and I am sure you will bear with us. If we could help it we would go to other continents which have not yet been discovered by human nature. [as heard] But all the continents have been occupied so ours [as heard] is to stay here and try and resolve our problems like men. [End video].

### ZIMBABWE

#### Prime Minister Calls for Sanctions Against RSA

*MB301219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has opened the fifth consultative meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] with a call for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. This report from Trevor Grundy in Harare.

[Grundy] Mr Mugabe told hundreds of delegates to the annual SADCC meeting in Harare that southern Africa needed an atmosphere of peace and calm in order to develop its full potential. Delegates attended the SADCC summit meeting from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, which is being held at the plush Sheraton Hotel in the capital city. Earlier this week it had been expected that Mr Mugabe would make a verbal broadside against the American policy of constructive engagement, but nothing of the kind happened. In his 20-minute speech, the Zimbabwean leader said that he is in favor of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria, and accused that country of using bandits in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, as what he called an extension of its own armed forces.



## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JANUARY 1986

**Libya**

The Arab League Council condemned U.S. "provocations" against Libya, expressed solidarity with Libya against the U.S. economic blockade, and called on the Arab countries to support Libya and press for a UN Security Council meeting to investigate the U.S. "threats" against the Jamahiriya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. However, sources at the conference in Tunis cited by AFP pointed out that the Council failed to impose retaliatory economic measures against the United States because a majority of the Arab states opposed radical action. During the meeting the Libyan foreign liaison secretary withdrew Libya's proposal for an Arab economic boycott of the United States, telling delegates that the Arab countries should decide what measures to adopt, according to KUNA. A Rabat radio report on the meeting noted that only eight Arab foreign ministers attended the session and that other Arab states were represented by their ambassadors to the Arab League.

In another diplomatic development, a Saudi envoy conveyed a message from King Fahd to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, Tripoli television reported. In Damascus, a Libyan envoy delivered a message from Col al-Qadhafi to President Hafiz al-Asad, who stressed Syria's support for Libya against U.S. "threats," according to Damascus television. In further Libyan reaction to the Space Shuttle explosion, Col al-Qadhafi sent a cable of condolences to the dead astronauts' families, telling them that the astronauts were "victims of imperialist greed," JANA noted.

**Jordan Valley, Jerusalem Attacks**

A caller from Beirut told AFP that Sabri al-Banna's Fatah-Revolutionary Council was responsible for the 29 January attack

on IDF soldiers in the Jordan Valley. The PLO claimed responsibility for killing the Israeli "intelligence officer" in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

**PDRY**

A Supreme People's Council Presidium statement broadcast by Aden radio called for the trial of "conspirator" Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang," but urged "misled" citizens who have left the country to return and live in security and peace. The statement, issued at the end of a Presidium session chaired by Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, also called for efforts to repair damage caused in the fighting and appealed to "fraternal and friendly countries" for aid and support. The YAR president's "constructive" stand was praised by the Presidium, which stressed that the PDRY will continue to consolidate relations with the YAR leadership in order to reunite Yemen on a peaceful and democratic basis.

As for the situation in Abyan Governorate, the radio noted that foreign journalists toured the area 29 January to view the "stable situation" there and ascertain the results of the "massacres" committed by 'Ali Nasir's "criminal gangs." An ANA commentary cited by the radio said that 'Ali Nasir has escaped abroad to join "counterrevolutionary" forces, adding that the former leader is broadcasting from an "external" radio station. In Riyadh, a South Yemeni envoy delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Saudi King Fahd, SPA noted. Meanwhile, an Ethiopian press article reviewed by Addis Ababa radio deplored "completely improper" attempts to depict 'Ali Nasir as a collaborator with "reactionary circles."

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**Arab League Extraordinary Session Begins**

*LD301859 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The Arab League Council has begun its work in Tunis this evening in an extraordinary session in the presence of a number of Arab foreign ministers.

**Filali Attends Meeting**

*LD301914 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1600 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The Arab League Council convened a short while ago in an extraordinary session in Tunis in the presence of Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, to study the latest development in the tension between the Libyan Jamahiriya and the United States.

Only eight Arab foreign ministers are attending the session, including Moroccan Foreign Minister Filali and the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Other Arab countries are represented by their ambassadors to the Arab League.

The observers attach great importance to the presence of Prince Sa'ud at the meeting because his country strongly opposed the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

**Libya Withdraws Memorandum**

*LD302132 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic  
2100 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Libya withdrew a memorandum it had submitted to the Arab League Council extraordinary session, which began in Tunis earlier this evening to discuss the recent U.S. anti-Libyan measures. Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan foreign minister, said in a speech before the council that his country left the choice to the Arab countries to adopt whatever they deem suitable in confronting those measures, but called for a firm and unified Arab stand.

**Anti-Libya Sanctions Scored**

*JN310725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0415 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has affirmed the need to come out with a unified Arab stand vis-a-vis the U.S. threats against Libya because they are aimed at the entire Arab nation. Addressing the Arab League Council emergency session last night, Al-Shar' warned that U.S. provocations in the Mediterranean are aimed at shaking the security and safety of the region's states, intimidating the Arab people, and enforcing new concepts of terrorism on the Arabs. Al-Shar' affirmed Syria's absolute support for the Libyan Jamahiriya against U.S. threats and called upon the Arab League Council to adopt measures commensurate with the current challenges.

The League Council has issued a number of resolutions condemning U.S. threats and economic embargo against the Jama-

hiriya and warned the United States against the gravity of military aggression against the Jamahiriya. It also warned foreign companies of the consequences of taking measures harmful to the Libyan economy. The Council expressed the Arab states' solidarity with the Jamahiriya to prevent any harm to the production and marketing of its oil.

Afterward, the League Council began discussing the Syrian Foreign Ministry memo on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Zionsit entity. The Council is scheduled to resume its emergency session today.

**Meeting Resumes 31 Jan**

*LD310734 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic  
0600 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] The Arab League Council adjourned its meetings at 2200 yesterday after having convened two sessions, one attended by the heads and members of the delegations, and the second by the heads of delegations only.

An informed source said that the Council adopted a draft resolution in light of a Libyan memorandum with some amendments.

The Council will resume its meetings this morning with discussion regarding the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

**Resolutions Against Sanctions**

*LD311200 Tunis TAP in Arabic  
1117 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (TAP) — After its extraordinary meeting yesterday, the Arab League Council issued the following resolution:

First: condemning the U.S. threats to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Second: condemning the economic boycott of the Libyan Jamahiriya. Third: Expressing full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Fourth: warning the united states against the dangers of a military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Fifth: calling on the united states to stop all forms of provocations directed at the Jamahiriya.

Sixth: warning the foreign companies against the repercussions of adopting measures harmful to the economic interests of [word indistinct].

Seventh: the Arab countries are committed to supplying the oil expertise necessary to confront any measures which might harm the Libyan oil interests, and this includes providing technicians, experts, and equipment necessary for the oil industries.

Eighth: the Arab countries solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to prevent any harm to the production and market-

ing of Libyan oil will be to the extent that the concerned technical authorities consider necessary.

Ninth: Making the necessary contacts to call the UN Security Council to look into the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriya.

Tenth: the council will remain in session to follow up the developments of the situation.

#### **Measures Against Spain**

*LD311121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic*  
1103 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (KUNA) — Today, The Arab League Council commenced a discussion on the measures which should be adopted against Spain because of its recognition of Israel.

Yesterday, the council began an emergency session to study the two issues of U.S. threats and measures against Libya and the Spanish recognition of Israel.

Informed source told KUNA that the current discussions in the Arab League Council concentrate on either severing diplomatic relations with Spain or freezing relations with it by withdrawing the Arab ambassadors from Madrid, withdrawing Arab deposits from Spanish banks, and stopping all the loans and commercial dealings between the Arab countries and Spain.

#### **'Arafat Supports Mubarak European Council Speech**

*NC311049 Cairo MENA in Arabic*  
1025 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat telephoned President Husni Mubarak last night. He expressed his deep appreciation and support for the important political speech which President Mubarak delivered at the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly, particularly the comprehensive view he expounded on the reasons for and the ways to settle the Middle East conflict. 'Arafat said he particularly appreciated Mubarak's statement on the need to guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO's participation in an international conference to find a solution.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, released the above information.

#### **'Arafat Receives Soviet Leadership Message**

*JN301803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet ambassador in Amman yesterday. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the current Arab situation. The Soviet ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the Arab situation, especially the Palestinian issue. The message reaffirmed the Soviet leadership's firm stand in supporting the

Palestinian issue and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

#### **U.S. Seeks 'To Disrupt' PLO-Jordan Peace Moves**

*JN301819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed that the United States seeks to disrupt joint Palestinian-Jordanian action regarding a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

In a press statement published in Dubayy today, Qaddumi said that the Washington government has played a destructive role to foil this action, because it does not seek to achieve a just solution to the Middle East crisis. He pointed out that Britain, through its negative stand, has also contributed to foiling this action.

Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed the firmness of Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He said that these relations are permanent and that the PLO is implementing a PNC resolution at its 16th session which calls for establishing a confederation with Jordan in accordance with Fes summit resolutions and in support of the Arab peace plan with the objective of achieving a just solution to the Palestine question.

Brother Abu al-Lutf expressed the hope that the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement will reflect positively in the Palestinian arena in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaughts and campaigns against the Palestinian people and Islamic holy places.

#### **Failure of Talks Reported**

*JN301241 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Informed sources are unanimous today that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that have been going on since last Sunday have failed to achieve any progress toward a formula permitting the participation of the PLO in an international conference on the Middle East. However, both sides are determined that this failure should not lead to an estrangement between Jordan and the PLO on bilateral relations.

Jordan had called on the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 so it could take part in an international conference based on these two resolutions. But the PLO believes that Resolutions 242 tackles the Palestine question only as a refugee problem. It said that its recognition of this resolution must be linked to an international recognition, especially by the United States, of the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. This is what the U.S. Administration did not agree to.

Several attempts have been made to reach a formula bringing the viewpoints closer, but with no avail. The PLO proposed that the U.S. recognition of the right of self-determination come within a formula mentioning the right of self-determination within a



confederal framework with Jordan. The U.S. Administration refused to give such recognition, as confirmed by responsible Palestinian sources.

On the other hand, a U.S. State Department official told the *JORDAN TIMES* today that the U.S. Administration had proposed a compromise calling for quadripartite U.S.-Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian talks without the participation of PLO members to discuss the conditions for holding the international conference. The PLO could be brought in at a later stage to participate in the conference after its approval of the two UN resolutions. It seems, however, that the PLO has also rejected this proposal.

#### **Mubarak Phones 'Arafat on Talks**

*NC311040 Cairo MENA in Arabic*  
1020 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak telephoned PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat last night. According to Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, Mubarak and 'Arafat discussed the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. 'Arafat is currently in Amman for talks with King Husayn of Jordan on the Palestinian issue.

#### **'Arafat Conveys Message to Saddam Husayn**

*JN301809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Iraqi ambassador in Amman yesterday. He asked him to convey a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the latest developments in the situation and the current situation in the region, especially developments in the Palestinian issue. The

message also touched on the objectives and results of the enemy air force's raid yesterday on southern Lebanon and the agent Amal movement's aggressions against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

#### **Abu Nidal Group Claims Jordan Valley Attack**

*JN301805 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1730 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] An anonymous caller today telephoned AFP offices in Paris and said that he was speaking on behalf of the Fatah Revolutionary Council led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]. The caller claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack in the Jordan Valley in which two Israeli soldiers were killed.

#### **Group Claims Killing of Israeli Intelligence Officer**

*JN301756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: Upon the instructions given to it, one of our groups of fighters set an ambush early this morning for an enemy intelligence officer as he drove his car near the Hebron gate in East Jerusalem in the occupied West Bank. The Zionist officer was killed instantly and the car was heavily damaged. Two Zionists who were in another car were also seriously wounded when they drove by in the same area. Our group withdrew from the scene of the operation after carrying out their mission with complete success. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

## KUWAIT

**Israeli Sources Cited on 'Imminent' War With Syria**

GF301418 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic  
29 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Amman dispatch]

[Text] Reports reaching Amman yesterday and quoting high-level Israeli sources indicate that a new war between Israel and Syria is imminent. These sources said: A number of important factors will make Israel carry out a military operation against Syria.

One of these factors is the continued Syrian refusal to participate in the regional peace efforts and enter into negotiations with Israel.

Another factor is a total conviction by the Syrians that through negotiations with Israel — whether direct or held within an international framework — they would not regain much of the occupied Golan Heights.

The Syrians have built up their military power to a degree which really threatens Israeli security and have refused to withdraw the SAM-2 missiles recently erected near their border with Lebanon.

These sources added: Syria instructs the fedayeen groups belonging to it, especially Abu Musa's group, to infiltrate into southern Lebanon to carry out operations against the Israeli Army and ASL forces in the security zone. Another factor is Syria's recent rapprochement with Jordan.

Political sources in occupied Jerusalem quoted Israeli military sources as saying that since yesterday, the Israeli defense forces in the northern part of Israel have been on alert because of Israel's fears about reports that fedayeen organizations might use light aircraft or balloons to carry out big military operations in Israel.

The reports added that these organizations might also strike at important military and economic targets in Israel using booby-trapped helicopters in order to hamper peace efforts in the region, especially following the rejection by the United States and Israel of PLO participation in these peace efforts.

**Minister Says No Call for PDRY Regime Recognition**

GF301315 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic  
29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Responding to a question by AL-RAY AL-'AMM on whether Kuwait or other GCC countries need to recognize the new PDRY regime, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, acting prime minister and foreign minister, said: "What has happened in the PDRY is an internal issue concerning one party, which is why the situation does not call for recognition.

The Kuwaiti Embassy in the PDRY is still there and no changes have been made to it.

## PDRY

**Supreme People's Council Presidium Holds Session**

GF301825 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT  
30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] This morning the Supreme People's Council Presidium held its second ordinary session for 1986 under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During this session, the Supreme People's Council Presidium discussed the country's current situation in view of the requirements to eliminate the traces of the bloody 13 January conspiracy and the duties necessary for economic and military organs to consolidate security and stability and to enhance efforts being made to heal the wounds, overcome problems and difficulties resulting from the painful incidents, and continue to develop the national economy.

At the conclusion of the session, the Supreme People's Council Presidium issued an important political statement. The statement will be issued later tonight.

**Issues Statement**

GF302047 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1914 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Announcer-read "text" of statement issued by the 1986 second session of the Supreme People's Council Presidium — monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] O masses of our great Yemeni people. The Supreme People's Council convened today 30 January 1986 — under the chairmanship of Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers — and discussed the political, economic, military, and security situation in the country. The Presidium studied the outcome of the bloody events which emanated from the abortive bloody coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang which aimed at the physical liquidation of a large number of the most prominent leaders of the party and the state, in addition to party, civil, and military cadres. It also intended to kill the innocent sons of our people and destroy the economic installations built through the hard labor and sacrifices of our laborers, peasants, soldiers, and other toilers.

While the Supreme People's Council Presidium mourns the martyrdom of Comrade 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and Comrade Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, it greets with lofty respect all of the martyrs and the heroes who were martyred in the perfidious massacres of 13 January. The memory of these martyrs will

continue to live in the minds, the hearts, and the conscience of the sons of our people. The memory of these martyrs will remain alive in the minds, the hearts, and the conscience of the sons of our Yemeni people. [sentence repeated as heard] The state will exhaust all effort to provide support and care for the families of the martyrs. The Supreme People's Council Presidium firmly denounces the fascist bloody crimes which have been committed against the strugglers of our party and the innocent citizens — such bestial crimes that contravene the principles, the human morals, and the traditions of our Yemeni people, as well as the traditions of our Arab and Islamic peoples. These crimes were designed to weaken the struggle, morale, and fighting spirit of the YSP, of our young country, of our Armed Forces, and of the masses in preparation for liquidating our national democratic regime and our great national gains. The Supreme People's Council Presidium asserts the soundness of the contents of the statement of the YSP Central Committee and the measures adopted in its second extraordinary session. It also affirms all of the statements and measures which the YSP Political Bureau has taken in the face of the situation resulting from the conspiracy.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirms the need to use measures in view of the Constitution and local and international laws to try conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang who organized the bloody fascist massacres and to give them their just punishment. Our Yemeni people will absolutely not be easy with the killers, the hirelings, the plotters of the coup and the massacres of our Yemeni people.

O masses of our great Yemeni people. The conspirators filled the capital, Aden, with arms fire and groups of armed elements. They spread devastation and killing there. The plot has been foiled and the pockets of conspirators have been driven out of the Republic, while its leaders and plotters have fled to join hands with those who preceded them in treachery, conspiracy, and hostility against the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions — sultans and stooges of imperialism. Security and stability have been established in our Republic. The Supreme People's Council Presidium believes that the consolidation of security and stability is an important achievement of the revolution and the people following the comprehensive and total elimination of the conspiracy.

In this regard, the Supreme People's Council Presidium extends warmest greetings to the heroic and great role which party members, heroes of the Armed Forces, people's police, the state security, the People's Militia, and the people have played in foiling the conspiracy and in defending the authority of the toilers. The Presidium appeals to all government organs and all organs that defend the legitimacy, and to all popular organizations to make more efforts to consolidate security and order in accordance with the Constitution, the laws, and the regulations in force.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium also appeals to the toilers and all workers in all production and labor establishments, the residential areas, and all of the personnel of military and security institutions to work side by side and shoulder to shoulder to eliminate the effects of the conspiracy and to be armed with alertness to protect security and stability. All must be done to make the maximum efforts to reconstruct what sabotaging killers have destroyed; to make initiatives and voluntary works to main-

tain our accomplishments and public property; and to actively contribute toward consolidating the country's economy. The Presidium also calls on all those misled who are outside the Republic to return and to come and live with their families and children in security and peace. O our great Yemeni people. Now after the final and total foiling of the bloody coupist conspiracy, there are great duties facing all of the party, state, and popular organizations, as well as the Armed Forces and the citizens to eliminate the effects of the conspiracy and to continue the development of the economic and social aspects of our people — a matter which demands redoubling efforts to heal the wounds to develop working alertness and to increase the effectiveness of the general sector in economic operation.

There is no doubt that our party and our people, who accumulated great revolutionary experiences over years of national and social struggle, will face all of the dangers and difficulties that may arise. The Supreme People's Council Presidium, while confident of the capability of our people to overcome the current challenges which have resulted from the 13 January bloody conspiracy, appeals to all of the fraternal and friendly countries and the international organizations to extend aid and support to our country to enable it to quickly eliminate all of the results of the painful events.

In this regard, the Supreme People's Council Presidium highly values the constructive stands taken by brothers and friends, particularly the stands of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, on the painful events witnessed by the PDRY. These stands are expressed in President Salih's recognition of the national responsibility and the Yemeni people's need for security and stability in the whole of the Yemeni arena as a general and decisive condition for continuing the process of economic and social progress and to build a prosperous life for the Yemeni people.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirms that our country will continue to consolidate its ties of unity with our brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland to reunite the Yemeni homeland — land and territory — on peaceful and democratic bases as part of the joint unity statements and agreements between the two parts of the homeland. Our country will continue the march forward based on its peaceful foreign policy. It will continue to strengthen its fraternal relations with all fraternal Arab countries based on brotherly cooperation, mutual respect, Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism, and the participation in the maintenance of security and stability in the Arab and regional arenas.

Along the same line, our country will continue to consolidate ties of struggle and friendship with the socialist countries, the foremost being the USSR. It will also continue to develop its cooperation with the world's countries based on peaceful coexistence and mutual respect and toward maintaining world security and peace.

**YSP Member Issues Statement on Policy, Events**

*GF310856 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1655 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Statement by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of local government, to "media organs" — no date given; recorded; monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Excerpts] Great masses of our people. I would like to take this opportunity to speak on the great victory which the YSP and its iron arm, the Armed Forces, police, and heroes of the militia, have achieved over the conspiratorial and bloody gang led by conspirator and traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He tried to carry out a coup attempt against the revolution, party, collective leadership, and the party and constitutional legitimacy and to renege against the goals and principles of the glorious 14 October Revolution for the sake of the autocracy and totalitarianism of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. However, the party members' adherence to the principles of collective leadership and party and constitutional legitimacy had a very high price — lives, materials, and morals.

Our party lost scores of experienced leading cadres and a number of Political Bureau members who had revolutionary experience and who had participated in the revolution since its eruption in October 1963, until they were martyred in the meeting hall of the YSP Secretariat on Monday, 13 January 1986. We have also lost thousands of soldiers, officers, and honorable citizens who were killed or wounded in the battle of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's and his criminal gang's bloody coup attempt. The leader of the coupist gang claimed that there was a conspiracy to assassinate him and to take power. His false statement, which was attributed to the Political Bureau, said that execution was carried out against Comrades 'Ali Nasir 'Antar, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali Sha'i Hadi, and myself — the truth was completely the opposite.

Facts later revealed to the people the plot which 'Ali Nasir Muhammad secretly planned by ordering his personal guard to assassinate some Political Bureau members and detain party cadres in order to physically liquidate them. We all faced the tragic incidents, the like of which we have not seen before; and we faced an ugly and cowardly treatment, the like of which we have not seen before. This treatment was part of his bloody and political plot, which aimed at handing over the revolution's fate to its enemies. However, the party's vigilance and its quick action, particularly inside the Armed Forces, enabled the party to muster its strength in its security institutions and in cooperation with the people in order to confront the plotters. As a result, we were able to inflict a disgraceful defeat on the conspirators and rescue the party and revolution from falling into an unknown fate.

On this occasion, in the name of the Political Bureau, I would like to thank party members, soldiers, officers, and all citizens who offered sacrifices and who chose to live under hard conditions and who felt the suffering as a result of the destruction, devastation, and indiscriminate shelling by the gang of conspirators.

Our YSP will remain loyal to the principles of the revolution and to the people's cause and their interests; it will continue this trend

and not budge a single inch; it will never relinquish a single grain of its national soil; and it will continue to work for the sake of Yemeni unity in a peaceful and democratic manner in order to enhance security, stability, good neighborliness, and cooperative relations in the region, and to enhance its socialist alliance with the countries of the socialist bloc, foremost being the great USSR.

After we left the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau, [words indistinct] I tried to move to another place in order to control the situation. (?I was hospitalized) but my health is now good. I call on all citizens to muster all efforts and do everything they can in order to reconstruct the homeland [word indistinct]. Although our losses were great, we achieved a victory for the party and its policy against which 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements plotted. I express my condolences to all families of the martyrs who were killed on 13 January following the coup attempt. Whatever our losses, I am confident that the YSP will extend all care to the martyrs' families. Our party has foiled the mightiest conspiracy. We foiled many other conspiracies before. On 13 January 1986, the conspiracy was to shift the revolution's policy. [Words indistinct] in January 1966, but the party remained. That conspiracy had its own circumstances, but [words indistinct] the plot has been foiled and the party has frustrated the conspiracy which was planned to change its course. Developments proved that our party is impregnable and our experience is great. Whatever our losses, the future will be secure because the party will be free of mistakes and all the rot and diseases brought by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In the future, we will talk about (?democracy) and many issues when the time is right for that. Thank you.

**Foreign Minister Meets Envoys, Explains Situation**

*GF301527 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Today, Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received separately DRA Ambassador Comrade Mohamed (Sheykh Adam), and CSSR Ambassador Jan Martinek. Yesterday he received Brother Jihad Yunus, member of the PFLP Central Committee and the PFLP representative in Aden.

Brother al-Dali explained the events and measures adopted by the YSP Political Bureau to tackle the situation which resulted from the abortive bloody coupist attempt. He stressed that victory was attained by the YSP collective leadership and that normal life had been restored after foiling the plot.

**YSP Member Receives Arab Liberation Movement Envoys**

*GF301729 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee,



this morning met with the representatives of the Arab national liberation movements accredited in Aden.

During the meeting, he explained to them the nature and dimensions of the conspiratorial design led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to undermine the YSP by physically liquidating members of the YSP Political Bureau and experienced party cadres. He pointed out that the YSP Political Bureau is in full control of the situation due to the rallying of the party cadres and members, the military institutions, and the masses of the people around the collective leadership, the party, and the constitutional legitimacy. He pointed out that the YSP Political Bureau managed to foil the coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique. He expressed appreciation for the comradesly and fraternal solidarity of the Arab national liberation movements with our party, people, and the national democratic regime in our country. He affirmed that the options in the party program and its internal system and Constitution concerning the national, Arab, and international levels are constant and that no force can cause us to stray from the socialist course and the position of solidarity with all of the forces of the international revolutionary process.

He affirmed that our people confronted the plot despite the great losses inflicted on our national economy. He assessed the material and moral aid offered to our people by the Arab national liberation movements, the Arab countries, the factions of the Palestinian revolution, the socialist countries, and the international organizations. He pointed out that imperialist and Zionist forces has been planning and will continue to plan conspiratorial designs against the PDRY and the socialist course in our country, but they will fail because the PDRY has the ability to remain steadfast and has enough friends and allies to maintain this revolutionary experience and to protect this part of the Yemeni and Arab homeland. He stated that the socialist countries and their basic force, the Soviet Union, and all the forces of democracy, liberation, and peace will back the PDRY.

#### **YSP Member Receives Youth Organization Members**

*GF301319 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] This morning Comrade Rajih Salih Naji, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met with members of the Secretariat Central Committee of the PDRY Youth Organization. During the meeting Brother Rajih Salih explained to the Secretariat's members in detail the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt planned and carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique against our party, revolution, and progressive regime which was designed to undermine the revolutionary experience and the progressive regime in the PDRY.

He touched on the destruction, sabotage, and mass killing of the party leading cadres and the masses of the people as a result of this unsuccessful attempt. He stressed the need to double the role of the PDRY youth organization and its primary organizations

throughout the Republic in organizing efforts of the youths to eliminate the effects of the unsuccessful attempt. He also stressed the need to activate youth work and the work of the Central Council of Students and Pioneers.

For their part, the brother members of the Secretariat affirmed that the youths and their organizations will remain an active reserve to offer assistance to the party and its collective leadership to build our new society with its socialist concepts.

#### **Journalists Tour Abyan; Further Tours Planned**

*GF301535 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and 1188 khz]

[Text] A journalist mission — which included correspondents of many Arab, American, Australian, and Japanese news agencies, newspapers and television networks — toured the Abyan Governorate yesterday to view the stable situation there and the results of the massacres committed by the criminal gangs recruited and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique with the aim of liquidating a huge number of party strugglers, cadres, and citizens in the Abyan Governorate.

Preparations are currently underway to organize field visits by a large number of Arab and world correspondents of press, news agencies, and television networks who are currently pouring into Aden to report on the situation in the country and the Fascist massacres executed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique on 13 January. Free press tours will be arranged for the world press correspondents in all the governorates of the Republic to cover all the districts of Abyan Governorate where complete calm and stability prevails.

#### **Peace Council Sends Message to World Peace Organs**

*GF301323 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council has strongly denounced the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody elements. In a statement issued today, the council stated that, in the end, this horrible, barbaric crime serves imperialist and reactionary interests. The council hailed the brave and decisive stance of the military to abort the conspiracy. It called on progressive powers and international opinion to denounce this barbaric and horrible conspiracy. The Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council affirmed its absolute support for all decisions adopted by the joint leadership of the YSP Political Bureau.

Meanwhile, the council has sent a message to the International Peace Council, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, and a number of peace council committees in socialist countries to explain the dimensions of the unsuccessful criminal conspiracy.

**Deputy Minister Meets With Airline Officials**

GF301917 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy minister of transport, met this morning with officials and workers of the PDRY airline Yamda and the department of civil aviation. During the meeting, he explained to them the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy masterminded by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous group, the damages made by the scornful conspiracy, and the economic damage inflicted upon aviation and installations. He urged the workers to redouble their efforts and to actively and determinedly continue the work to rebuild what has been damaged by the conspirators. On the other hand, the workers of the PDRY airlines and the civil aviation department pledged to work with great enthusiasm to rebuild what has been destroyed by the conspirators. They also expressed total support for the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to eliminate the damage done by the criminal traitors of 'Ali Nasir's gang, and denounce this bloody attempt and its conspiratorial dimensions.

**YSP Members Express YSP Support; Rallies Held**

GF301757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Over the past 2 days Brother Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the YSP organization in Al-Ma'arah Governorate, met with the brother officers, NCO's and soldiers of the eastern sector, with officials and workers of the labor and production enterprises in the capital of the governorate, and with students of the secondary and preparatory schools.

During these meetings, Brother Sa'id 'Askari explained the dimensions of the coupist plot carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to physically liquidate members of the YSP Political Bureau, party cadres, and innocent citizens, and the great losses which resulted from this plot.

Meanwhile, Brother Muhammad Salim Ba Dinar, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Office of the local people's council in Al-Ma'arah Governorate, chaired an expanded meeting of the members and candidate members of the party in the governorate. He elaborated on the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt led by shedder of blood 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique. He called on the party members and candidate members to be vigilant and coherent and to clarify the objectives of this plot and the great harms it has caused to the revolution's achievements and to the masses of the people.

A grand popular rally was held in (Qinshin) District in Al-Ma'arah Governorate. The dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were explained during the rally. Another popular rally was also held in (Hawd), during which speeches expressing support for the measures of the YSP Political Bureau and for the party legitimacy were delivered.

Meanwhile, the members of the party, personnel of the people's police, and the workers of the financial organs and the branch of the central organ for control and accounting in Shabwah Governorate denounced the vile plot carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which caused great losses in lives and property.

**SAUDI ARABIA****Libyan Official Departs Jeddah for Home**

GF300937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Jeddah, 30 Jan (SPA) — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, left Jeddah today for his country after having made a short pilgrimage.

He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol and a number of officials.

**UAE****KHALEEJ TIMES Reports on PDRY Conflict**

GF301216 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English  
30 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Aden: Reassuring Stance"]

[Text] The situation on the ground in south Yemen remains confused, but the new regime in Aden has begun to outline its policies which are particularly reassuring as regards its relations with neighbouring Arab countries. In a televised address last Sunday, the new leader, Haydar Bakr al-'Attas, pledged to continue a foreign policy based on "good neighbourliness," unity with north Yemen, non-interference in the affairs of other countries and a "strategic" alliance with Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Diplomatic sources in the region have said that south Yemen envoys are now expected to tour Arab countries to explain the new leadership's policies, and Mr Al-'Attas has appealed to Arab countries, socialist states, and world organisations for aid to rebuild the country after the bitter civil war that has left an estimated 13,000 dead and reduced parts of the capital to rubble. Relations with north Yemen will be watched with particular anxiety. Sanaa has so far been describing the new regime as illegitimate, but Radio Aden has broadcast some friendly messages, and it is hoped that this will be a prelude to a normalization of ties. Other Arab governments are apparently watching the developments, hoping that south Yemen's more outwardlooking foreign policy will continue.

Although conditions in Aden appear to be returning to normal, the bloody conflict has by no means been resolved. The new

leadership appears to be entrenched in Aden, but Mr 'Ali Nasir is said to have massed 40,000 regulars and tribal warriors in his home province of Abyan for a counteroffensive, although, according to Aden Radio, all resistance has been crushed. The fate of Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the leader of the opposition to Mr 'Ali Nasir is not yet clear: he is said to have been seriously wounded. The killing of a large number of the top leadership of the party and the security forces have nevertheless left a lot of bitterness.

The conflict in south Yemen is tragic not only because it has divided the Yemenis and may divide the Arabs, but also because it may provide an opportunity for superpower rivalry in the area. According to the French ambassador there, the Soviet Union, Aden's close ally, was taken by surprise by the events. "They had believed firmly" in 'Ali Nasir's policy of internal liberalization and normalization of relations with neighbouring countries. By all accounts the strife came as an embarrassment to Moscow because it is seen as Mr Gorbachev's first major foreign policy crisis that may damage his efforts to broaden Soviet policy and relations in the Middle East as a whole, which has involved the establishment of diplomatic relations with Oman and the UAE. Washington, however, has chosen this moment to accuse Moscow of taking sides in the conflict. The differences between the contending parties in south Yemen, which are rooted in domestic policies and personalities, should not be deliberately externalized, and all countries with any influence with the two factions should exercise it constructively to help the Yemenis resolve their conflicts peacefully.

## YAR

### UAE Minister of State Arrives in Sanaa With Message

GF301251 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on a visit to our country. During the visit he will convey a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress from his brother UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

In statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY, the brother minister stated that the message concerns consultation and continuous

coordination between the leaderships of the two fraternal countries.

He was received at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; members of the UAE Embassy in Sanaa; and a protocol representative of the Presidency.

### Delivers Message to President

GF301920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Today, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, who conveyed a message to President Salih from his brother UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message concerned dialogue and coordination between the two leaderships and relations between the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, and Ahmad 'Abdallah Lutah, UAE ambassador to the YAR.

### Departs Sanaa

GF301924 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today left Sanaa following a short visit to our country during which he conveyed a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message concerned consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries on the most important Arab issues.

Rashid 'Abdallah was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmed 'Abdallah Lutah, UAE ambassador in Sanaa; and a protocol representative of the Presidency.



**Minister Says U.S., Israel Accept Conference***NC302224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Egypt's support for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of all parties, including the PLO. 'Abd al-Majid, who is accompanying President Husni Mubarak on his current European tour, also said that time is not on the side of the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with Cairo radio's Paris correspondent, 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the idea of an international peace conference has become acceptable. This notion was not acceptable to either the United States or Israel until a very short while ago. He added that contacts are now being held with the parties concerned to reach agreement on the form this international conference should take. He expressed hope that this process will be concluded as soon as possible. 'Abd al-Majid indicated that the efforts now being made in Europe and the Middle East, as well as those that will be made in the future, will allow us to reach such a conception. However, he warned that time is passing quickly, and that this will not make things easier.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that President Mubarak's meetings with European officials focused on the Palestinian issue and the need to understand it. He denied any connection between the PLO and recent terrorist operations.

He described the timing of President Mubarak's European tour and his speech before the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly as important gains for Egyptian diplomacy. He added that the address was well-received and was covered by the entire European press.

**Khalil Views Israeli Statement on Tabah***PM301623 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 7*

[Article by NDP Deputy Leader for Foreign Affairs Dr Mustafa Khalil: "Regarding the 14 Points Announced by the Israeli Government"]

[Text] In his valuable statement to the People's Assembly's committees on 19 January 1986 — published by *AL-AHRAM* under the headline "On Improving Egyptian-Israeli Relations" — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid explained the official viewpoint, and his statement was objective, clear, and characterized by quiet diplomacy, which helps in solving problems without being affected by emotional reactions. The statement confirmed the attitudes and decisions of Egypt's supreme political command on matters of supreme national interest reflecting clear vision, patriotism, and respect for international agreements.

In tackling this issue, I will not give an opinion on each and every one of the 14 points separately. There is another way of doing that. I will first discuss the form and then the content.

It seems to me that the lengthy 13-hour night meeting during which the Israeli Cabinet tried to arrive at a solution acceptable to all members of the government coalition has influenced the form and content of these decisions. As far as form is concerned, I believe that the 14 points lack order and subjective sequence. Some of them lack supporting justification. Furthermore, the fact that they have been published by the press and other media although they are subject to negotiation was perhaps meant for local consumption in Israel or meant to influence international circles.

Regarding the contents, I will deal with the 14 points in three categories, as follows: the Tabah problem, reactivation of Egyptian-Israeli relations, and return of the Egyptian ambassador.

1. The Tabah problem: The Tabah problem emerged just before the final stage of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai. Israel did not raise this issue when its forces withdrew from the Sinai in 1956, but, in April 1982, it claimed that there was an error in the position of land markets [al-'alamatayn] 90 and 91. That is why an Egyptian-Israeli agreement was signed on 25 April 1982 (the eve of the completion of the Israeli forces withdrawal from the Sinai) in which it was agreed that both sides would withdraw to points behind the disputed positions. The two sides also agreed to settle the dispute in accordance with Article 7 of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which stipulates that the settlement of any dispute should be through negotiations followed by conciliation or arbitration. On the basis of what has preceded, I therefore want to stress the following:

A. The dispute is actually over the location of some land markers that normally are pinpointed on the ground in accordance with documents submitted by both sides. That makes it a geometrical dispute to be settled by experts. The dispute is not over the international demarcation line because that was defined and recognized internationally in 1924. Israel recognized that same international line under the peace agreement signed in March 1979, to which was appended a map, accepted by both states, clearly showing the international border line. Furthermore, all the Israeli maps printed in Israel and still used there show the international line without any diversion at Tabah.

B. On the basis of the 25 April 1982 agreement and in implementation of Article 7 of the peace agreement, the two sides held negotiations, lasting over 3 years, to settle the dispute. By the admission of both sides they failed to do so which necessitated conciliation or arbitration.

C. Here there was disagreement between the two sides because whereas Egypt favored arbitration, Israel wanted conciliation first, to be followed by arbitration if the conciliation process did not produce an agreement. I believe that Egypt's call for arbitration is based on the following:

a. Article 7 of the peace agreement does not provide for the settlement of any dispute between the two sides in three stages, that is negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration. Rather, the process passes only through two stages, namely negotiations followed by conciliation or arbitration.



b. As is internationally known, conciliation is not binding on either side. It also requires measures similar to the arbitration measures.

c. The dispute is over identification of land markers on the spot, which makes conciliation impossible. It is not a dispute over an issue that can be resolved by conciliation. It is basically a geometrical dispute that should be settled by experts.

d. Conciliation is time consuming and would ultimately lead to arbitration.

e. If the dispute remains unresolved for a long time, the effects on Egyptian-Israeli relations would be negative.

f. The cool relations, or what has been labelled as "the cold peace," is the pretext used by Israel's extremist wing, which does not want to see a movement toward a settlement of that dispute. That wing uses the same pretext in arguing that if Egyptian-Israeli relations have reached the so-called state of cold peace, then there is no point in negotiating with the other Arab states to establish comprehensive peace in the region.

It was for all these reasons that Egypt insisted that it would be futile to resort to conciliation and tried to persuade Israel to accept arbitration.

There can be no doubt that the Israeli Government's 13 January 1986 announcement accepting arbitration is considered a positive and constructive step toward the settlement of the dispute, a matter that would reflect positively on relations between the two countries and create better circumstances for participation in efforts to ensure the success of attempts to establish peace in the region.

It is worth noting here that acceptance of the principle of arbitration necessitates agreement on the terms of arbitration because the absence of such agreement would empty the arbitration principle of its content.

If agreement is reached on arbitration terms it would include, among many other details, definition of the dispute over land markers, the method of selecting the arbitrator or arbitrators, the documents to be submitted to them, the arbitration board's method of work and, other such things that are determined through negotiations between the two states.

The Israeli Government's statement said that the arbitration board should, after its formation, be given 8 months to try to find a solution to the dispute "by other means." I believe that giving the arbitration board a task that does not fall within the realm of its jurisdiction means introducing a new formula in harmony with the nature of the Israeli Government's coalition. Let us, therefore, cast our minds back a little. About 3 months ago, and at the suggestion of the Israeli Government, Egypt agreed to the formation of two committees, working in parallel concurrently for a period of 4 to 6 weeks, one to draw up arbitration terms and the other to try to settle the dispute by "other means," so that if the latter achieved no results the former would by then have drawn up the arbitration terms that would be put into effect as soon as the Israeli Government accepted the principle of arbitra-

tion. Two meetings were, in fact, held to discuss implementation of that before the recent Israeli Government statement was issued. That [Israeli] position is quite different from the proposal now submitted by Israel suggesting that as a first stage the arbitration board should try to settle the dispute by "other means." This is a one-sided proposal to which Egypt is not committed because it contradicts the previous agreement providing for the formation of the two committees. That is why negotiations should be held between two sides on this matter.

I also want to say that since conciliation is not binding to either side, how could it be assigned to an arbitration board whose decisions are binding on both sides? I personally believe that it is preferable to implement what had already been agreed upon which is the formation of two committees, the first to draw up the arbitration terms and the other to try, for a period of 4 weeks, to find a solution by other means and if it fails the dispute should be settled through arbitration.

I have mentioned this point in order to explain that all 14 points in the Israeli statement are subject to negotiation between the two countries, not just points 4-14 as stipulated in the Israeli statement.

I have already said that the acceptance of the principle of arbitration is a positive and constructive step but it is at the same time an implementation of the 25 April 1982 agreement. That means that the Israeli government has now honored its commitment under that agreement and under the peace treaty, not made a concession that warrants Egyptian concessions in return.

Since the arbitration board's decision would be binding on both sides and, regardless of whose favor it turns out to be in, the provisions of the normalization agreements regulating relations between the two sides in various fields would then apply to Tabah. Tabah cannot be an exception as suggested by Article 7 of the Israeli statement on measures that Israel proposes for Tabah after arbitration.

I also believe that the 25 April 1982 agreement confines the dispute to two Tabah land markers. Therefore, the Israeli Government's call for the introduction of more border markers (about 15 of them) should be subject to negotiation with Egypt, but such a process would only prolong the arbitration and we want to settle this dispute quickly.

## 2. Reactivation of Egyptian-Israeli relations:

Relations between the two sides are regulated by the normalization agreements signed after the peace treaty. All these agreements have been made public, and it should be pointed out that they were based on mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and on the principle that there should be no concessions or privileges for one side at the expense of the other. It was agreed to establish normal relations based on the principle of equality. The Israeli side knows very well that the oil agreement, for example, which is one of the most important agreements signed, does not specify quantities or prices and it does not commit Egypt to a timetable, but its implementation has proceeded normally and satisfactorily.

It should be pointed out that the normalization agreements leave it to each side to determine its own interests in the various fields of implementation. After the signing of the agreements special committees were formed to draft implementation of any of the normalization agreements and the rest of these agreements. The different activities and circumstances governing these agreements make interlinked implementation impossible.

Relations between the two countries did proceed normally and Egypt had no intention of cooling these relations, but the Israelis should realize that the [cooling of relations] was a reaction to Israeli actions. Israel's invasion and occupation of Arab territory in Lebanon ran contrary to the commitment to peace and withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Israel then applied its iron fist policy in the occupied territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and southern Lebanon and at the same time expanded its building of settlements in provocative sites. It also mistreated the Palestinians in the occupied territories in violation of Israel's earlier agreement to promote trust. In the meantime, negotiations on Tabah dragged on and on and although it was clear to both sides that the dispute could not be settled through negotiations Israel refused to move on to the second stage in accordance with the 25 April 1982 agreement.

Egypt reacted to these actions and it recalled its ambassador; relations were affected to the point of being described as cool. Egypt neither planned nor perpetrated that. The real motivator was the extremist right wing in Israel. That wing forgot the causes and used the reaction as a pretext for furthering its policies opposed to the peace process and improvement of relations between the two countries.

I believe that reactivation of relations requires above all that Israel reconsider its hardline policy that led to Egypt's reaction. If that happens and if the atmosphere between the two countries changes then implementation of the normalization agreements would, without any amendments, be sufficient to reactivate relations between them. Israel's call for a timetable, for example, is something alien to the normalization agreements as I have already pointed out and it is impossible to link implementation of these agreements. We must here state that [Israeli Prime Minister] Mr Peres created a suitable atmosphere when he decided to withdraw from Lebanon, promised to improve conditions of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, worked for acceptance of the principle of arbitration, and endeavored to boost the peace process in the region.

There is no doubt that reactivation of relations between the two countries under the circumstances I have mentioned would reflect on the media climate in both countries. It should be pointed out here that not once in its history has Egypt been fanatical, hostile to any religion or race, or anti-Semitic. It should also be noted that the information media is influenced by events, practices, and policies, particularly the provocative ones. We should here perhaps ask: What should the Egyptian media reaction have been to such Israeli practices as the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the invasion of Lebanon and siege of Beirut and giving a free hand to those who committed the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and the horrors of that war? Even after the withdrawal from Lebanon Israel still considers any Lebanese action against the army of southern Lebanon, which is attached

to Israel, an aggression against Israel justifying entry of Israeli forces into Lebanese villages with the aim of retaliation.

Furthermore, what about the provocative practices of such Knesset members as Meir Kahane and what about the recent attitude of the group of Knesset members in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the previous armed attack on worshippers, and the excavations that threaten the safety of the Al-Aqsa Mosque?

The extremist wing in Israel is responsible for these practices. It always forgets its own actions but raises hell over the Egyptian media reactions to these actions. It gathers these reactions and disseminates them in Israel and the world to turn Israeli and world public opinions against Egypt and uses every pretext to call for an end to hostile propaganda.

I frankly and rightly say this to the Israeli officials: If you want to stop what you call the hostile Egyptian media then you must, from a position of responsibility, stop the provocative practices.

Improvement of the media climate cannot be achieved on the basis of point 13 of the Israeli Government's statement, which says that the two sides should seek to ban hostile information. It can be achieved if both sides stop the provocative practices that lead to such hostile information.

This takes us to the Ra's al-Burqa' incident, which has been exploited by the Israeli extremist wing in a manner antagonistic to Egypt. It was an isolated incident and it was neither planned nor inspired by any official or unofficial side. The man involved, by his own admission, did not know that the people he shot at were Israelis. The responsible authorities in the area of the incident did everything they could to provide the necessary first aid. The official authorities sent condolences to the families of the victims and the culprit was interrogated and referred to trial under the law. The sentence was then announced. All the measures taken cannot be faulted and they were taken in accordance with the law.

I ask here: Why do the Israeli media persist in their exploitation of this incident — which could happen in any country — to create a hostile atmosphere not conducive to improving relations between the two countries?

I paused for a long time at point 12 of the Israeli Government statement. I can only say that what it says is a distortion of facts and is in excess of what should have been stated in that statement.

Egypt does not need anyone to tell it to ban the presence of terrorists or terrorist activity against other states and their nationals. Egypt's history confirms that this has always been Egypt's popular and official position. Egypt will never permit terrorism. Not only has it condemned terrorism, it did not allow it against the Israelis even before the peace agreement was signed.

Egypt does not believe in killing unarmed civilians, not only because it is an inhuman act but also because Egypt believes that such acts would never contribute to a solution of any problem.

I also emphasize that Egypt will never allow recruitment or training of terrorists, nor will it allow planning for or financing of any act of terrorism or allow the presence of any terrorist organization on its territory. Furthermore, I can confirm that no Egyptian, whether in a position of responsibility or not, has supported or practiced terrorism. Although Egypt has recently suffered from terrorism, it has refused to resort to indiscriminate retaliation or retaliation against innocent people.

I believe that the fight against terrorism should be waged through an international agreement that would define terrorism and its methods and prohibit the practicing, financing, planning, and training related to it. It should also name the sides that should supervise its implementation and the penalty for violating the agreement, and state how the penalty should be carried out, in addition to other legal matters related to this extremely important issue.

### 3. Return of the Egyptian ambassador.

As has already been pointed out, the Egyptian ambassador was recalled as a reaction to what Israel had done. Now that Israel has withdrawn from Lebanon, is working for better treatment of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, has accepted the principle of arbitration, and is about to enter the phase of negotiations to agree on arbitration details and reactivation of relations, if agreement is reached on that and bearing in mind the Israeli declarations about moving ahead with the peace

process, there will be no obstacles preventing the return of the Egyptian ambassador.

I have great confidence in Egypt's high policy, its awareness and deep sense of the supreme national interests, and its negotiating ability to solve the outstanding problems between the two countries.

### Mubarak Visits France, Meets With Officials

For reportage on the visit to France by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation, including his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 30 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

### SFRY President To Visit Egypt 3-6 Feb

NC300956 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
0900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The SFRY president will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt in response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The visit is scheduled from 3 to 6 February.

**U.S. Veto of UN Resolution on Al-Aqsa Issue Noted**  
*JN310631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 0600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] In the UN Security Council the United States has vetoed a draft resolution which was backed by the Arabs regretting Zionist violations of the sanctity of Islamic holy places in occupied Jerusalem. Some 13 states, including Britain, France, and Australia, supported a draft resolution that describes Zionist provocations in occupied Jerusalem as a serious obstacle to just and lasting, comprehensive peace in the Middle East and a threat to world peace and security. Thailand abstained in the vote.

**Further Reportage on Fighting With Iran**

**Communique No 2,100**  
*JN301718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,100 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the determination of those faithful men who are stationed in positions of glory and honor, Iraq will remain proud and triumphant and the Iraqis will remain glorious, resolute, and able to crush the evil designs which the tyrant Iranian rulers are harboring against great Iraq, the country of progress and prosperity.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our formations opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy units opposite our forces in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, inflicting 11 casualties and destroying 2 boats and 3 ammunition dumps.
2. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy concentrations, engineering works, and gun

emplacements, killing three, destroying one bulldozer and one medium machinegun emplacement, and damaging one excavator.

3. One medium machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

4. The criminal enemy shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 January 1986

**Main Khark Oil Station Closed**  
*JN301651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] London — The Lloyds insurance company has said that the Iraqi bombing of the oil pumping station near Ganaveh last week has led to the closing of the main oil station on Khark Island.

In a report today, Lloyds said that the amount of the damage to the station is not known, adding that the process of transferring Iranian oil from Khark has been completely halted.

Citing Arab Gulf oil industry sources, Lloyds said that the Iranian authorities are incapable of repairing the damage to their hit oil installations because they do not have the basic equipment or the necessary spare parts to do so.

Lloyds noted that oil tanker operators say that Iran is no longer looking for tankers for shuttle trips between Khark and Sirri, proving Iraqi claims that Iranian oil exports have been affected by Iraqi air raids.

Lloyds referred to Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi's statement in which he said that Iran's announcement on reducing oil production was basically prompted by the great damage the Iraqi air raid inflicted on Iranian oil installations.



**Talks Result in Action Agreement With PLO**  
*JN300955 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic*  
 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 39

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Prime Ministry yesterday morning in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. An expanded meeting was then held under His Majesty King Husayn.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a 1-hour meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office at the Prime Ministry yesterday morning. During the meetings between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Palestinian side led by Yasir 'Arafat, an agreement was reached on a new formula for joint action based on the Amman agreement for the sake of achieving U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as guaranteeing the convening of an international conference and implementing the decisions that will be reached in order to bring about a comprehensive political settlement.

The two sides also agreed on the need to work together to further clear the Arab atmosphere in order to unify all efforts and energies to serve the Palestine question and foil the Zionist enemy schemes. It is possible that an important statement will be issued defining the course of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

**Papers Comment on 'Arafat Peace Conference Talks**

**SAWT AL-SHA'B Report**

*JN310831 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*  
 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 15

[By Therese Haddad]

[Text] Throughout 4 days of intensified talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, three rounds of which were led by His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, there has been concentration on ways to convene an international peace conference which will be joined by the parties concerned by the conflict and the five big powers that are permanent UN Security Council member states. The Council of Ministers held a session at noon yesterday during which Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i acquainted the Council with the talks between King Husayn and Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this week as well as the stage these talks have reached.

Jordanian and Palestinian sources were unanimous that the two sides agreed to exert efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict based on the mechanism of the Amman agreement and within the framework of an international conference, considering that the lapse of time does not serve the cause of peace. Although nothing official has been issued on the results of the talks, in which more than one party participated, it seems that all issues are still topics of discussion and consideration in light of a number of proposals and counterproposals. The sources pointed out that several ideas and proposals were made

during the talks, but an agreement concerning arrangements for convening an international conference has not been reached yet.

Informed sources pointed to the possibility of a visit to the region in the next few days by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to renew discussion on the possibility of pushing the peace process forward in light of what was mentioned regarding U.S. and Israeli acceptance of the idea of an international peace conference.

'Arafat made a tour in Amman yesterday, Thursday, during which he met with a number of Palestinian personalities to discuss all aspects of the situation. Intensified Palestinian meetings began yesterday evening to discuss all aspects of the situation in the Palestinian arena. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf returned to Amman from Rabat yesterday following a brief visit. He brought a message from King Hassan II to the Palestinian leadership containing Morocco's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts and its readiness to exert every effort to convene an international peace conference.

Jordanian-Palestinian talks are expected to resume today to wind up the final results of this round. *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned that, in the wake of the talks, Jordan will begin intensified diplomatic activity on the Arab and international levels with the aim of explaining the dimensions of the situation and polarizing support for any agreement that is reached between the parties concerned.

**AKHBAR AL-USBU' Commentary**

*JN300908 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic*  
 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Jordan is scheduled to make a large scale diplomatic move in the Arab and international arenas to push forward peace efforts on the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and achieving Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This move is aimed at acquainting all countries with the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and stressing the need to make the PLO take part in all peace steps within the framework of an international conference.

Moreover, Jordan will endeavor to obtain the big powers' guarantee of a comprehensive just settlement as well as recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land and homeland's soil. It is expected that the Jordanian move will begin with a summit between His Majesty King Husayn and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak together with Jordanian contacts with Arab and other foreign countries with the aim of obtaining international support for the Arab stand.

**Jordan, Egypt Sign Investment Company Protocol**

*JN290820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English*  
 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday formally laid down the ground work for the establishment of a joint

investment and development company with a capital of \$50 million to be shared equally by the two countries.

Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Muhammad al-Saqqaf and Mr. Midhat 'Abdul 'Aziz, under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, signed a protocol defining the statutes and bylaws for the projected company which is to have a 50-year mandate.

The company will undertake joint investment projects, issue bonds to be marketed in Egypt and Jordan and will market its products in both countries.

According to the protocol, the projected company will have its headquarters in Amman. Its eight-member board of directors will represent both countries and will function for two years with the company's director to be appointed by Egypt and assisted by a management board which is to meet every two months.

According to the statute, the minister of industry and trade in Jordan and the minister of planning and international cooperation of Egypt should supervise the General Assembly meetings

of the company. Also, the General Assembly should take the necessary steps for bringing the company into being.

Under the provisions of the protocol, the General Assembly will have to meet annually to discuss the company's activities and financial position and other matters concerning the distribution of dividends and endorsing new projects. But extraordinary meetings could take place when the situation requires.

At the signing ceremony Mr. al-Saqqaf expressed satisfaction with Jordanian-Egyptian economic and trade cooperation and said that Jordan will benefit through its cooperation with Egypt in implementing its economic projects. Mr. 'Abdul 'Aziz said that Egypt was concerned with setting up this company because it will boost bilateral cooperation.

The projected company, he said, will first set up a fishing company with a \$10 million capital, shared equally by the two sides. Mr. 'Aziz continued that the company, which will be based in Alexandria in Egypt, will help both countries attain self-sufficiency in salt water fish and will not compete with the existing fishing industries in both countries.

**South Korean Diplomat Reported Kidnapped**

NC310740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0715 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] To Chae-song, second secretary at the South Korean Embassy, was kidnapped today at 0840 [0640 GMT] near the Spanish Embassy in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area, in the vicinity of Summerland. The kidnapping was reported to Colonel Munir Ma'luli, head of the security organ in charge of the embassies.

**Abductors From Hizballah**

NC311031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1015 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The fate of South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, who was kidnapped by gunmen in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area this morning, is still unknown. According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, a senior ministerial official in West Beirut, an official security source, and non-Lebanese sources all assert that the abductors belong to Hizballah.

**Release of Kidnapped NBC Employees Reported**

NC310613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0545 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A foreign news agency has cited a spokesman for the U.S. television network NBC as saying that the abductors of photographer Milhim Hunayn and driver Yusuf 'Awwad, who work for the NBC bureau in Beirut, released them at 2115 yesterday. The two NBC employees were kidnapped on 17 December 1985. According to the spokesman, the men were well treated by their captors.

**Maronite Group Meets Al-Jumayyil, To Visit Syria**

NC301938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] At a meeting with a delegation representing the independent Maronite group of deputies this evening, President Amin al-Jumayyil discussed current political and security developments. It has been learned that an independent Maronite delegation will leave for Damascus on 1 February to meet with Syrian officials and review recent developments.

**Phalangist Party Opposes Anti-President Campaigns**

NC301601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party political bureau held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. A statement was issued after the meeting, calling for renewed dialogue among the Lebanese, the attainment of national accord, and the speedy implementation of the necessary reforms. The bureau declared its opposition to the campaigns against the presidency, adding that the resignation of the president is

unlikely to take place, whatever pressures and methods may be brought to bear.

The Phalangist Party expressed satisfaction at the statement issued by the Bkirki conference. This could form the basis for a comprehensive Christian conference, to prepare the ground for a national conference in which all Lebanese sects would participate.

**Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut 31 Jan**

NC310818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over the capital at 1000 this morning.

**'Resistance' Retaliates for Israeli Raid**

NC301448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The National Resistance Front has announced that in retaliation for the Israeli raid on eastern Sidon, its fighters carried out a concentrated and violent rocket attack at dawn today against positions held by the occupation forces on Al-Salihani Hill. The Front said that fires broke out in the post, and that two military helicopters were used to evacuate a number of dead and wounded soldiers from the position.

**Further on Amal, Palestinian Fighting in Camps****Gunfire Heard in Shatila**

NC301322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] There is guarded calm on all combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain, apart from intermittent exchanges of fire on the 'Alayh, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Arayya lines. Bursts of gunfire were heard in the Shatila camp at noon today. Gunmen remain on a state of alert.

**Amal Massed Around Camps**

NC301440 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1415 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Extreme tension prevails in the Palestinian camps as a result of an outbreak of fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen this afternoon. It has been reported that Amal gunmen have been massed around the camps and a state of alert declared inside. This follows the discovery of the bodies of 6 Palestinian students who were kidnapped by the Amal movement.

**Amal Denies Killing Students**

*NC301732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Camps security coordination committee sources say that efforts are underway to bring the situation in the Sabra and Shatila camps under control. The situation deteriorated in the camps at 1430 today, when there were clashes involving the use of various types of weapons.

Internal security forces sources reported that fighting resumed at 1720 today. Amal movement sources stated this evening that the clashes have gradually begun to subside. The camps coordination committee is trying to bring the situation under control.

Gunmen appeared at the Shatila camp at 1430 today after shots were heard within the camp at 1410.

Meanwhile, an Amal movement official source this evening denied reports that members of the movement had killed a number of Palestinian students. The source said that the reports are fabricated, unfounded, and inconsistent with the movement's principles.

**Cease-Fire Declared**

*NC302058 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] A guarded calm has prevailed in the Shatila Camp since 1930, when a comprehensive cease-fire took effect. The coordination committee announced the cease-fire after its members arrived in the camp at 1815.

**13 Reported Killed**

*NC310704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0545 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Tension between Amal and Palestinian militiamen continued in the Sabra and Shatila camps with the two sides exchanging sniper fire through the night.

The Amal movement massed armored vehicles on the outskirts of both camps while Palestinians responded by reinforcing their positions inside.

It was reported late last night that tension had spread to the Burj al-Barajinah camp, where intermittent gunfire was heard. According to well-informed sources, 13 people were killed in yesterday's fighting.

**Amal Paper Discusses Islamic Rule in Country**

*NC310820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0615 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] The Amal movement has presented a paper to the African Continental Conference recently held in Sierra Leone under the sponsorship of the Lebanese World Cultural League. According to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY the paper is titled, "How Islam Will Rule Lebanon," and reviews Lebanon's history, constitution, and current administrative and economic affairs. It also discusses the geographical distribution of Muslims and the role of Shi'ites in the country.

The paper addresses the question of whether Islamic revolution can succeed in Lebanon; it recounts the obstacles to this objective and tells how to overcome them.



**Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message***JN301440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*

1415 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the leadership of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, arrived in Damascus this afternoon carrying a message for President Hafiz al-Azad from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

On arrival, Major al-Khuwaylidi expressed Libya's great appreciation for the pan-Arab stand of Syria and its militant people alongside the Libyan people in resisting and confronting the concentrations of the U.S. fleets off the Libyan coast.

**Received by Al-Assad, Khaddam***JN301857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*

1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution Command Council, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan Secretary of the People's Committee for Planning, Economy, and Petroleum, this evening. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting.

Major Al-Khuwaylidi conveyed to the president a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and the provocative U.S. moves. The president stressed Syria's stand alongside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in face of the U.S. threats.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and Fawzi al-Shakshuki this evening. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the region.

**Party Condemns U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya, Korea***JN301439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*

1215 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source in the Foreign Relations Bureau of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has stated the following:

The party's National Command is following the tense situations in the Mediterranean basin and the Korean peninsula, the former the result of the deployment of U.S. fleets off the Libyan coast and the aggressive U.S. threats to the Libyan Arab people. The command is also following preparations for large-scale joint maneuvers by U.S. and South Korean forces, the so-called (Keen Pride) - 86 in South Korea, involving all sorts of sophisticated weapons, which constitutes the threat of aggression against the

**PDRK.**

Our party strongly condemns and denounces these suspect, imperialist, and reactionary moves directed against sister Libya and the friendly Korea, which is struggling for peaceful, independent unification of the Korean homeland. Our Party believes that these suspect moves, which are performed under the cover of ordinary military maneuvers, are part of the U.S. imperialist policy aimed at spreading hegemony through the threat of force and the display of power in various parts of the world.

Our party expresses unlimited support for the fraternal Libyan people and voices our strong solidarity with the friendly people of the DPRK in their struggle to confront aggression and defend their territories. Our party urges the international community and all peace-loving forces to unite against the imperialist policy of aggression which strains the international atmosphere and threatens peoples' security and world peace in order to realize its aims of hegemony and domination.

**AL-BA'TH Condemns U.S., Israeli 'Intransigence'***JN310739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*

0445 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "It is Time To Reply to U.S. -Zionist Intransigence," *AL-BA'TH* says: The provocative U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean directed against the Libyan Jamahiriya are supposed to end today. The question many observers are asking is: Will Washington officially withdraw its concentrations from the Mediterranean, or will it continue its threats and provocations against Libya and the entire Arab nation? The reply came quickly yesterday from the U.S. capital itself. Reports cited official sources as saying that 6th Fleet units will remain in the Mediterranean although the maneuvers have officially ended.

Here merges the new factor that has been revealed recently with deliberate timing: Israel's participation in the U.S. maneuvers, coupled with intensive enemy air activity over the Red Sea. All signs thus confirm that an aggression will take place against more than one area in the Arab homeland.

The newspaper adds: Amid these signs, the Arab League Council began its emergency session yesterday to discuss the U.S. threats and means of confronting them. The Council session is facing a major challenge which must be confronted by practical measures, the minimum of which must be a practical reply to the so-called economic sanctions. This is the reply which will confirm determination to confront any possible military adventure. It is time we adopted a firm stand against U.S.-Zionist intransigence.

**Peres Interviewed, Assesses Recent European Trip**  
*TA311010 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew*  
 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Orli Azulay-Katz on 30 January; place not given]

[Text] "As far as I am concerned, the meeting with Mubarak can take place at any time. I did not stipulate conditions for the meeting. The meeting is intended to clarify matters, not to say amen to them." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made these remarks yesterday in an interview with *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, following his return from his European trip. "As for Husayn, I believe the monarch is aware of the inevitable conclusion that he has to advance toward peace. Neither of us does the other any favors, and in any event, favor cannot serve as foundations. Each of us acts according to his national interests, and the king has already declared more than once that Jordan's national interest is to take steps toward a dialogue with Israel."

Today Shim'on Peres will meet with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in order to report to him on his trip.

Azulay-Katz: Murphy will soon come to our region on a shuttle mission. What do you actually expect from this mission of his?

Peres: Murphy is supposed to bring me Jordan's answer about beginning negotiations. This is the main point.

Azulay-Katz: Do you share the U.S. Administration's optimism which talks about an international conference as early as March?

Peres: I have never specified any dates. It is desirable that the negotiations begin as soon as possible.

Azulay-Katz: In London, you experienced an embarrassing moment: On the day that you arrived there, Husayn left.

Peres: I actually quite understood him. Whenever the two of us are in the same capital city, irrelevant speculations emerge. Therefore, his move was actually understandable in my eyes.

Azulay-Katz: For many years Israel has been holding secret contacts with Husayn. During all this time, Husayn did not make even one move toward Israel. Why do you think that this time he will?

Peres: Your description is imprecise. It is a fact that the bridges are open, and that the two countries are doing everything to prevent terrorist attacks across the river. Even following the incident this week, the Jordanians immediately made clear the circumstances of the incident. Jordan and Israel have an informal but valuable relationship. Jordan prevents terrorist activity and tries to maintain an open river, as far as the situation allows.

Azulay-Katz: During your trip abroad, harsh criticism in Israel was voiced over Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo. There were those who described his trip as a failure.

Peres: I have no criticism about the trip. What is so bad about holding a meeting even when there is no agreement? This was an attempt by the two men to understand each other, and to keep in touch. If there are some people who talk about failure, then in a week they will not be saying such things.

Azulay-Katz: Do you not feel that lately Mubarak is simply tricking you and the Israeli Government?

Peres: I do not think so. Egypt has to give itself a report on its standing in the world. If it were to appear that Mubarak is trying to trick us, Egypt's status would be damaged. One of the reasons that Israel is looked up to in the world is because we always take the initiative. I do not understand what the criticism is about. What have we lost? I will definitely continue to pursue this line, and I will energetically work to promote my peace initiative.

Azulay-Katz: You left for Europe with great expectations. What, in fact, was achieved on this trip?

Peres: As far as we are concerned, there are three important political fronts: the United States; Europe; and the Soviet Union. We have an outstanding relationship with the United States. In contrast, Europe has been swaying strongly toward the PLO. In Europe there was a feeling of alienation toward Israel, and this trip of mine proved that there is potential for change in the European position. Now, they are doubtful about the PLO, and much more understanding toward Israel.

I must say that I was pleasantly surprised by the warmth shown to me in the friendliness, the openness, and the effort to make this trip a positive one. The Spanish prime minister came to The Hague especially to meet me and to give substance to the renewed relations with Israel. The British cancelled their participation in the Arab boycott. The Germans established a joint fund for research and development with us, something they did not do with other countries. The Dutch took it upon themselves to handle the matters of the EEC and the Soviet Union. The prime ministers appeared with me on public occasions and in news conferences, which is emphasis of a new amount of support for us. We talked about new possibilities of economic cooperation. The media made great efforts to show Israel's positions in a positive light. I met with economic, science, and literary figures. I am not saying that now they agree with us on everything. But this time the greatest support for Israel ever has been achieved.

#### On PLO, Soviet Role

*TA310535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that so far all of Israel's peace moves toward Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon have been unilateral. Speaking at last night's closing session of the World Jewish Congress gathering in Jerusalem, Peres said Israel would continue to offer peace but, he said, it is up to the Palestinians now to make a choice.

[Begin Peres recording] If they are in search of a solution for themselves, they have to take their destiny in their own hands. Terror is painful for Israel, but terror is catastrophic for Arab

and Palestinian life. They have terrorized Arab leadership; they have violated Arab conscience; they have frozen Arab opportunity. By terror, they will achieve nothing; by accommodation and understanding, they may achieve an important part of what they are looking for.

They have to make a choice and if I read their minds correctly, I believe they will make it. And the choice is a very simple one: In between PLO without a solution or a solution without PLO. [end recording]

Prime Minister Peres also said that the Soviet Union cannot take part in Middle East diplomacy unless it restores diplomatic relations with Israel. But, he added, this is not Israel's first priority.

[Begin Peres recording] Not that we said it, but if we shall have a choice between having the Jewish people coming here or having the Russian diplomats being stationed here our preference is beyond doubt: Jews first [applause]. That is our main interest. If the Russians really want to play a role, the role must be constructive. I believe that even from a Russian point of view, if they will continue to play the very same role that they are playing today — namely, one-sided, only on the side of the Arabs, and when they take the side of the Arabs they remain again one-sided, only on the side of the Arabs who belong to the refusal camp, to the rejectionists, to the most militant Arab camp. I say Russia will not be able to continue that way because she will not be able to satisfy their expectations. [end recording]

#### **Shamir Says Arabs Against 'Real Peace'**

TA310703 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today in Sha'ar Hanegev that the Arabs are the ones who do not want peace, and we must not blame ourselves on this issue. Our correspondent, 'Ezra Yanuv reports:

[Begin recording] [Yanuv] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was the guest of Kibbutz Sha'ar Hanegev today. During his visit, he answered questions posed by the Negev College students. Among other things, Mr Shamir discussed the issue of Jordan:

[Shamir] This is not a problem between parties today, it is not a problem between the Alignment and the Likud. Let the king of Jordan come and make his suggestions. If one of his suggestions is acceptable to one component of the government, to the Alignment, and is not acceptable to the Likud, then it would become an internal problem. Then we would argue, and perhaps we would turn to the people and hear what they have to say. However, when Husayn has not even entered into negotiations why should we fight among ourselves, why should we accuse one another? The accusations should be directed outward. They do not want negotiations; it is the Arabs who have not sought real peace with us so far. [end recording]

#### **Rabin Criticizes 'Ezer Weizman Trip to Egypt**

TA310905 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
31 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Harif and political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "This is a publicity campaign, not a policy," stated Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, harshly criticizing Israeli actions to organize a summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The defense minister discussed the subject with his colleagues following the Cabinet session in which Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported on his trip to Cairo.

"Weizman did not set out on a mission to Cairo on his own accord. It is not fair to place all the responsibility on him simply because the mission failed," Rabin said in the wake of the criticism levelled against Weizman following his meetings with Mubarak.

The defense minister added that if Weizman's mission had been meant to set up a summit between Mubarak and Peres, then "it was a joke."

In Rabin's opinion, the Cabinet should concentrate on formulating the arbitration compromise as part of the package deal aimed at turning a new leaf in Israeli-Egyptian relations. "The subsequent circumstances cast the Alignment in a ridiculous light," he noted.

The defense minister also derided behind-the-scenes contacts to convene an international conference in order to hold negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. In his view, Israel has made far-reaching concessions on this matter and, as he put it, he is not at all certain that he himself knows everything pertaining to the matter.

The Prime Minister's Office has not commented on these remarks. Uri Savir, the prime minister's communications adviser, said: "I have nothing to say on the matter."

Political correspondent Refa'el Mann adds:

Shim'on Peres and 'Ezer Weizman held a meeting yesterday at the end of which it was announced that the two men intend to go ahead with their efforts to improve relations with Egypt. Weizman gave Peres a detailed report about his visit in Egypt and his talks with President Mubarak, Foreign Minister Al-Majid, adviser Al-Baz as well as former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday denied reports alleging that Peres' advisers had criticized Weizman's trip to Cairo. At the same time, senior sources in the Prime Minister's Office admitted that the visit had created exaggerated expectations that a summit between Peres and Mubarak is imminent.

Weizman reported that Mubarak had not absolutely closed the door to the possibility of a summit in the near future.



It was decided that next week, upon Mubarak's return from Europe, Minister Weizman would keep in telephone contact with the Egyptian president's office.

#### Radio Interviews Egyptian Envoy on Peace Process

JN301131 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World  
0737 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Israel Muhammad Basyuni, by Sha'ul Menashe in the "Political Diary" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Sha'ul Menashe] Mr Basyuni, following the Israeli Government decision on solving the Tabah issue and Minister Weizman's meeting with President Mubarak, where do Egyptian-Israeli relations stand now?

[Muhammad Basyuni] Egypt has considered the first clause of the Israeli Government decision on referring the Tabah issue to arbitration as a positive and constructive decision. However, there are other points in the decision that require discussion and examination. Therefore, we invited the Israeli delegation to Cairo to begin the arbitration arrangements. There is no doubt that meetings lead to exchange of opinions and ideas. Therefore, Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to Cairo and exchanges of opinions and ideas there have led to further progress in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Menashe] Regarding the summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, are there any Egyptian conditions for this summit?

[Basyuni] Actually, there are no conditions. This is because the summit is not an end in itself. The end is the possibility of reaching a solution to the Middle East issue, improving relations, and turning a new page in Egyptian-Israeli relations. Therefore, it is Egypt's view that after signing the arbitration arrangements, or what we term the arbitration compromise, there will be no objection to setting the date and place for the summit. President Mubarak has pledged to the Egyptian people that he will meet with Peres as soon as the Israeli Government refers the Tabah issue to arbitration and the arbitration compromise is reached.

[Menashe] Sir, peace between Egypt and Israel is as we see it today. What does it lack to transform it into a sound, correct, and healthy peace.

[Basyuni] No doubt, negative developments have occurred in the region. These negative developments have adversely affected Egyptian-Israeli relations. The removal of these negative things will definitely have a positive effect on the restoration of normal Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Menashe] Would you explain these negative developments?

[Basyuni] The Lebanese war had a very negative effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations. The practices in the West Bank and Gaza, especially what is taking place in Al-Aqsa Mosque are also considered negative factors affecting Egyptian-Israeli relations.

No doubt, the removal of these obstacles will restore normal Egyptian-Israeli relations as I said.

[Menashe] Mr Basyuni, Egypt — government and press — speaks as though all the obstacles to the peace process come from Israel. Do you not think that there are also Arab obstacles to the peace process? Israel is not the only one responsible.

[Basyuni] I believe that the concerned Arab sides have agreed in principle to participate in an international peace conference. Therefore, beginning this conference will, God willing, lead to removing the obstacles and solving the outstanding problems.

[Menashe] Do you think that the PLO, Jordan, and Syria share a unified stand on the international conference? Do King Husayn and President al-Asad maintain the same stand on the international conference?

[Basyuni] In principle, the parties concerned have agreed to attend an international conference. They have also agreed on the principles and ideas in general. As for the details and procedures of the international conference and its subcommittees, this is what is being worked out now by Murphy in his meeting with King Husayn on the one hand and Mr Shim'on Peres on the other, and also in his contacts with Syria in order to know its viewpoints on the measures being taken to hold the international peace conference and on the procedures that will take place in the conference.

[Menashe] It seems to me that there is a contradiction in Egypt's position on peace with Israel and this requires explanation. On the one hand, Egypt seeks to spread peace in the Middle East and to persuade other Arab states to join the peace process but, on the other, peace between Egypt and Israel has been eroded during the past 4 years. Do you not think that Egypt should set the example for the other Arab states through its relations with Israel so as to convince the Arab World that this peace could serve as an example?

[Basyuni] When peace was signed between Egypt and Israel, the aim was absolutely not a separate peace. The aim was that Egyptian-Israeli peace would be the first step toward the achievement of complete and comprehensive just peace in the region. I consider Egyptian-Israeli peace as the first step toward achieving comprehensive peace. Therefore, Egyptian-Israeli peace must be placed in a positive perspective first if it is to serve as an example for other peace efforts. We must also bear in mind that Egypt cannot be isolated from events in the region. Egypt interacts with and is affected by the negative developments taking place in the region.

[Menashe] Mr Basyuni, a final question. When the Tabah problem is solved in favor of this or that side — this is not important — what would be the Egyptian view of the relations between Egypt and Israel and the peace process in Geneva after the solution of this problem and the removal of this obstacle?

[Basyuni] No doubt, the solution of the Tabah issue will remove a major obstacle on the path of achieving comprehensive peace and the Middle East peace process and also on the path of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The solution of this problem, God



willing, will turn a new page in Egyptian-Israeli relations and serve as an incentive to achieve comprehensive peace and push the peace process forward.

**Three West Bank Residents Deported to Jordan**  
*TA311025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Three residents of Judea and Samaria were deported to Jordan today. The three were deported in the 'Arraba region.

Our correspondent, Arye Gus, points out that the orders against the three were issued 3 months ago, but were held up because of an appeal to the High Court of Justice. Yesterday the deportees announced that they were cancelling the appeal.

The three who were deported to Jordan are Dr 'Azmi Shu'aybi, formerly deputy mayor of Al-Urah; (Al-i-Abu Hilal), from Al-'Ayzariyah; and Hasan 'Abd-al-Jawad, from the refugee camp Al-Duyashah. The deportation order is explained by the fact that they were involved in subversive activity in the service of the Popular Front [organization as heard].

**Liberal Party Majority Votes for Merger With Herut**  
*TA302034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Liberal Party Council this evening voted by a large majority in favor of the proposal to merge with the Herut Movement. Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that it is now necessary to wait a few weeks before the Herut Movement institutions approve the proposal, but then the stage of working out the merger will be quick, he said.

Our party affairs correspondent, Amnon Nadav, reports that all the Liberal Party ministers and Knesset members supported Minister Moda'i on this matter.

As for the Herut Movement side, Vice Prime Minister And Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that he is convinced both parties will overcome all the difficulties and will be able to announce the establishment of the Likud Movement soon. The Herut Movement, Minister Shamir said, is united on this matter.

**Grenades Thrown in Center of Gaza, No Casualties**  
*TA310900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 0842 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] This morning, two hand grenades were thrown in the center of Gaza. One of them exploded. There were no casualties.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that IDF forces have begun search operations and have detained several suspects.

**AL-QUDS Says U.S. Attitude Main Obstacle to Peace**  
*TA301722 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic*  
 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "America and the Torpedoing of Efforts and Principles"]

[Text] The United States refused to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in exchange for the PLO's recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This was reported by news agencies yesterday.

This provides no grounds for amazement since the PLO rejects Resolution 242 because it deals with the Palestinian problem as an issue of refugees only, whereas most of the world's countries and nations acknowledge the political rights of the Palestinian people, and foremost the right to determine their future. If the U.S. refusal proves anything it is that the main obstacle to the peace process in the region lies in this stance adopted both by the United States and Israel. We do not deem it necessary now to clarify the steps taken by the Arabs, together with the PLO, in order to surmount the obstacles on the road to the establishment of peace.

The world has acknowledged that the road to peace must pass through the point of self-determination for the Palestinian people, and even America's European allies have acknowledged this point and have recognized the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future as well as the need for the PLO to participate in all political steps aimed at seeking a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This U.S. position not only means the torpedoing of all efforts exerted at removing the obstacles, but also means that Washington has disavowed the principles that it laid down. In this context, we cannot forget that the principles of President Wilson in 1918 included the right of nations to determine their future — these principles that are inalienable and cannot be applied to one nation without being applied to other nations. The Arab nation must be totally aware that the United States is not an impartial side to the conflict but rather an actual Israeli partner. The accuracy of this statement cannot be disputed by any party who so much as casts a single glance at U.S. positions and practices regarding Arab rights in general and Palestinian rights in particular.

We believe that it is not possible to confront the U.S.-Israeli obduracy in light of the fragmentation and differences witnessed in the Arab and Palestinian arena. It is these very factors that allow and encourage the United States to continue with its biased positions that deny the Arab and Palestinian rights. However, no matter the ingenuity and abilities of U.S. foreign policy makers, if they continue to ignore the Palestinian people's right to self-determination they must realize fully that they are pushing the entire region toward the abyss of instability and insecurity.

**Nigeria Deports 3,437 Illegal Aliens***AB302220 Dakar PANA in English 1808 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jan (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria deported 3,437 illegal immigrants last month, the *GUARDIAN* newspaper reported today, quoting an official of the immigration department.

According to the report, Libyans topped the list with 1,998, followed by Ghana 695, Togo 216, Niger 212 and Benin Republic 182.

Countries which had between 30 and 40 deportees are Burkina Faso, Guinea and Ivory Coast while Senegal, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Chad, Uganda and Zaire, each had fewer than 10.

Philippines, Britain, India, Israel, Lebanon, Palestine and Turkey had one illegal immigrant each, the report said.

The official said that the illegal immigrants entered the country with visitors visas but decided to stay when they found conditions favourable.

There was an expulsion of illegal immigrants from Nigeria in 1983 and 1984.

**BADEA To Continue Cooperation With ICDCS***AB301258 Dakar PANA in English 0935 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jan (PANA) — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, BADEA, has affirmed its readiness and willingness to continue its cooperation with ICDCS the organisation grouping Sahelian countries. The declaration was made in a BADEA press [word indistinct] yesterday by BADEA's legal counsel, Dr Hassan Ahmed, at the seventh ICDCS summit conference.

My presence in Dakar to attend the ICDCS summit conference on behalf of Dr Chedly Ayari, BADEA's president, bears testimony to BADEA's commitment to cooperation with the Sahelian countries, he said. He said from its first year of operation BADEA has given priority to Sahelian countries. The bank has

undertaken several contracts with the ICDCS Executive Secretary and has carried out several studies on ways to foster BADEA/ICDCS cooperation. He said, it is within this framework of Afro-Arab cooperation that BADEA had prepared a study on the prospects of the Sahel to the year 2000. He added that total Arab aid to the Sahel between 1973 and mid-1985 amounted to 3195.2 million U.S. dollars of this amount 3047.3 million dollars was granted on highly concessional terms.

Dr Omar [not further identified] said that between 1975, BADEA extended 174 million dollars by way of concessional project loans. He said he hoped that the outcome of the ICDCS meeting, which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday, would lead to intensified efforts by ICDCS members, to develop the region. ICDCS is the intergovernmental standing committee for the struggle against drought in the Sahel. The eight heads of state of member-countries meet every two years. In 1984, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad met in Niamey. This year's Dakar summit admitted Guinea-Bissau as its ninth member. The 1983 summit will be held in the Chadian capital Ndjamena.

**Briefs**

**FRG NEWS AGENCY AID** — Nairobi Jan 24 — West Germany is to finance the building of national news agencies in seven countries in east and southern Africa at a cost of 440,000 U.S. dollars to improve the flow of information between urban and rural areas in those countries. A press statement reaching the KENYA NEWS AGENCY said the new project was approved by the inter-governmental council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (I.P.D.C.) during its meeting at UNESCO's Paris Headquarters. The countries are Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, plus the island states of Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. These countries will take part in a two-year programme of activities based on a successful project already carried out in west Africa and will concentrate on training local manpower and building infrastructure. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 24 Jan 86 EA]

## ALGERIA

**Bendjedid Receives PDRY Deputy Prime Minister**

*LD301919 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
1830 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] It is worth noting that President Chadli Bendjedid today received Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, who handed to him a message from Yemeni President Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi Envoy, Fahd Message**

*LD302034 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The Brother leader of the revolution this evening received Shaykh 'Ali Messallam, envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of Saudi Arabia, who conveyed to the brother leader a message from King Fahd.

**USSR Said Supporting Libya in U.S. Confrontation**

*LD301227 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT  
30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the Affairs of People's Committees at the General People's Congress this morning had a meeting with the chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society in Tripoli.

The chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society has affirmed that the USSR stands on the side of the Arab Libyan people in its confrontation with the U.S. imperialist threats and provocations. He has also condemned the U.S. military maneuvers off the Arab Libyan coast, describing them as terrorist maneuvers seeking to derogate the security and independence of the Arab Libyan people.

During the meeting, the chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society also said that the USSR has decided on the removal of all nuclear weapons and medium range missiles before the end of the year 2000. [sentence as received]

He also said that a program of cooperation has been prepared between the Arab Libyan-Soviet and Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Societies in various fields which will be carried out in the future. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Friendship Societies Bureau at the People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and the Soviet ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

**Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Challenger Crew Families**

*LD301849 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT  
30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — The brother commander of the

revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday sent a cable of condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* which exploded immediately after take-off, in which he said: I consider these victims as victims of imperialist greed, as Reagan wants to (?seize) space, and that the purpose of the space program was imperialist military expansion.

In his cable, al-Qadhdhafi added that Reagan was deceiving the miserable innocent Americans for the sake of realizing imperialist ambitions at a time when over 30,000 are in the U.S. capital without work.

**Foreign Liaison Secretary Meets With Moroccan**

*LD301848 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT  
30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison met his Moroccan counterpart in Tunis at noon today. During the meeting, the two men reviewed the latest developments in the Arab situation and the American threats to the Libyan Arab people. They affirmed the need for the adoption of a united Arab stand in the face of these threats.

**Banghazi Demonstrations Protest U.S. 'Threats'**

*LD301902 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT  
30 Jan 86*

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awal, Jumada Awal 18, Jan.30 JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — This morning, the masses of the trade and skillful production congresses in Al-Bayan Al-Awal city - Banghazi - took to the streets in a march of anger and challenge against the U.S. provocations and conspiracies plotted against the Libyan Arab people. The march roamed the city streets carrying green flags and portraits of the leader chanting in praise of the great Al-Fatah and its civilised accomplishments.

The march's masses issued a statement confirming that the U.S. threats and fleets' build up opposite the Libyan coast "will not do anything but increase our determination and insistence to confront challenge with challenge, force with force and adhere to the historic leadership of the great Al-Fatah revolution". They confirmed their determination to form suicide squads to destroy the enemy. They also declared their determination to exert every effort for the enhancing of the production capability on various sites.

**Tripoli Reports on Arab League Emergency Session**

*LD310104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 0015 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] The foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Arab League yesterday held an emergency meeting at the League's headquarters in the Tunisian capital to study the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriya and the U.S. economic measures which Reagan has ordered imposed on the Jamahiriya.



The Arab League adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. provocations against the Jamahiriya, and in which it expressed its solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriya against the U.S. blockade measures, and it warned America against continuing its provocations against the Jamahiriya, and called on it to stop these provocations. The resolution called on the Arab countries to adhere to supporting the Jamahiriya in its confrontation with the U.S. threats and blockade measures. It also called for the Arab countries to call on the UN Security Council to hold a meeting to look into the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriya.

The secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that the U.S. threats to the Jamahiriya are not directed just against the Libyan Arab people, but also against all Arabs who reject imperialist schemes. In a speech to the opening session of the Arab League foreign ministers meeting, he pointed out that the U.S. Government is the enemy of all Arabs because it finances Zionist terror against them.

He stressed that the Zionist terrorism will not force the Libyan Arab people to abandon their principled stances toward the international liberation causes, with the cause of the Arabs - the cause of the Palestinian people at their forefront.

He called on the Arab countries to unite their efforts and stances in order to confront the U.S. threats. He pointed out that what America is committing today against the Jamahiriya, it will not hesitate to do against any other Arab regime if that regime rejected the policy of U.S. hegemony.

**Djibouti To Support Libya at Arab League Session**  
LD310845 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, Jumada Awal 19, Jan 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Informed sources in Djibouti reported that President Hassan Gouled has given clear instructions to his minister of foreign affairs to stand forcibly and firmly to the side of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign minister which started its sessions at noon yesterday at the Arab League's headquarters in Tunis to discuss the U.S. economic measures against Libya.

## SUDAN

**Agreement to Resolve Existing Problems With Ethiopia**  
JN311200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1048 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Jan (SUNA) — Sudan and Ethiopia have agreed to formulate a common strategy to finally and radically solve existing problems between them through dialogue without going into mutual accusations as to who started these problems. This was announced by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub during his meeting last night with the representatives of the news media and chief editors and managing directors of national and party newspapers.

The minister said that the Foreign Ministry has set up a committee of experts to formulate an idea on how to solve these problems.

The Ethiopian side will formulate its own idea on how to solve the problems between the two countries. The minister added that conclusions of the Sudanese and Ethiopian sides will constitute the common strategy for tackling these problems and solving them peacefully.

Ayyub said the recent meeting between Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti showed a strong desire by the two countries to solve their problems through dialogue and a common strategy. He said that the talks during this meeting centered on the southern Sudan and Eritrea problems.

The foreign minister affirmed that Sudan respects Ethiopia's unity and considers Eritrea an indivisible part of Ethiopia. He said: We are against the division of Ethiopia into small states. We consider Eritrea an internal issue concerning Ethiopia. The minister expressed hope that national and party news media will prepare the atmosphere and the proper background for solving the problems between the two countries.

Regarding the Ethiopian pilot who defected with his plane to Sudan and sought political asylum, the minister said Sudan has already affirmed that it will consider this request in light of the fraternal relations between the two countries. The minister ruled out the possibility of permitting the Ethiopia pilot to hold a news conference in Khartoum, saying that this would conflict with the principle and condition of granting political asylum. The minister criticized reports about Sudan's approval of political asylum for the pilot, saying that this falls under political escalation.

The minister denied that the government has given any assistance or support to the Eritreans. He said: We reject any movement that leads to Eritrea's secession from Ethiopia.

Regarding the repercussions of the current Ugandan situation on Sudan, the minister said: We are rational in our judgment of what is taking place around us. Nonetheless, he said, what has happened in Uganda casts its shadow on the situation in Sudan. The minister pointed out that Sudan is following developments there and has always assured the brothers in Uganda that it is not so concerned about who rules Uganda as much as it is about the stability of the situation there.

Minister Ayyub said that the speech made by the new Uganda president, General Museveni, reflects a new approach. It affirms respect for neighborliness and calls for dialogue among all sides in Uganda in order to solve problems peacefully. The minister said: We support Museveni's call and request all sides to respond to his appeal.

The minister revealed that Sudan is in contact with the Ugandan government and has informed the Uganda brothers that it will not interfere in Uganda and will absolutely not permit any side to interfere in its affairs from Sudanese territory.

The minister denied knowledge of the entry of General Tito Okello, former chairman of the Ugandan Military Council, into Sudan. He said he had heard rumors about Okello's entry into Nimule, a city on the Sudanese-Ugandan border, but there is no



confirmation of these rumors. He explained: If Okello enters, Sudan, we will not allow him to practice any activity from our territory against the Ugandan Government.

On another level, Ibrahim Taha Ayyub stressed Sudan's endeavors to establish balanced relations with the countries of the Western and Eastern blocs. He said: We strive to make our foreign relations balanced as regards the two blocs. In this context, he explained that the USSR's failure to extend aid to overcome the problems of drought and desertification in Sudan has no political significance.

Concerning the issue of reaching an agreement with the IMF, the minister expressed optimism that such an agreement will be reached. He said that there is an emphasis by the government on the need to continue cooperation with the fund. He said he believes that the fund will not declare Sudan unqualified to receive more loans on 3 February, the date set by the fund previously in case an agreement was not reached.

At the end of his meeting with leaders of mass media, Foreign Minister Ayyub asserted that Transitional Military Council Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab's recent visit to Zaire was within the context of Sudan's endeavors to strengthen relations of neighborliness. He noted that this matter is not confined to Zaire alone; A scheduled meeting of the joint ministerial committee between Sudan [words indistinct] and Central Africa on 5 February comes within the same framework.

#### **Ethiopian Pilot Granted Political Asylum**

JN301205 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, JAN 30 (SUNA) — The government of Sudan has consented to offer political asylum right to the Ethiopian pilot Pansha Qondi who recently defected with his military plane to Sudan. The daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper quoting a military source reported here today that the government examined the causes of his defection. The government has decided to return the plane to Ethiopia, *AL-AYYAM* added. Not to practise any activity against Ethiopia is the prerequisite for the asylum, the daily reported. Lieutenant Colonel Pilot Pansha Qondi last week defected with his military plane to Sudan while being on an official flight from Asmara at the borders with the Sudan, to Addis Ababa.

#### **Eritrean Front Ready To Hold Talks With Ethiopia**

JN291038 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 29, (SUNA) — The Eritrean Front has submitted a memorandum to the Transitional Military Council, the Cabinet, the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country and the Sudanese political forces and parties affirming the front's readiness for solving the Eritrean question peacefully through direct dialogue with Ethiopia without any pre-conditions. The memorandum requested Sudan's participation in current efforts with the Ethiopian Government to accept dialogue, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today added.

The memorandum indicated the historical roots of the Eritrean

question stressing that the Eritrean revolution represents a patriotic liberation movement and it is not a terrorist or a separatist movement.

The Eritrean Front expressed in its memorandum its satisfaction over the Sudanese people's support to the Eritrean question and hailed Sudan stance towards the Eritrean question despite the political, economic and security consequences Sudan suffers as a result of its stance.

On the other hand Transitional Military Council member and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil has reiterated yesterday that the Eritrean question is not a bargaining card in Sudan's relations with Ethiopia regarding the south Sudan issue. Sudan does not render any support to the Eritreans and there are not any training centers or Eritrean fighting forces inside Sudan and they did not receive any foreign aid via Sudanese territories, Khalil said.

This [is the] Sudan stance towards the Eritrean question despite Garang's camps inside Ethiopia and its direct and indirect support to him, Khalil concluded.

#### **All Parties Agree to Hold 'Peaceful' Elections**

GF310630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) — All Sudanese political parties have agreed to make every effort to hold elections in a healthy, peaceful, and democratic atmosphere, and have agreed not to resort to violence in political conflicts. They agreed on a charter that will insure that the elections conducted will be held in a peaceful, civilized, and democratic climate.

This was announced by Major General Kamal Abbashar, the governor of Khartoum, following the meeting he chaired in Khartoum today. The meeting was attended by Faris 'Abdallah Husni, member of the Transitional Military Council (TMC); 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, attorney general; Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani, minister of interior; and representatives of all the Sudanese parties.

It was agreed during the meeting that the competent authorities will declare a new fixed and final period for all the parties to hand over their weapons, and that after the expiry of the period the competent authorities will begin to enforce the law and search any place where they suspect arms to be hidden. It was also agreed to stop the publication of vituperations and the exchanges of accusations.

The conferees appealed to all the trade unions to end the unrest and to negotiate so as to reach ideal solutions to the problems of establishing democracy.

The meeting was attended by a representative of the Islamic National Front (INF) (Al-Jabha al-Qawmiyah Al-Islamiyah). That was the first meeting to include the INF as well as the parties of the grouping [as received]. Previously, the parties of the grouping had boycotted several meetings which the TMC had called for because of the INF's participation.

**Defense Minister on Rebel Strength***NC301915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has emphasized his opposition to the multiplicity of channels used in the dialogue with John Garang, the southern Sudanese rebel leader. The large number of channels has contributed to the Sudanese people's confusion about the question of national reconciliation. He expressed hope that the Sudanese will agree on a mode of dialogue with Garang.

In an interview to be published in the 31 January edition of the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, the Sudanese defense minister said that the question is one of "principle," and not one of who or which delegation will negotiate with Garang. He indicated that there are prerequisites for any meeting or dialogue with Garang. These include his real desire for talks, and whether he prefers that they be held in Sudan or abroad. It also depends on how much control he has over his forces and on whether he is free to make decisions.

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, the Sudanese defense minister explained that John Garang's movement is gradually being transformed from a guerrilla force into a semi-regular army. He said the Sudanese Government has learned that Garang has more than 12 battalions inside the country. A similar number of fighters are being trained at the (Belgham) Camp in Ethiopia.

He pointed out that recent rebel operations against the Sudanese forces in southern Sudan, particularly in the (Karmak) region, have shown that the rebels now possess 160-mm long-range mortars, a new weapon on the battlefield. They also rely heavily on helicopters flown by Ethiopian pilots for transport.

According to the Sudanese defense minister, despite the high number of Sudanese Army casualties recently, the rebels have not managed to overrun a single government position.

**Cabinet Discusses Strikes Issue, Media Role***JN301158 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 30 (SUNA) — The issue of strikes the country has witnessed recently loomed high in yesterday's cabinet meeting. Labour and public service minister reported that strikers in most cases had not followed legal procedures. The council agreed the mass media has a role to play in explaining to the people the current economic situation in the country. The council also initially endorsed income, stamp duty.

**Investigations Into Sep Coup Attempt Concluded***JN301115 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan, 30 (SUNA) — All committees investigating with the defendants in the last September ethnic attempt have concluded their works and the court for trying these defendants will be formed within the next two weeks, the daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper quoting a senior military source reported here today.

Some citizens with complice with a number of military elements plotted last 27 Sept to topple the government and commit atrocities against the citizens of the national capital after they seized power. Furthermore leader of the Sudanese National Party Phillipe 'Abbas Ghabbush was arrested in that concern and recently set free after signing an undertake promising not to take part in any act against the government.

**Omdurman Reports Merger of Two Political Parties***EA302221 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The democratic Peoples' Party, led by Dr Ahmad Al-Sayyid Hamad, has been merged with the Democratic Unionist Party, the mother party, with Mr Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani as patron of the joint party and Sharif Zayn al-Abidin al-Hindi as secretary. The two parties issued a statement saying that the merger is a return to the earlier history of the nationalist movement, whose pillars were established by the late 'Ali al-Mirghani and Isma'il al-Azhari.

The party has been unified in all its political and social activities.

**TUNISIA****USSR's Zaytsev Signs Protocol, Departs 29 Jan***LD301402 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis 30 Jan (TAP) — Yevgeniy Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister for culture and chairman of the Soviet-Tunisian Friendship Society left Tunis yesterday afternoon after a week-long official visit. Prior to his departure, Zaytsev said that his visit to Tunisia had led to the signing of a cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet-Tunisian and Tunisian-Soviet friendship societies, and had enabled him to familiarize himself with the overall growth in Tunisia.

The Soviet guest, who had expressed his gratitude for the great welcome accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him, was seen off by Bechir Ben Slama, minister of cultural affairs, and the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia Vsevolod Kizichenko.

**Bourguiba Meets With U.S. General, Delegation***LD310804 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba yesterday met with U.S. General Philip Guss who is heading a delegation from the American Defense Department.

**Italian Daily Interviews Foreign Minister***AU301534 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 30 — Consultations among all nations bordering the Mediterranean to outline ways to combat growing terrorism in the area, were among the suggestions made by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in an interview

published today by the Rome daily *MESSAGGERO*. Caid es-Sebsi said that Tunisia stood ready for any form of cooperation that would help ease tensions in the Mediterranean and help combat terrorism. Tunisia is especially interested in long-term solutions, he added.

He said he considered "highly practical" a proposal put forward by his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti to the effect that a special European committee be forged to travel to Libya to ascertain first hand whether that nation was involved in the recent explosion of terrorism.

He urged a commitment on the part of all states to actively work to combat terrorism. Those who do not respect international laws, must be isolated, he said. The current tension between Libya and the United State damages all of the states of the Maghreb, he continued. Caid es-Sebsi said that the most obvious result of this tension at present is the strengthening of the Soviet hand in the region, which only added to the instability of the Mediterranean, he added.

## ETHIOPIA

**'Improper' Imperialist Role in PDRY Noted**

EA301230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic  
0915 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "Press Review" on a *SERTO ADER* article: "Ensuring the Well-Being of the Revolution of People's Yemen Is Crucial" — publication date not given]

[Text] Heavy loss of life and property has taken place in the PDRY as a result of the chaos created 2 weeks ago. *SERTO ADER* points out that our party and government have made major efforts to contain the large-scale destruction which has occurred as a result of the contradictions between the YSP and among the government leadership. Efforts have also been made to preserve the existence of the legitimate party and government and to preserve the peace of the people of the PDRY which is linked with the everlasting friendship and solidarity of the people of Ethiopia.

*SERTO ADER* adds that the problem is an external problem for the PDRY and a solution cannot be considered outside the wishes of the people. Nevertheless, says *SERTO ADER*, the attempts by some imperialist circles to present the side led by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which has made considerable contributions to the construction of the country, as having collaborated with reactionary circles and the attempts being made to benefit, even if on a limited scale, from the situation are completely improper.

The paper states that since the attempts today to diminish the sides that have been loyally serving the people of Yemen and to place them in the reactionary camp are not beneficial to socialism, the revolutionaries of the world will have to make joint efforts to contain this.

## KENYA

**Moi Expresses "Confidence" in Museveni Leadership**

EA301648 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has expressed confidence that under President Yoweri Museveni's leadership, the people of Uganda will now start to enjoy a peaceful life. In a congratulatory message to President Museveni, the Kenyan leader said it is his ardent hope that peace and stability will soon prevail in all regions of Uganda, so that her people may experience the peace and tranquillity they have missed for a long time. He was gratified by Museveni's assurances that the fundamental aspects of the peace agreement they signed in Nairobi last December will continue to form the basis for the Uganda Government's search for peace and stability in the country. Finally, President Moi reaffirmed Kenya's commitment in supporting the untiring efforts of the people of Uganda to bring peace and prosperity to their homeland.

## UGANDA

**Museveni Appoints New Cabinet Members 30 Jan****Kiekka for Prime Minister**

AB301351 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 30 (AFP) — New Uganda President Yoweri Museveni today appointed Samson Kiekka, his top external affairs aide, to be the country's new prime minister, and said that he himself would hold the Defence Ministry portfolio.

Mr. Museveni, who was sworn in as head of state here yesterday, also named a former member of parliament from the Democratic Party, Pontian Mulema, as his finance minister.

Mr Kiekka, a medical practitioner, has up to now served as the top external affairs official in Mr Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM), the political wing of the National Resistance Army (NRA).

The NRA took Kampala from the forces of ousted military ruler Tito Okello on Saturday, and is now reported to control most of Uganda.

Three of four other appointments announced at the same time today went to members of the NRA or of the NRM. Ronald Bata was named minister of state for defence, Eriya Kategaya was appointed minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, and Amanya Mushenga was named assistant defence minister and NRA political commissar.

Chrispus Kiyonga, the sole former M.P. of the Uganda Patriotic Movement — a group originally set up by Mr Museveni — was named minister of cooperatives and marketing.

**Ministerial Appointments**

EA301442 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has announced the appointment of some ministers. Under the appointments announced this afternoon, the president will also be the minister of defense. Dr Samson Kiekka has been appointed prime minister; Prof Mulema, minister of finance; Dr Kiyonga, minister of cooperatives and marketing; Dr Bata, minister of state for defense; Mr Eriya Kategaya, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office; and Mr Amanya Mushenga, assistant minister of defense and political commissar of the NRA.

Other appointments will be announced in due course.

**More Ministerial Appointments**

EA301853 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has announced the appointment of some ministers.



Dr (Tieni Masaba), minister of animal industry; Dr Ruhukana Rugunda, minister of health; Dr (Besigensi), internal affairs; Mr Kibirango, minister of public service and cabinet affairs; and Processor Tumwine, minister of industry and technology.

Other appointments will be announced in the due course.

#### **Museveni Outlines Revisions Before Elections**

*AB310812 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 31 (AFP) — New Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has said it will take three to five years before general elections can be held in the East African country.

Mr. Museveni, who ousted the short-lived military regime of General Tito Okello last weekend, told reporters in Kampala Thursday that the 20-year old Constitution needs to be revised and a new army has to be built before proper general elections can be held.

The civil service and the country's badly run down social infrastructure will also have to be re-organised, he said.

Mr. Museveni, who moved into the president's office in the parliament buildings Thursday after being sworn in on Tuesday, said he would name a coalition government in which his National Resistance Army (NRA) would be "the major partner."

He would be an executive president, he said.

Last night he listed further ministers in the new administration, but as in many cases only family names were given it was not immediately clear who the appointees were. Many of them were not widely known here.

Mr. Museveni named Dr. Sheme Masaba as minister for animal industry and Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda at health. A Dr. Mwesigye was appointed minister of internal affairs, a Professor Tumwine as minister for industry and technology and a Mr. Kibirango as responsible for the civil service and cabinet affairs.

An earlier list included the NRA's external co-ordinator, Samson Kisekka, as prime minister.

Mr. Museveni said in his inaugural speech on Tuesday that he was committed to the restoration of democracy in Uganda. He said general elections would be held "eventually," without committing himself to any specific date.

#### **Museveni Warns 'Lawlessness' Not To Be Tolerated**

*EA301636 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] President Museveni has warned people who are harassing occupants of government and custodian board properties and those who are fabricating false accusations against other people to settle old scores. He said the National Resistance Army will not be dragged into personal affairs of civilian disputes that can be taken care of by courts of law. The public is warned to desist

from any form of lawlessness and acts of revenge, as these will not be tolerated.

#### **NRA Commander Learns Jinja Situation 'Normal'**

*EA301641 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The NRA [National Resistance Army] commander in Jinja, (Peter Kutesa), has called on people in Jinja to join hands with the NRM [National Resistance Movement] to build Uganda which had become a laughing-stock among other communities. Addressing a mammoth rally at Busoga Square, Commander (Kutesa) said that the NRA is able to win because of the massive support of the people. He said life had become the cheapest commodity during the last regimes because of poor leadership. He assured the people of Jinja that the NRA will respect the sanctity of life. He paid tribute to Col (Bazaraki), Maj (Riakuanga), Lt (Karimu) and other patriotic army officers who [passage indistinct] tirelessly to defend the life and property in and around Jinja. Welcoming him, the district commissioner of Jinja, Mr (Mugumia), informed Commander (Kutesa) that life had returned to normal in Jinja.

#### **NRA Official Says Jinja Road 'Not Very Safe'**

*EA301645 Nairobi KNA in English 1215 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala Jan 30: Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi today sent a congratulatory message to the new Ugandan leader, His Excellency Yoweri K. Museveni. The message was handed over to an NRA commander, Mr Salim Saleh, by Kenya's high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Marx G.N. Kahende. Mr Saleh will in turn deliver the message to Mr Museveni.

After delivering the message Mr Kahende held discussions with Mr Saleh. Mr Saleh told Mr Kahende that Jinja road was still not very safe because of criminal armed bandits who were still harassing the Wananchi around Lugazi area. He, however, pointed out that the road would be made safe in a day or so, adding that as soon as this is done, the information would be relayed to the Kenya Government through the High Commission authority. This would enable Kenyan transporters to resume transportation of goods.

Mr Saleh confirmed also to the Kenyan envoy that the National Resistance Army (NRA) had by yesterday liberated Bombo barracks, the last remaining UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] stronghold in central region on the road to Gulu.

#### **Former Government Soldiers Surrender to NRA**

*EA311129 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 Jan 86 p 1*

[Report by unidentified correspondents entitled: "3,000 ex-Okello Troops Surrender to NRA"]

[Excerpt] More than 3,000 former government soldiers belonging to the Uganda National [Liberation] Army (UNLA), the Federal Democratic Army (FDA) and the former Uganda National

Army (FUNA) yesterday surrendered to forces of the National Resistance Army.

The soldiers were brought in buses and lorries to the Central Police Station yesterday from different parts of Kampala. Hundreds of curious Kampala residents rushed to the Central Police Station when the trucks and buses started bringing the soldiers. The soldiers appeared calm and they occasionally exchanged glances and smiles, they were not heavily guarded as is usually the case in past regimes and only a handful of NRA soldiers were at hand.

One NRA officer said all the soldiers who surrendered would be treated as prisoners of war. He said they were being taken to Masaka military barracks because it would be easier for the NRA to feed them while there. Some reports say many of the Okello government soldiers, who were fleeing the fire-power of the NRA, have been hiding in abandoned houses, drainage pipes and in water closets since the fall of Kampala last week. Many have been starving and might have been saved when President Yoweri Museveni told them on Wednesday to report to the Central Police Station where they would be taken care of.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

**Mbasogo, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation**  
*AB302016 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish*  
 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, his excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, today granted audience to two diplomats at the presidential palace in Malabo. The first to be received was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union accredited to Equatorial Guinea, Boris Krasnikov, who was accompanied by an official of the diplomatic mission, Juri Klimienko, in charge of political and consular affairs, protocol, press and information. According to the Soviet diplomat, his discussions with the head of state centered on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between the Moscow and Malabo Governments, especially in the fields of health, education, and also commercial cooperation with the view of constructing a car assembly plant.

## ZAIRE

**Authorities Release Jailed Belgian National**  
*AB291710 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 29 Jan 86*

[Text] Brussels, 29 Jan (AFP) — Ronald van den Bogaert, the Belgian national who was condemned to 10 years imprisonment in Zaire for "plotting against state security" was released at noon on Wednesday after he was pardoned by President Mobutu, the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry announced. The Flemish socialist militant, 38 years old, who has been in prison in Kinshasa since last July, will take the first flight to Brussels, where he is expected at dawn on Thursday, the source stated.

King Baudouin intervened personally with Marshal Mobutu in favor of Mr Van den Bogaert, it is recalled. The Zairian ambassador to Brussels, Mrs Ekila Liyonda, went to Kinshasa herself last week to deliver the letter of the Belgian king to the Zairian head of state. Soon after her return to the Belgian capital on Tuesday night, Mrs Liyonda was received in audience by King Baudouin to whom she delivered a message from President Mobutu.

Ronald van den Bogaert was arrested at the Kinshasa airport on 18 July 1985 while in possession of a number of news clippings and recorded cassettes that were judged to be "seditious" and "subversive" by the Zairian authorities. He was condemned on 14 September to 10 years imprisonment for "plotting against state security" and for "subversive propaganda." This affair had created a state of tension between Belgium and its former colony, the ex-Belgian Congo. The Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa was then recalled to Brussels for consultations earlier this year. The two countries, since the independence of Zaire in 1960, have always had very close relations both on political and economic levels, with intermittent periods of tension between them. The Zairian authorities notably blame the Belgian government for the freedom of speech granted to President Mobutu's opponents living in Belgium.

## Pressure For Release Denied

*AB301116 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French*  
 0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] It is not under external pressure but rather because of the long-standing personal bonds and mutual respect between His Majesty King Baudouin and Marshal Mobutu that Van den Bogaert regained his freedom. This was stated yesterday morning at a press conference at the Zairian Embassy by Citizen Ekila Liyonda, Zaire's ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. Citizen Ekila stressed the role played by King Baudouin in the release of Van den Bogaert and pointed out that Marshal Mobutu was made to postpone sine die the examination of several applications for clemency made by Van den Bogaert himself, his wife, his child, and by the Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa because of the highly discourteous and insulting statement made against Marshal Mobutu by the Flemish Socialist Party activist.

The Zairian ambassador to Brussels also categorically rejected reports Van den Bogaert's release was authorized to coax the Flemish Socialist Party. She disclosed that the Zairian community in Belgium had addressed a petition to the MPR founding chairman in which they called for the implementation of the sentence against the Belgian national. To a question as to whether relations between Belgium and Zaire has been changed by the Van den Bogaert affair, Citizen Ekila said no, specifying that discussions on various projects of cooperation continued and even intensified.

**Goma Communique Supports Uganda's Museveni**  
*AB301401 Kinshasa AZAP in French*  
 1335 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Goma, 30 Jan (AZAP) — The joint communique, which marked the end of the 4-power meeting in Goma, indicates that Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni briefed his Zairian, Kenyan, and Rwandan counterparts on the political security situation in Uganda, where a national union government is being formed in accordance with the Nairobi Peace Agreement signed on 17 December 1985. The three presidents noted with satisfaction progress being made to restore peace and security in Uganda and gave their support to their colleague in his efforts.

## Museveni Interviewed

*EA301938 Kigali Domestic Service in French*  
 1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni by unidentified Zairean presidential press correspondents, following the summit talks in Goma on 29 January; Museveni speaking in English with French translation --- recorded]

[Text][Announcer] President Yoweri Museveni was a happy man when he left Goma after his talks with Presidents Mobutu, Moi, and Habyarimana, talks that constituted a remarkable diplomatic entry to the African scene only a few days after he seized power in Kampala. Shortly after the closing of the Goma summit, the new Ugandan strongman received the Zairean presidential press and discussed various issues relating to the situation in his

country. First of all, he stressed the significance of the 4-power summit that was held in Goma yesterday. Let us listen to the Ugandan president, Mr Yoweri Museveni. His remarks in English were translated by his interpreter.

[Museveni] The summit gave me an opportunity to brief my colleagues on the Ugandan situation. They promised me support in whatever areas they can. That is very significant.

[Question] What can we say about the Nairobi agreement, which was signed before you seized power. What will become of it? Are there positive aspects that you intend to exploit?

[Museveni] Yes, it was a good document. But the other party was not willing to implement it and that was one of the aspects we were against. Now we will implement it because Uganda should be run by an alliance of political forces [words indistinct] By the Nairobi Peace Accord. The only difference now is that in the alliance we have better leadership.

[Announcer] The Nairobi agreement will be implemented. This is one of the tasks in the plan of action to which the president of the Transitional National Resistance Council, Mr Yoweri Museveni, is now devoting himself. He was sworn in yesterday in Kampala before leaving for the Goma summit, where he was received as the Ugandan head of state. In connection with this, Mr Yoweri Museveni is determined to carry out his new responsibilities. What will his priorities be now? Let us listen to the Ugandan head of state.

[Museveni] I will try to do my best, guided by the political line of our movement — the 10 point program [words indistinct] Such as democracy, independent economy, which has got a balanced industrial and agricultural sector, cooperation with African states, and so on and so forth.

[Question] Mr President, what are the first priorities in your work in Kampala?

[Museveni] The priority in our country will be to restore security of persons and property, because these were jeopardized for so long. Therefore, our first priority will be to restore security, to provide essential services and to repair damaged infrastructures.

[Question] Mr President, at the moment we cannot say that the war has ended, because you occupy one part of the country and the other part is in the hands of parties opposed to you. So, what will you do to restore peace and establish your authority all over Uganda?

[Museveni] We shall have to disarm all elements who are still on our national territory. But this will not be difficult since those groups are disintegrating. With the help of neighboring countries, such as Zaire, that will be easy — so long as these neighboring countries do not allow these people to escape to their territories. It was understood that, in accordance with normal relations between African countries and specific commitments made by the heads of state of neighboring countries, they would not allow this to happen. So, that will be easy. We have massive support from the people. The bandits have nowhere to hide. You cannot carry out guerrilla warfare without the peoples support.

[Question] You have won a battle, a military victory. Mr President, will you now settle scores or will you grant an amnesty to all the vanquished?

[Museveni] Yes, we will grant an amnesty to the vanquished. But those who committed crimes, especially killings, must be punished. Those people must be punished.

[Question] Are the identities of these people known?

[Museveni] Well, I don't know personally who they are. But the people know who killed who, in which village and so forth.

[Question] Mr President, what is the situation like in Kampala at this time?

[Museveni] It is fine, there are no problems. There is no looting and our movement is very popular. There is much drumming and dancing every night. A huge crowd turned out to witness the swearing-in ceremony. So, the situation is calm. Of course the shops are not full. But that is not a great problem. The country is rich. The only problem was that of leadership. The country is endowed with tea, coffee, cotton, minerals, tobacco and many other crops. So, if we trade all these things, we shall have what we need in the shops.

[Question] Mr President, what surprises us is your calm and the fact that only a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony and, of course only a few days after you seized power, you decided to travel outside your country. Mr President, are you really sure of the situation in which you now find yourself?

[Museveni] I am absolutely sure. Everything is clear and I am sure of the situation. During the Nairobi peace talks I went in and out of the country for months.

[Question] Mr President, what will be the policy of Uganda under your leadership? Will it be nonaligned — progressive as the saying is?

[Museveni] Our policy in international relations is nonalignment. As for internal affairs, we will pursue nationalism. We believe in defending our national resources and using them, first and foremost, for all the people of Uganda.

[Question] This will, perhaps, be my last question. Mr President, where is your enemy of yesterday, President Okello? What will his fate be?

[Museveni] I have no idea. He is on the run. I think, perhaps he is in Sudan or at the border.

[Question] Will he be among those to be tried?

[Museveni] No. Tito Okello, as an individual, is not and was not a bad person. But he was ignorant. It was as if I took my father and handed over power to him, made him president of Uganda. But the others, his advisers, were indeed criminals. Okello can return. As an individual he can even return to Kampala. As for his advisers, they have reason to run away and the Ugandan people would like to be assured of that.



## BENIN

### Communique Issued on Tunisian President's Visit

AB301204 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Final communique issued in Cotonou at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's visit to Benin from 28 to 29 January 1986 read by Comrade Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation — recorded]

[Excerpts] In response to an invitation by the Beninese Government, His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister of the Tunisian Republic, led a large delegation on a friendly and working visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 28 to 29 January 1986. He was met by the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of Benin and several personalities of the revolutionary state and party of Benin.

During the talks, President Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin and head of state, and the Tunisian prime minister examined and expressed their views on all issues preoccupying Africa, as well as bilateral issues. After examining the prevailing situation on the African Continent in the political and economic spheres, they stressed the need for African countries to further strengthen their relations and do everything possible to ensure the total liberation of the continent, and strive for economic recovery. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction with the international community's awareness of the great threat posed to peace and security by the racist and fascist regime of South Africa. They recommended the full implementation of sanctions against that regime and the use of necessary pressure to put an end to this [word indistinct] system which represses movements struggling to set up a society of justice, liberty, and well-being.

On Namibia, the two governments expressed their unflinching support for the struggle of the Namibian people, and strongly condemned South Africa's expansionist maneuvers, and called for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations on Namibia's independence. They reasserted their unflinching support for the Frontline States who are fighting a determined battle against the South African regime and condemned South Africa's attacks on these countries.

Finally, they denounced and condemned the recent South African maneuvers against Lesotho which is currently affected by the economic blockade imposed on it by the odious South African regime. After careful examination of the prevailing situation in Chad, they launched an urgent appeal to the various Chadian factions to strive towards achieving an atmosphere of detente and peace needed for national reconciliation, and the rebuilding of that brother country bruised by so much suffering, without outside interference.

With regard to Western Sahara, they said that all must be done to make it possible to implement the pertinent OAU and UN resolutions on the issue.

On the Palestinian issue, after expressing once more their indignation over continued Israeli attacks, they reasserted their support for the just struggle of the valiant Palestinian people under the leadership of their illustrious and legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

The Beninese head of state, and the Tunisian prime minister closely examined Afro-Arab cooperation on one hand, and cooperation between their two countries on the other. They expressed their political desire to see the development of these relations and to further consolidate these relations in all areas. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction with the agreement on economic, technical, scientific cooperation, and the draft agreement on the creation of the Benin-Tunisia joint cooperation commission.

On trade, they noted the current insufficient volume of trade between them, and agreed to do everything possible to strengthen and diversify this. They agreed to sign a trade agreement at the next meeting of the joint cooperation commission. They also gave instructions for the continuation of cooperation in the industrial sphere in order to reach concrete agreements on the various projects envisaged. They charged their ministers responsible for tourism and crafts to take the necessary measures to develop cooperation in that field in order to enable Benin to benefit from Tunisian experience. In this regard there will be an exchange of delegations.

Underlining the importance of transportation, in particular air transport, they gave directives to the ministers concerned with this sector to reach an air transport agreement as soon as possible to promote trade between the two countries.

To mark this revival of cooperation between Benin and Tunisia in a special way, they agreed to promote the twinning of their cities. During their stay, the Tunisian delegation visited the lakeside village of Ganvie.

The prime minister of the Tunisian Republic extended an invitation to President Mathieu Kerekou from his excellency the supreme fighter Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, to pay an official visit to Tunisia. President Mathieu Kerekou accepted this invitation with pleasure. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels. Mohamed Mzali thanked President Mathieu Kerekou, the Beninese Government, and the hardworking Beninese people for the warm and brotherly welcome given his delegation and himself.

Signed in Cotonou on 29 January 1986

## GHANA

### 'Deep Concern' Expressed Over Savimbi U.S. Visit

AB301825 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The government has expressed deep concern over the current visit to the United States by the leader of the rebel UNITA movement, Jonas Savimbi. A Foreign Affairs Ministry

statement in Accra today said the Government of Ghana would be particularly distressed if the United States were to provide aid in any form to Savimbi and the vandal UNITA rebels. The statement said such a move, apart from infringing the sovereignty of a sister country of the OAU, would be in violation of international law, and makes the United States a partner to apartheid in South Africa.

It concludes: It will be most unfortunate if in Africa's search of freedom and dignity, the United States opts to be in opposition.

#### **Committee Sees Savimbi Visit to U.S. as 'Provocation'**

*AB302055 Accra Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ghana National Committee Against Apartheid had described Savimbi's visit to the United States and his reception by President Reagan as a provocation to the whole of Africa. The committee, in a statement issued in Accra, said the decision to invite Savimbi, the number one traitor on the African Continent, represents one more step in the long line of actions by the Reagan administration against the true interests of Africa. The committee said the U.S. decision to give military aid to Savimbi's rebel UNITA movement confirms the United States as an ally of racist South Africa in its confrontation with Africa.

### **GUINEA-BISSAU**

#### **7 Members of Party Central Committee Dismissed**

*AB301915 Dakar PANA in French 1332 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Bissau, 30 Jan (ANG/PANA) — Seven members of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC, ruling party in Guinea-Bissau) currently in detention for their involvement in the 7 November coup attempt, which was led by the former first vice president of the State Council, Colonel Paulo Correia, have been dismissed from the party, it was learned in Bissau on Monday.

This decision affects notably the former deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Buota nan Batcha; Major Benghate na Beate; Lieutenant Colonel Fore na Bitna, Border Guards commander; Colonel Lamine Cisse, Air Forces commander; Colonel Pedro Ramos, head of national political leadership of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); and Benghangarem nam Tchanda, head of the civilian household of President Bernardo Vieira.

These measures were taken during the meeting of the PAIGC Central Committee which took place from 23 to 27 January to examine the party's activities and the economic situation in the country.

The dismissal of these Central Committee members was decided after the minister of national security and public order informed the committee about the investigations into the attempt against state security.

During the meeting which ended last Monday, members of the PAIGC Central Committee condemned the divisionist and splinter actions of the Paulo Correia group, which was mainly aimed at destabilizing the principles of the party.

The Central Committee set the date of the fourth congress of the PAIGC as 9-14 November.

It also decided to set the extraordinary meeting of the party committee in charge of economic issues for March.

### **IVORY COAST**

#### **National Assembly Examines Budget Draft Estimates**

*AB301325 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French  
30 Jan 86 p 10*

[Excerpt] Since last Tuesday, the National Assembly has been examining the draft estimates of the 1986 national budget which indicate an incipient recovery and a resumption of growth. In fact, although the 1986 draft estimates do not represent a very considerable increase compared to those of 1985, at least they have not decreased again.

The draft recurrent budget for 1986 is balanced in income and expenses at the sum of 433.62 billion francs against 418.13 billion francs for 1985. This represents an increase of 3.7 percent. The draft capital budget for 1986 amounts to 115.74 billion francs. This amount represents an increase of 13.942 billion francs or 13.7 percent compared to the 1985 budget.

Commenting on the 1986 draft budget, the government's representative, Economy and Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone first of all recalled that since 1980, Ivory Coast has developed in an unfavorable international economic situation aggravated in 1983 by the fall in its agricultural production because of drought... The government then adopted a rigorous policy of austerity and the main objectives of the measures taken were the restoration of financial balance and the recovery of the balance of the economic organizations.

This policy had some painful effects on employment and revenues. But now, he said, the deficits of the public finances are decreasing and a slight surplus amounting to 3 percent of the gross national product was noted in 1985. "This means that this deliberate policy of improvement of the economic and financial system has borne fruit, and the 1986 budget effectively indicates an incipient recovery and a resumption of growth," he added.

However, Minister Kone issued a warning when he said that although this very small improvement enables us to look at the future with more confidence, it would be very foolhardy and dangerous to believe that the troubles of the world economy cannot again create an imbalance which may seriously affect the development of the economies of the Third World countries.

## LIBERIA

**Foreign Minister on 'Special Character' of U.S. Ties**

AB301544 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
0655 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has called for concerted action by member-states of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, to speed up the attainment of independence by Namibia and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa.

On the Liberia-United States relations, Minister Blamo said both countries desired the friendship of one another against the backgrounds of their historic ties. He observed that the special character of Liberian-American relationship (?involves) as a result of the influence of individual Americans who were instrumental in the founding of Liberia.

**Cut of IMF Financial Aid Evokes 'No Surprise'**

AB301143 Paris AFP in French 1715 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Monrovia, 29 Jan (AFP) — The Liberian Government reacted with no surprise the decision announced on Tuesday by the IMF to cut all credits to that country, authorized sources announced in Monrovia. This step "was something we were expecting following the failure of negotiations" with the financial institution, the same sources added, while official quarters remained totally quiet.

The IMF board of directors declared Liberia not eligible for the fund's resources as of 24 January, because of that country's inability to pay its global \$47.5 million arrears, it is recalled. Last year, during negotiation sessions with the government, the IMF presented a drastic austerity scheme, providing for an important cut in staff and salaries in the civil service, and the postponement of development projects.

Authorized sources still indicate that the finance minister, Mr M.G. Alvin Jones, is currently in the United States in order to negotiate with Congress the continuation of American aid to President Samuel Doe's regime. Liberia has an external debt which is over 1.2 billion and endures threats from American authorities which reproach Liberia with violating human rights.

## SENEGAL

**French Cooperation Minister Visits Dakar****Meets With Kane**

AB301220 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The France-Senegal ministerial committee meeting ended in Dakar yesterday. The ceremony was jointly chaired by Minister of Plan and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane, and the French Minister of Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci. For 3 days, French and Senegalese officials examined the

cooperation between the two countries with a view to giving it a new orientation. At the end of this meeting, we can be satisfied, as we hear from (Ivo) Oumar Diallo:

[Begin recording][Diallo] The smile, as you have said, explains it all. It explains the fact that the French and Senegalese have agreed to join their efforts to enable our country to hold up its head again. France, according to Christian Nucci, will maintain its public aid to Senegal, and the aid for 1986 will be at least equal to that of 1985. (Rene Alain) was right in saying at the opening session that France will always stand by Senegal. There were five items featured on the agenda: the financial and economic situation, projects presented by Senegal, technical assistance in training, and cultural cooperation. Efforts have been made, but considering the restructuring within the Senegalese Administration, it was necessary to hold consultations to define a new approach which would take into account the current priorities. This is in order to give a new content to this necessary solidarity, an important turn, in accordance with the dimension of the political will expressed by the heads of state of France and Senegal.

[Kane] During the just-ended sessions, problems concerning our economic and financial recovery policy, the development of the rural and industrial sectors, the equipment sector, training and technical assistants cooperants were examined with special interest. The financing provided by France under the aid and cooperation fund has increased by about 20 percent as compared to previous years, and constitutes an important support to our development action. In addition, the conditions of aid by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation were subjected to an exchange of views which will continue. After we have praised the wide range and effectiveness of this aid, the exchange of views will continue, aimed at further improving the performances.

[Diallo] Christian Nucci, on his part, stressed the reciprocal confidence and sincere friendship between the Senegalese and French peoples.

**Received by Diouf**

AB301800 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The president this morning received in audience the French minister of cooperation and development. Christian Nucci arrived in Dakar yesterday for the closing session of the French-Senegalese Interministerial Committee meeting which ended yesterday evening. After the audience this morning, Christian Nucci talked with [name indistinct].

[Begin Nucci recording] My visit to Sierra Leone fell within the framework of the French policy of wishing to be present wherever there is the need for solidarity and wherever states expect France to help in their development projects. As for Senegal, I was myself surprised that I have not returned here earlier, (?however,) I have come back again after 1 month. As you know, this is because we have a ministerial committee meeting with Plan and Cooperation Minister Amidou Kane and we concluded this committee meeting yesterday. Whenever I am here, the president honors me by receiving me and I discuss with him various issues

— bilateral issues. But I am sure, in view of the confidence he has in me, our personal ties, and the few friends I have in the Senegalese Government, he takes the opportunity to inform me of his opinion on some major African issues (?as well as) the contributions he hopes to make toward their solution. [End recording]

## TOGO

### Joint Communique Issued on Tunisia's Mzali Visit

AB292210 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1230 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Joint Communique issued at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's visit to Togo on 28 January — read by Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Koffi Amega — recorded]

[Text] Joint Communique: At the invitation of his excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, his excellency Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister, paid an official visit to the Republic of Togo on 27 and 28 January 1986.

During the visit, Mr Mzali held fruitful talks with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. These talks, which were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, made it possible for them to review the major world issues, particularly those concerning the African Continent and their respective countries.

In the field of bilateral relations, the Tunisian prime minister and the president of the Republic of Togo were able to assess the excellent ties already existing between the two countries and the two peoples. They, however, agreed to strengthen these ties in the political, economic, technical, and cultural fields by using all appropriate means including frequent visits at (?all) levels, especially within the Togolese-Tunisian Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation in order to promote multidimensional cooperation between Tunisia and Togo.

Examining African questions, the two statesmen spoke of the recent cowardly bomb attacks perpetrated in the Togolese capital. In this connection, the Tunisian prime minister fustigated the authors of these criminal acts and praised the Togolese people for their vigilance and unity around President Eyadema. He also assured the Togolese head of state and the Togolese people of the full support of the Tunisian president, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, and all the brotherly people of Tunisia.

Meanwhile, President Eyadema and his Tunisian guest expressed satisfaction over their perfectly convergent views, especially on the situation in Western Sahara, Chad, and southern Africa. Concerning Western Sahara, they stressed the need to put an end to the fighting between the parties involved and to find ways and means likely to lead to the judicious implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions.

Concerning Chad, the two statesmen expressed the belief that peace could only be achieved without any form of foreign intervention and with the participation of the Chadian people. They

also condemned any attempt to dismember the Chadian territory.

The two statesmen showed a particular interest concerning the situation in South Africa, where the white minority's segregationist policy continues to prevail. They launched an urgent appeal to the international community to put pressure on Pretoria so that the legitimate rights of the black majority be recognized.

Concerning Namibia, President Eyadema and his guest stressed the need to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council so that the Namibian people will free themselves from the colonial yoke and the illegal presence of South Africa on their territory. They renewed their full support for the SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their heroic national liberation struggle.

After examining this conflicting situation, Mr Mzali and President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed their satisfaction with the remarkable success of the recent summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement in Yamoussoukro, where African wisdom helped to reconcile the two African sister countries, that is Mali and Burkina Faso. On this occasion, they expressed the belief that sincere dialogue constitutes the only alternative for African countries to solve their differences, especially because of their difficult economic situation.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the two statesmen agreed on the need to work toward establishing a just and lasting peace within the framework of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations. They reiterated their firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their inalienable right to a fatherland under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative.

They strongly denounced the cowardly aggression perpetrated on 1 October 1985 against the Tunisian people by the Israeli Air Force. In this regard, President Eyadema reiterated the unflinching support of the Togolese people for the brotherly Tunisian people.

Moreover, the two statesmen also examined the fratricidal war which has for many years torn Iran and Iraq. They urged the two countries to open negotiations in order to put an early end to this conflict.

Addressing themselves to economic matters, the president of the Republic of Togo and his guest agreed on the need to bring about and strengthen conditions for the achievement of self-sufficiency in food supply as the basis for Africa's development. They expressed the hope that the industrial countries would understand the need to reschedule the debts of the developing countries in order to promote genuine economic development. In this regard, they urged Third World countries to strengthen South-South cooperation in order to rapidly achieve a level of development to conform to the needs of their peoples.

In connection with the talks between the Tunisian prime minister and the president of the Republic of Togo, and according to their instructions, a working session was held at the RPT House by the members of the Tunisian delegation led by His Excellency Mah-



moud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and a Togolese delegation led by His Excellency Atsou Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee of the RPT and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. During this working session, the two delegations assessed Togolese-Tunisian cooperation, which they pledged to strengthen. To this effect, they took the following measures:

**Commercial cooperation:** Both delegations noted that the volume of trade between the two countries is poor and unequal. They expressed their strong desire to increase and improve their volume of trade by enabling their traders to have access to their respective markets. They also agreed to make their commercial agreement more attractive for the benefit of trade. The two delegations will thrive to make concrete proposals in this regard, in view of the next meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in April 1986. Moreover, the Togolese side is ready to help implement the project of establishing a Tunisian commercial company in Lome.

**Cooperation in the mining, industrial, and hotel sectors:** Concerning cooperation in the mining sector, the two sides agreed to efforts to determine the possibility for manufacturing Togolese phosphates. To this end, a delegation of Tunisian experts in the field of chemical industry will visit Togo.

Concerning industrial cooperation, the Tunisian delegation reaffirmed its readiness to make its technical know-how in various fields available to Togo. It also invited Togolese experts to visit Tunisia in March of this year with a view to examining the possibilities for setting up joint ventures in the fields of textiles, agro-allied industries, building industry, marble, and so on, and the various sectors of light industry. The mission will also provide the opportunity to strengthen cooperation between the Togolese Investment Center and the (Tunisian) Agency for Investment Promotion and to examine modalities for technical assistance in the field of handicrafts. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level of their cooperation in the field of hotel trade and agreed that this cooperation will be pursued by training Togolese students in Tunisian hotel institutes and dispatching Tunisian experts to serve in Togolese hotel schools. Cultural, technical, and vocational training cooperation: In the fields of culture, technical, and vocational training, the two sides agreed to strengthen the already existing relations between both countries, particularly by increasing the number of students and lecturers being exchanged between the universities and institutions of higher learning of the two states. The lecturers will be on short-period missions or on 1-term teaching tours while students must be recent graduates — no more than 1 year after graduation — from a secondary school.

In the fields of technical education and vocational training, the modalities for financing the exchange of experts and teachers were determined. In this regard, a Tunisian expert will visit Togo next April in order to help draw up the curriculum of the Higher School of Engineering and to determine the needs of human and material resources. Tunisian teachers and lecturers in the technical field will be made available to Togo during the 1986-87 academic year. The Togolese side expressed interest in the methods of youth training within the framework of the activities of the Destour Socialist Party [PSD]. A Togolese delegation will

visit Tunisia to better familiarize itself with the Tunisian experiment in this field.

The two sides agreed to revive the biennial cooperation scheme in the fields of youth activities, sports, and culture. They also agreed to strengthen the cooperation between the PSD and the RPT and between the attached organizations. In this regard, scholarships will be granted to young Togolese while Tunisian experts will be made available to Togo.

Meanwhile, the two delegations decided that during the next session of the Grand Joint Commission to be held in Tunis in April 1988 they will examine, among other matters, two draft conventions with one dealing with nondouble taxation and the other on incentives to investors. The two sides agreed to abolish entry visas for their respective nationals. They also agreed to promote the twinning of Lome and Tunis and to create favorable conditions for the development of contacts and cooperation between the two capitals.

At the end of his visit to Togo, Tunisian Prime Minister His Excellency Mohamed Mzali expressed his heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic, for the warm reception which he and his delegation enjoyed and which reflects the excellent ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Tunisian and Togolese peoples. He conveyed an invitation from President Bourguiba to his brother, President Eyadema, to pay an official visit to Tunisia. President Eyadema gladly accepted the invitation to pay a visit, the date of which will be determined through diplomatic channels. Accompanying the two statesmen on this occasion were: on the Tunisian side, His Excellency Mohamed Kraiem, minister of transport [title as heard]; His Excellency Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Youchir Cheli ambassador and diplomatic adviser to the prime minister; His Excellency Amor Ardhauoui, Tunisian ambassador to Togo; His Excellency Habib Majir, member of Parliament; His Excellency Ezzedine As-Chaouche, adviser; His Excellency Ahmed Gall, director general of the Tunisian Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation; and His Excellency Monder Vlendi, general manager of the Tunisian Commerce Office.

On the Togolese side were His Excellency Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior; His Excellency Komlan Agbetiafa, member of the Central Committee and minister of national education and scientific research; His Excellency Pali Yao Tchalla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport; His Excellency Kofi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; His Excellency Kofi Edoh, member of the Central Committee and minister of technical education and professional training; and His Excellency Yaovi Adodjo, member of the Central Committee and minister of planning and industry.

Issued in Lome on 28 January 1986

[Signed] For the Republic of Tunisia, His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, prime minister

For the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, minister of interior [applause]

## ANGOLA

**African Condemnation of Savimbi Visit to U.S. Noted**  
*MB301439 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] On 28 January, the group of African countries at the United Nations issued a declaration in which it vehemently condemned the visit of the chieftain of the UNITA terrorist group to the United States. Here is the declaration in full: The group of African countries has learned with profound apprehension of the visit of UNITA's Jonas Savimbi at the invitation of certain members of congress, as well as officials of the United States.

The group of African countries has also learned with apprehension that Savimbi will be received either by the President of the United States or by senior administration officials and some members of Congress.

The group of African countries would further like to draw attention to the declaration of the OAU summit of heads of state and government in its 21st ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985 in order to determine that:

1. Any type of financial, military, or logistical support to the Angolan people's enemies from whatever government, private group, or governmental agency — directly or indirectly — would be considered as a serious violation of the (?1970) declaration on friendly relations among countries as well as of the regulations of the OAU and UN Charters;

2. Any involvement of the United States, be it overt or covert, in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be viewed as an act of hostility against the OAU;

3. Any renewed clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola would constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola which reserves the right to act in whatever manner it deems fit.

The African group firmly condemns the visit of Savimbi, whose sole objective is to secure financial and military aid from the United States. Savimbi, who is a well-known agent of South Africa and its apartheid regime, has been responsible for the hideous murders of civilians, the destruction of Angolan infrastructure, and the destabilization of the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

**105 Reported Killed in Attack on Chicomba**  
*MB310532 Luanda ANGOP in French 1955 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Lubango, 30 Jan (ANGOP) — Armed bandits from the puppet gangs in the service of the Pretoria racists have once again spread death, destruction, and grief among the defenseless population. This was revealed by an official source in Lubango, the capital of Huila Province.

This time the murderous fury of the bandits hit the population of Chicomba locality, located in Huila Province, 45 km from Caconda municipality. According to initial reports, we regret to announce the death of 105 men, women, and children. A total of 43 people were injured.

[Words indistinct] the locality of Chicomba is not a military target. The population was caught by surprise by the bandits, who were not ashamed to hit an unarmed and peaceful population.

This criminal attack was carried out last Tuesday at 0500 in the morning. Hidden by the dim light, the bandits approached the city buildings, started shooting at the people indiscriminately, and then looted the people's belongings.

**UNITA Claims Responsibility for Attack on Bulgarians**  
*AB301840 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT 30 Jan 86*

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Jan (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition to the Luanda regime) in a communique issued in Lisbon on Thursday, claimed responsibility for an attack on Bulgarian nationals in Angola which, the text adds, caused "a high number of losses."

According to Jonas Savimbi's movement, a device exploded on 25 January around installations in the area where the Bulgarian technical assistants live in the coastal town of Benguela (central part of country). UNITA does not, however, state the exact number of victims and adds that the installations were destroyed.

(About 10 days ago, UNITA claimed responsibility for an attack in Luanda on 18 January on a building inhabited by "members of the Russian-Cuban air force" which, according to the movement, caused "about 10 deaths," it is recalled. The Angolan news agency ANGOP stated that a booby-trapped car exploded on 18 January close to the building of the Cuban airlines "Cubana de Aviacon" but it only caused light material damage and that the authorities "immediately neutralized the perpetrators of the crime.")

## BOTSWANA

**Army Officer Denies Cooperation With ANC, SWAPO**  
*MB301213 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*  
 1110 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Major General Mompoti Merafe, has reacted to recent reports emanating from the South African press that the BDF force collaborates with the ANC and SWAPO and that some elements within the BDF have links with the South African Government. Maj Gen Merafe said the BDF repudiates the allegation in the strongest terms. He said the allegations were a mere propaganda intended to set a stage for a possible military confrontation between the marauding forces of the SADF and the BDF.

Maj Gen Merafe said it is obvious the BDF will be attacked the SADF and the BDF.

SWAPO. He said it was also ridiculous to insinuate that there were certain elements of the BDF who have sinister links with the South African Government. The major general said the loyalty of members of the BDF is completely beyond reproach and therefore it is highly unlikely they will engage in activities which are detrimental to the security of their country. He said there is no doubt that the allegations are designed to create instability by casting aspersions on the integrity of members of the force so that they can be viewed with suspicion. He said these false allegations should be dismissed with the contempt they deserve.

#### **President Botha Makes Opening Speech to Parliament**

*MB311321 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0900 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Address by State President P.W. Botha at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town — live]

[Text] [In Afrikaans] Mr Speaker, members of Parliament [repeats in English, then change to Afrikaans] A quarter of a century ago the birth of the Republic of South Africa broke the last remnants of our colonial past. Through this important step to further our South African nationhood, we prepared the way for the remarkable progress that has taken place in important areas in the past 25 years.

In a world where freedom is becoming increasingly scarce, our country is today a symbol of the extension of that freedom. By maintaining freedom of religion and free enterprise, we are buttressed by equal justice before an independent judiciary. The Republic of South Africa is therefore a powerful bulwark against communism, tyranny, and slavery. The Republic is also an important provider of knowledge, development aid, technology, and foodstuff to Africa, and of strategic minerals to the world. Should this Republic be destroyed, a 1-party dictatorship will cut off this vital artery of life and destroy its freedoms. Nevertheless, the international campaign against South Africa has escalated sharply. On the one hand, it has taken the form of an increased arms threat. This is evidenced by the build-up of advanced weapons in certain of our neighboring states, and terrorist attacks across our borders. On the other hand, there were intensified attempts to isolate us in all areas.

There are different reasons for this campaign. One lies in the fact that evolutionary reform is not in the interest of leftist revolutionaries. This is backed by the deliberate lies with dangerous motives that have for so many decades already been told to the world about the realities of South Africa. There is a constant effort to depict every step forward and the government's 11 initiatives as cosmetic, while worse conditions than here are hypocritically tolerated elsewhere. Despite all this, we continue to commit ourselves to peaceful international coexistence through cooperation and negotiation. This applies to all countries, but in particular to southern Africa. In this regard, I want to emphasize that there can be no peace and stability in our region as long as our countries continue to harbor terrorists who plan

and commit acts of terror against neighboring countries. With regard to South-West Africa, the Republic of South Africa remains willing to implement Resolution 435 as soon as agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola can be reached. The Republic of South Africa will then, according to agreed-upon procedures, reduce its troops. This region will only have lasting peace, progress, and freedom if terrorism gives way to negotiation and constitutional development, as desired by the internal parties there.

I again stretch out the hand of friendship to our neighbors. Let us reach an agreement on the specific rules of the game: regulating the conduct of neighbors towards one another, rules to which all civilized nations subscribe. This includes the withdrawal of foreign troops from the area, the peaceful resolution of differences, regional cooperation on common problems, an unequivocal ban on the support of violence across borders, and mutual tolerance in the area. The governments of this region need to give practical effect to such mutual desire for peace and stability. That is why I want to propose that we give urgent and sincere consideration to the creation of a joint mechanism for the handling of security matters, especially threats, against the peace and prosperity of our subcontinent. It makes no difference where the secretariat to such a mechanism is established. But what is important is that the countries of the region find the means of promoting joint security for the benefit of all. Should this invitation by the Republic of South Africa be ignored or rejected, we have no other choice but to take effective steps to protect our country and population against threats. Southern Africa, and the Republic of South Africa in particular, can, in these final 15 years of the 20th century, play a key role in the development of Africa's potential. The unlimited reserves of our country and our region hold the potential to give the whole of southern Africa a new life. We possess natural resources and a strong economy. In addition, with the potential we have in our populations, we also have the ability to promote peace and progress in this region.

We accept unconditionally that the Republic of South Africa is a part of the international community. We have no desire to isolate ourselves from the world, especially not from Africa, of which we form an essential part. As for the external pressure against this country, we accept that not all pressure is necessarily hostile. But every country in the world has the right to, in the first place, give preference to its own national interests. We retain that right for ourselves. But let me say clearly that we do not need any pressure in order to follow the path of reform and justice. We are doing this of our own conviction. We have the ability, the will, and the faith to be able to overcome our challenges.

As we realize the enormous potential and goodwill in our various communities and develop the talents of our people, we will be helping to create a mighty future for southern Africa. It is true that internally we have had to deal with unrest, which has unnecessarily claimed lives and caused too much damage to our country. Once again let me express my sympathy to all those who were affected by these losses. No government can tolerate such violence, which has resulted in the brutal murder of innocent men, women, and children. It was for this reason that we were forced to proclaim a state of emergency in about 13 percent of our magisterial districts. I am very encouraged by the greater



calm that is beginning to return. Naturally, in 1986 attempts will be made to create unrest. The leftist revolutionary elements, which are controlled from abroad, will formulate and try to apply new strategies and tactics. We will continue to maintain order, within the framework of civilized norms.

Our security forces have strict orders in this regard. In so doing, we will be promoting a climate in which new hope for all our communities can flourish and the need for emergency measures fall away.

The structures of government created under the Constitution of 1983 have, within 1 year, shown that different communities can participate effectively and peacefully in joint decisionmaking at central government level. By their contribution, the representatives of the Indian and Colored communities were able to ensure that problem areas in their communities could receive the necessary attention. They themselves were involved in these improvements.

Then, too, our multilateral cooperation agreements in various areas with neighboring states are bearing fruit. I welcome this positive attitude. Today I would like to repeat the government's commitment to the provision of equal education for all population groups. [applause] To achieve that, the reform process is in full swing in the field of education. One of the most important steps was the establishment of a single education department for general policy for all communities. Through the mediation of this department the overall guidelines for the provision of education are being laid down, after thorough consultation. This includes the just division of resources among the various communities. There has also been visible improvement in the standard of education for black communities. Investigations and projects earmarked include better education for rural pupils, management training for principals and heads of departments, preparation for the establishment of preschools, a system for promoting career education, and a comprehensive project aimed at improving the academic and professional qualifications of teachers.

Programs aimed at real progress towards the goal of parity in the provision of education will be announced in the foreseeable future. This will, in future, place great pressure on the Treasury. In the year ahead, arrangements will be made to improve the participation of all parties interested in education. Further announcements on the continuing reform in our system of education can be expected shortly.

[Text] The government, in cooperation with leaders in the field of education, is further fully determined to create structures in the coming year through which equal standards in examination and in certification of qualifications of all communities can be speedily realized.

In the economic arena, 1985 was in many respects not an easy year for the Republic of South Africa. The instability in agriculture has been worsened by the drought, particularly in the past few years. In addition, severe economic and financial factors brought about lower profits and higher debt and interest rates. It is especially pleasing that good rains in most areas have brought improved prospects.

In spite of the present advantageous conditions, it is necessary that the agricultural industry be rebuilt again, in order to provide and ensure enough food for a growing population. A great contribution ought also to be made by the reform of traditional land utilization practices in the self-governing states.

On the economic front, there were positive developments which should prepare us all for greater optimism. The outstanding event here was the remarkable export achievement reached during 1985. The latest trade statistics reflect the strong growth in our exports. The estimated increase in the volume of exports during 1985 — excluding gold — is about 24 percent, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1984. In contrast, the volume of imports in that same period dropped by about 15 percent. The current balance of payments has recovered from a deficit of about 14 billion rands in 1984 to a surplus of about 7 billion rands in 1985. The Republic of South Africa continues to place a high premium on the role of exports in its economic growth and development process. The government will continue to promote our status as an important and reliable trading partner. This includes not only the maintaining and strengthening of existing multilateral trade agreements, but also the promotion of bilateral and other business transactions. The success achieved so far with monetary and fiscal policies are reflected by among others the notable improvement in the current account of the balance of payments and the drop in interest rates. In so doing, a new foundation has also been laid for economic growth.

According to the latest indications, it would appear as though the business cycle may have reached its lowest point in the second half of 1985, and a new growth phase is now being experienced. The government is aware of socioeconomic bottlenecks still facing some communities. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in the past year with relief in these areas. This is evident, among others, in the reforms carried out in the field of labor and in the emphasis on housing and the upgrading of black communities' residential areas and in the promotion of entrepreneurship.

[Change to English] The proposed legislative program and other planned actions for the coming session confirm the government's commitment to the creation of a framework for equal opportunity. Among the most important matters that will be translated into legislation during this session are the following: Restoring South African citizenship to black persons who permanently reside in the Republic of South Africa, but who forfeited their citizenship as a result of the conditions of independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei; extension of the powers of the self-governing states; The involvement of black communities in decisionmaking; freehold property rights for members of black communities; and a uniform identity document for all population groups.

Proposed legislation which will affect all communities, extend democratic process, and promote free enterprise includes the following: The amendment of the immigration selection policy by repealing discriminatory preference provisions; the restructuring of the system of provincial government to involve all communities; and legislation authorizing the lifting, suspending, or amending of unnecessary restrictions on entrepreneurship, particularly with regard to the informal section.



In this regard, I requested that a bill be presented to Parliament this year which will empower the state president to facilitate the participation of the small entrepreneur in the economy through the suspension of unnecessary restriction measures. Any action in this regard will be restricted in scope and subject to parliamentary approval. It is intended only to be applied in the interest of economic progress, competition, and the creation of job opportunity.

Other measures that will follow shortly include the following: The drafting of legislation to remove existing influx control measures which apply to South African citizens in the Republic of South Africa. The present system is too costly and has become obsolete. The government is in favor of measures which will facilitate orderly urbanization. Influx control is closely linked to urbanization, and in this regard the government has noted the content of the report of the President's Council on an urbanization strategy for the Republic of South Africa. A white paper is being prepared in which the government's reaction to the recommendations of the President's Council will be set out and guidelines will be formulated for a clear and workable strategy in relation to urbanization.

I have given instructions that the highest possible priority must be given to the formulation of a socio-economic development plan for the less developed areas and communities. Such a plan — to be submitted to me — is being drawn up in consultation with the communities and the government departments concerned. In order to promote our economic development, our export trade and the creation of employment opportunities for our people, white papers concerning the refining of South Africa's minerals and our energy policy will be tabled during this session. The first regional services council will be established in the near future through which joint decisionmaking between all communities will be expanded and the development of the less developed areas will be stimulated. In addition, Mr Speaker, to these concrete reform steps, the government has, through the process of negotiation, also become conscious of more black aspirations and needs. This has placed the government in a position where it is possible to outline the framework for further constitutional development regarding a democracy.

This entails the following basic guidelines:

We accept an undivided Republic of South Africa where all regions and communities within its boundaries form part of the South African State with the right to participate in institutions to be negotiated collectively. We accept one citizenship for all South Africans, implying equal treatment and opportunity. We believe in the sovereignty of the law as a basis for the protection of the fundamental rights of individuals as well as groups. We believe in the sanctity and indivisibility of law and the just application thereof. There can be no peace, freedom and democracy without law. Any future system must conform with the requirements of a civilized legal order and must ensure access to the courts and equality before the law. We believe that human dignity, life, liberty, and property of all must be protected regardless of color, race, creed, or religion. We believe that a democratic system of government, which must accommodate all legitimate political aspirations of all the South African communities, must be negotiated. All South Africans must be placed in

a position where they can participate in government through their elected representatives. We have outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the outdated concept of apartheid. The peoples of the Republic of South Africa form one nation, but our nation is a nation of minorities. Given the multicultural nature of South African society, this of necessity implies participation by all communities, the sharing of power between these communities, and also the devolution of power as far as possible and the protection of minority rights without one group dominating another.

Committed as we are to these norms and values, we will have to defend the South African society against the forces of anarchy which seek to seize a monopoly of power and ultimately rule this nation through the use of force by an exclusive political clique that will make a mockery of liberty. Liberty is a cornerstone of true democracy and manifests itself on three different levels in our society: Firstly, on the personal and individual level, respect for and the protection of the human dignity, life, liberty and property of all. In no comparable country of the world has so much been done for the socioeconomic upliftment of underprivileged communities as has been the case in the country in the short space of a few decades. Secondly, liberty on the group and community level, which implies respect for and the promotion and protection of the self-determination of population groups and people, whether on a regional or national basis, or whether under rural or urban conditions. In an Africa plague by civil war and genocide, the Republic of South Africa stands as a symbol of hope for all minority communities. Thirdly, liberty on the state and national level to safeguard the integrity and freedom of our country and to secure the protection of our citizens through the application of civilized standards of justice, order, and security.

True democracy, for the Republic of South Africa and all its peoples, individually and collectively, must recognize each of these components of freedom. The absence of such recognition still diminish and not increase the freedom of our peoples. I have already stated that I am willing to consider the restructuring and the functions of the President's Council to make provision for the participation by leaders of black communities should the need exist among them to participate in that council.

I now wish to announce that I intend to negotiate the establishment of a national statutory council which will meet under my chairmanship. I propose that this council should consist of representatives of the South African Government, representatives of the governments of the self-governing national states, as well as leaders of other black communities and interest groups. Pending the creation of constitutional structures jointly to be agreed upon for our multicultural society, this council should consider and advise on matter of common concern, including proposed legislation on such matters. This council can meet under the chairmanship of the state president as often as needed.

Mr Speaker, it is common cause [as heard] that we have not yet fully achieved all these goals to which I have referred, yet we have undeniably made significant progress as evidenced by major ongoing constitutional and socioeconomic reform. Those who oppose this approach of evolutionary reform know that the alternative is revolutionary chaos. Fortunately between them and such chaos stand moderate and reasonable South Africans. Let

there be no doubt, however, regarding our sincerity and dedication to fulfill our commitments in accordance with the dictates of these norms and others. We shall do so despite the criticism of those who underestimate or refuse to acknowledge the complexity of our realities. There are no easy and simple solutions to our challenges and no ready examples and models for us to reproduce. In addition, the South African Government has to prove that true democracy is capable of application in our multicultural society. We are determined to address our challenges. We sincerely believe in coexistence for all South Africans. Let us unite to make this possible.

Mr Speaker, finally, honorable members will be aware that I made an offer last year which could have set Mr Nelson Mandela free. The principle involved in this offer was not designed as a particular condition for a particular person. It applies equally to all of us and it is assumed that the principle is subscribed to in all civilized countries of the world. The principle, simply, proscribes the use of violence to achieve political objectives. Mr Mandela is therefore, in effect, being jailed by the South African Communist Party and its affiliate, the ANC. For obvious reasons it suits them that he remains in prison. They have much to gain while he remains where he is. In the meantime the continuation of violence in South Africa affects all South Africans. The government cannot abdicate its responsibility for maintaining order and ending violence, and the government does not intend doing so whether Mr Mandela is released or not.

I am conscious of the fact that Mr Mandela has been in prison for a long time and that he is now in his sixties. I have given this matter much thought. I stated last year that in principle I would be prepared to consider his release on humanitarian grounds. But I think also of Captain Wynand Pretorius Johannes du Toit, at present held in an Angolan prison. I think also of person like Andrey Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharanskiy. A significant difference between Mr Mandela and Andrey Sakharov for example, is that unlike the acts of violence and sabotage of which Mr Mandela was found guilty, the acts which Mr Sakharov committed were nonviolent expressions of opinion. Mr Sakharov has moreover indicated that he would agree, if allowed to leave the USSR, not to criticize the Soviet Union on any sustained or major basis. For many years Anatoly Shcharanskiy was the subject of continuous harassment, surveillance, and interrogation by the Soviet authorities. In March 1977 he was arrested by the Soviet secret police and detained in Moscow's (Lefotogo) prison until his trial in July 1978. Convicted on charges of treason and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison and labor camps. His present state of health gives rise for serious concern.

I should now like to pose the following very important question: If I were to release Mr Nelson Mandela on humanitarian grounds, could Captain Vynand du Toit, Andrey Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharanskiy not also be released on humanitarian grounds? A positive response to this question would certainly form the basis of negotiations between interested governments. [change to Afrikaans]

It is my prayer that the blessings of Almighty God will guide and support in your work and deliberations. I now declare this third

session of the eighth parliament of the Republic of South Africa duly open.

## Reaction to Botha's Speech Before Parliament

### Opposition Leader

MB311116 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1105 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 31, SAPA — The state president had committed his government to a process of negotiation but given no guidelines on how he wished to get it off the ground, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, said in a statement today.

The rhetoric on constitutional and democratic systems of government was pleasing to the ear but "we will have to wait and see what substance this is given in terms of the government's legislative programme and changes in policy." He said aspects of the legislative programme that have been announced simply reflected the statements in speeches the state president made during the recess.

### Labor Party Leader

MB311118 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 31, SAPA — The state president's speech at the opening of Parliament should be seen as a declaration of intent and showed a sense of determination to find a solution to the political situation, the leader of the Labour Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse said today.

Although the details were not spelt out, he welcomed the move away from apartheid indicated by the announcement on common citizenship, common identity documents and participation of all South Africans in collectively determined political structure.

He said this was a welcome departure from the "prescriptiveness of the past."

## Portugal Withdraws Military Attache 29 Jan

MB221638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Portuguese foreign minister, Mr Pires de Miranda, has announced that Portugal has withdrawn its military attache in South Africa. Speaking after a Common Market meeting in Brussels, Mr de Miranda said that the move was in line with EEC policy on South Africa.

**Bills on Indian Rights, Black Courts Announced**  
*MB310551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A bill to repeal legislation barring Indians from permanent residence in the Free State and northern Natal has been announced in Cape Town. In terms of existing law, Indians are prohibited from spending longer than 2 months in the Free State without the permission of the state president.

Draft legislation providing for the abolition of black courts has also been announced in Cape Town. A commission of inquiry into the structure and functions of these courts found that apart from the courts of chiefs and headmen, the policy of separate courts for blacks had become outmoded. It recommended the special courts be incorporated into the ordinary courts under the administrative control of the minister of justice.

**PFP's Suzman Calls for Le Grange Resignation**  
*MB301136 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1131 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on law and order, called today for the resignation of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Brigadier Chris Swart in the wake of their "bungling."

In addition, she said, Brigadier Swart — divisional police commissioner for the western Cape — "has shown such mishandling of the unrest situation in the eastern and western Cape that he should no longer be in command."

Mrs Suzman's call came after Mr le Grange today lifted the ban on the visual display of political viewpoints in various Cape areas.

The ban — announced yesterday by Brigadier Swart under emergency regulations — drew ridicule and protest from opposition groups.

The PFP leaders, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, described it as "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the government."

**Police Report Unrest Incidents 30-31 Jan**

**30 Jan**  
*MB301757 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1753 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 30, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

"Acts of arson and stonethrowing occurred today at various places in the Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. One youth was killed and one injured in these incidents.

"At Viljoenskroon, in the northern Orange Free State, various incidents of stonethrowing and arson occurred in the black

township of Ramolotsie. In one incident a youth was fatally wounded when the police fired birdshot at a group of arsonists. A school, two private vehicles, a private house and a development board hostel were extensively damaged in these incidents.

"At Wesselton, a black township near Ermelo, a black youth was injured when police fired birdshot to disperse a group of stonethrowers. This incident was preceded by acts of stonethrowing in which vehicles and buildings were extensively damaged. A black man was also arrested for being in possession of a petrolbomb.

"On the West Rand, black arsonists destroyed a private vehicle in the Mohlakeng township.

"At Soweto on the West Rand a woman reported injured when the police fired shots at stonethrowers last night died in hospital today.

"Intimidators this morning met their match at a school in Soweto when the scholars, keen on attending school drove off a group of blacks who were trying to prevent them from going to school.

"In another incident, arsonists set fire to and destroyed a private vehicle.

"At Langa in the western Cape, the driver of a delivery vehicle was injured when his truck was stoned by a group of blacks."

Ends report.

**31 Jan**  
*MB310620 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 0616 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 31, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"At present 335 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In the Isedenge black residential area near Stutterheim, a private home was petrol-bombed and slightly damaged.

"At Durbanville coloured residential area in the western Cape, a bus was slightly damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Manenberg, also in the western Cape, a private truck was damaged when it was stoned.

"At Soweto in the Eastern Province, a large mob stoned a police vehicle, causing extensive damages. They were dispersed with tear smoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], police used tear smoke to disperse mobs who stoned their vehicles on a number of occasions.



"At Claremont near Durban, two buses were stoned. In both cases, the drivers were slightly injured, although damage to the vehicles was slight."

### Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

#### [Editorial Report] Improved Economy Foreseen

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 29 January reports on page 13 that "there are various reasons to believe that the economy will improve in the second half of 1986." Mr Johan Mulder, chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer (Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce) says there should be confidence and that the hard work done by the recession will be rewarded.

#### DIE TRANSVALER on U.S. Aid to UNITA

In an editorial on page 16 *DIE TRANSVALER* says "if Dr Jonas Savimbi were a realist he would have realized by now that there is a difference between what Americans say and what they do." The UNITA leader should not place too many hopes on his visit to Washington this week. As he has repeatedly said, moral support will not help UNITA win the struggle against the MPLA. "Money and large amounts of weapons are needed." There is no guarantee that military and financial aid to UNITA will put a sudden stop to the Angolan conflict. The opposite is more likely because Russia will not be unwilling to use a trump card against American aid to UNITA.

#### Ownership Issue in Opening CBD's

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 29 January says in an editorial on page 10 that "after so much consideration surrounding the opening of Central Business Districts [CBD's] it is a pity that the issue of ownership should delay its implementation." The government cannot decide whether nonwhites should get full ownership or be allowed entry on a leasehold basis. This sort of trivial fastidiousness makes it seem as if reform is being implemented reluctantly and unwillingly.

#### Buthelezi, Tambo Invited to Debate

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 January says in an article on page 5 that "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, will meet face to face in Washington." An American organization concerned with Third World affairs has invited the two to a debate in Washington on a date that would suit both men.

#### Pretoria Boycott Considered

*BEELD* reports on page 6: "Pretoria faces a possible second consumer boycott that could last for 3 months from tomorrow." A Pretoria businessman, who did not wish to be named, said he has close contact with blacks and knows that they are dissatisfied because the first boycott aimed at larger businesses had hit the smaller ones hardest. He says black leaders of the boycott are waiting for tomorrow to see if the government has bound itself to speedier reform, then they will decide whether to go ahead with the boycott or not.

#### ILANGA on Zulu-Pondo Clashes

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 23-25 January comments in an editorial on page 6 that "the recurring conflicts between the Zulus and the Pondos at eziMbokodweni are cause for great

concern for the black community." "It should be recalled that both Zulus and Pondos share a common heritage as members of the Nguni peoples; and this strong and remarkable kinship need not be terminated by senseless killings, which damage the cause of black unity in these critical times." "Since the cause of the conflicts has been determined to be apolitical, it behooves both Zulu and Pondo leaders of integrity to intervene and bring peace to the area," it adds. "This situation where innocent lives are sacrificed can no longer be tolerated. Violence in our midst is unacceptable."

#### COSATU Rejected by KwaZulu Workers

*ILANGA* publishes a report by Cyril Madlala on page 1 and 3 which says workers in the Richards Bay and Empangeni industrial areas held a consultative meeting at Esikhawini on 18 January where they "severely criticised COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] preoccupation with political issues rather than workers' welfare, and disassociated themselves from COSATU's call for economic sanctions against South Africa." Other resolutions from the meeting "stated unreservedly that this group of workers had not sent any delegation to the inaugural meeting of COSATU and that the group is now pressing for an a political union, that will concentrate on solving daily issues that affect workers in the region." Several members of the Inkatha [Zulu Cultural Movement] central committee, attended and explained their mission was "to hear what workers had to say and then report back to the Inkatha executive."

#### DPSC Reacts to Police Allegation

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 30 January reports on page 3 that the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has issued a statement in response to a report in the 29 January *SOWETAN* that the Police Directorate of Public Relations has accused it of disseminating false information in an attempt to smear the government. The DPSC statement "rejected with contempt" the police allegation and said: "We simply record and report this Government's abysmal human rights record. We don't create it. If their performance, judged by international standards, cannot bear examination, then the remedy lies not in suppressing information, but in addressing the task of dismantling the repressive machinery of apartheid."

#### Parliamentary Reapportionment Overdue

A report on page 4 says a "redelimitation of parliamentary constituencies may lead to the Cape Province losing six seats to the Transvaal." Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha has confirmed that the delimitation of seats, especially for the House of Assembly, is overdue. "Transvaal at present has 76 Assembly seats, the Cape 44, Natal 20 and the Free State 14. In addition to six seats from the Cape, Transvaal is likely to get at least one from the Free State and one from Natal."

#### Decline in Johannesburg Housing

Shirley Woodgate reports on page 4 that a housing report by the Johannesburg City Council shows "home building has virtually come to a standstill in central Johannesburg and to the east of the city centre." The declining trend is "attributed to the decreasing number of coloured and Asian houses built since 1982."



#### New MP Joins Freedom Party

A report on page 6 says Mrs Soheir Hoosen, to be sworn in on Friday as member of Parliament (MP) for Tafelbert in the House of Representatives, has announced she has joined the opposition Freedom Party. Up until now the party has had only one MP. "The lobbying for Mrs Hoosen's support led to speculation that a move was afoot to oust Mr Dennis de la Cruz's Democratic Workers' Party (DWP) as the official opposition in the House of Representatives."

#### STAR on Botha Speech

In an editorial on page 20 *THE STAR* says "two symbolic acts of statesmanship from the State President" could break the logjam on reform: first, end the state of emergency and call off the troops, and second, release Nelson Mandela unconditionally.

#### DPSC Slams CASAS Banning

In a column on page 20, the DPSC says: "A salient feature of the state of emergency has been the 'total onslaught' on the youth on the townships. The banning of COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and the detention of layer upon layer of its leadership can be interpreted only as a covert declaration of war on the most successful youth organisation in South Africa's history." The column notes "there are still people in detention who have been there since the first day of the emergency," and asks, "How much longer will the white community acquiesce in the belief that if you wash your hands, you are not responsible?"

#### Support from West Urged

*THE STAR* carries an "edited version" of a speech by David Willers, South Africa Foundation director in London, to a delegation of Natal businessmen, which says: "Those who are attempting to make South Africa ungovernable now through violence, have not learnt the lessons of history that if they succeed, the country will remain ungovernable for them and for anybody else." He adds: "However hideous apartheid is, and however much the West sympathises with those who protest against it violently, all reality demands that the West now moves to strengthen the forces of democratic opposition and moves to minimise the forces of violent opposition to apartheid."

#### Skilled Workers Unemployed

Frank Jeans reports on page 22 that "skilled building workers have taken a bad knock in wages," with their hourly rate increases cut by 50 percent. "Unemployment in the Witwatersrand has risen dramatically in the past year, and the Industrial Council is paying out unemployment relief to about 400 skilled men."

#### Friday May be Botha's Last Chance

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 January says in a comment by the editor on pages 1 and 3, "The government has, so far, proved itself either incapable, or unwilling, to address the problems that have plunged this country into its worst crisis ever." Unless President Botha abandons apartheid completely, "This country will continue sinking." The cornerstone of apartheid, the Population Registration Act, "must go now," it says. Only if Botha announces the scrapping of the act on 31 January "can we have hope for peace and prosperity for all in this country. We do not believe he will get another opportunity to get the country back on course."

#### Atteridgeville Rents Overdue

Alinah Dube reports on page 3 that Atteridgeville residents owe more than R1 million in rental and service charges, and the new town council clerk has threatened to take "drastic steps" if the situation does not improve. The clerk also said attempts to hold ward meeting in the township "were being made impossible by 'sections of the community opposed to black local authorities'."

#### Union Secretary Released

A report on page 5 says Zubeida Jaffer, general secretary of the Clothing Workers Union, has been released after 42 days in detention. "She was not charged with any crime and her husband, community worker Mr Johnny Issel, is still being held."

#### School Expectations 'Overly Optimistic'

In its editorial on page 6, the newspaper says expectations about the beginning of school were "overly optimistic." "Black children have their own ideas about the adult world. They have lost faith in us. They do not believe we can deliver. They cannot see us working towards making this a better world for them. Rightly or wrongly they will continue to struggle till we are all free." It is time for parents, teachers, journalists, everyone, "to get off our backsides and do something. Otherwise we might as well leave it to the children."

#### T-Shirt Wearer Acquitted

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English reports on page 4 that a Cradock man was acquitted in Mdantsane when the magistrate said there was insufficient evidence to prove he had worn a shirt bearing the slogan of the South African Allied Workers Union, which is banned in Ciskei, "to further the aims and objects of the union."

#### Shell Raises Urban Foundation Contribution

Another report on the same page says Shell SA is raising its annual contribution to the Urban Foundation to R250,000. A foundation spokesman said the contribution would be directed "towards the financing of its reform activities in housing."

#### Youths Told to Stop Witchhunting

The Mamelodi Youth Organization had warned youths to "stop witchhunting and burning people whom they suspect of practising witchcraft," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 9. This follows the killing of one elderly woman and attacks on two others in the township recently.

#### Johannesburg Applauds Government Efforts

A reports on page 15 says the Johannesburg City Council has passed a motion "applauding the steps taken by the Government to ensure collective decision making on local government level by all race groups." The motion took the place of a Progressive Federal Party motion calling for the establishment of a committee to advise the council on how to create an "acceptable society" in the city.

#### Leutwiler Too Optimistic

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 January says on page 1 a spokesman for debt mediator Fritz Leutwiler "will present proposals to foreign banks which will be difficult for them to reject." "But a foreign banker yesterday said Leutwiler was

overly-optimistic before the last official meeting with creditor banks in October and that he might have misread the signs again this time."

#### Regional Services Councils Criticized

Peter Honey reports on page 2 that the latest indicator from Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) has said that "Government's attempts to include blacks in multi-racial regional services councils (RSC's) offers no real solutions to the dilemma of non-racial political representation." The RSC act not only entrenches political separation, but depends on one of its "four pillars" — black local authorities, says Lawrence Schlemmer, CASS director. Schlemmer notes that only 5 of 38 black town councils are functioning properly.

### SWAZILAND

#### ACP-EEC Meeting Asks Portugal to Ban MNR

*MB301208 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*  
1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of the joint assembly of the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations, ACP, has called on Portugal, which recently joined the EEC, to ban the MNR terrorist organization. The South African-backed MNR terrorist group has offices in Lisbon from where it issues statements against the Mozambican Government. The joint EEC-ACP meeting being held in Swaziland says the Portuguese prime minister should take urgent steps to ensure that the activities of the MNR are banned in Portugal and that its offices are closed. The meeting has also appealed to all EEC member-states to ban MNR representatives and activities in other countries. It denounced governments and politicians, who claim to be assisting people who are starving in Africa, while helping a foreign terrorist organization to destroy the very people being helped.

The EEC-ACP meeting accused South African of continue to constantly supply the MNR with military equipment by land, sea and air. The MNR is responsible for disrupting development projects in Mozambique and killing large numbers of defenseless civilians, the meeting said.

### ZAMBIA

#### Kaunda Concerned Over U.S. Support for UNITA

*MB301209 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has expressed concern over the latest South African invasion of Angola and American support for the UNITA rebels fighting the legitimate government of President Eduardo dos Santos. President Kaunda was speaking at State House this morning when he received a special message from President dos Santos delivered by the Angolan foreign minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda. He said Zambia had noted with concern South Africa's latest incursion in Angola, which he condemned strongly.

Dr Kaunda revealed that he had summoned the American ambassador to State House to express Zambia's concern over President Reagan's reception of UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington.

### ZIMBABWE

#### Mugabe Opens SADCC Conference, Assesses Progress

*MB301303 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, this morning opened the fifth consultative conference of SADCC at the Harare Conference Center. The prime minister evaluated the progress made so far in the implementation of SADCC projects in the areas of transport and communication, food and agriculture, energy, mining, and industry. He also outlined plans for development in the coming 5 years.

Comrade Mugabe pointed out that accelerated agricultural development must be the primary objective since it constitutes the foundation upon which the region's drive for economic liberation rests, and also provides strong formulas to overall economic development. An early warning system has been established while steps are being taken to initiate national and regional strategic food reserves. Consultants are also working on a SADCC oil supply strategy for 1986 to the year 2000 to identify storage capacity and transport requirements, improve oil supplies to member-countries, reduce dependence on South Africa, and to cut oil supply costs at both regional and national levels. The prime minister said a SADCC mining development plan has been drafted to integrate regional supply and demand for minerals. Comrade Mugabe pointed out, however, that for SADCC plans to succeed international support is required not only in development efforts but also in finding a solution to the problem of apartheid.

Afterwards, Comrade Mugabe opened the new PTC [Post and Telecommunications Corporation] headquarters. He said the level of faults within the PTC network is still high and unacceptable and the PTC must act now to reduce the number of faults. The prime minister advised that there is no room in the PTC for impolite, inefficient, undisciplined, and lazy telephone operators.

#### Lesotho 'Won't Bow' to RSA

*MB301950 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho has delivered a strong message to top African officials meeting in Harare. At the SADCC conference, member-nations are discussing ways of reducing economic dependency on South Africa. The 5-year-old organization contains member-countries which rely in varying degrees of importance on Pretoria's transportation and communications infrastructure.

Lesotho delegate Michael Sefali has told his counterparts that the landlocked country won't bow to pressure from South Africa.

Referring to the recent South African imposed border blockade, Mr Sefali says that if an emergency presents itself in the future Lesotho will be better prepared.

## 2 Officers Killed in Mozambique Helicopter Crash

MB310708 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0653 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, Jan 31, SAPA — Two senior Zimbabwe army officers were killed in a Mozambican helicopter which crashed when its engines failed, the Ministry of Defence disclosed here last night.

The ministry did not say when the crash occurred, but said in the same statement that joint Zimbabwe-Mozambique forces on Monday overran MNR rebels who had occupied a town in Sofala Province.

The deaths of Colonel Derek Flint Magama and Major Judge-more Cheuka bring to four the number of Zimbabwe military personnel reported killed in helicopter crashes in Mozambique during the last few months.

Late last year, two Zimbabwean helicopters crashed into overhead power lines in Mozambique while evacuating casualties at night and two officers died.

Col Magama, 33, was deputy commander of 1 Brigade and Major Cheuka, 27, was second in command of the SAS Squadron.

## USSR Attache Said Urging Mozambique Withdrawal

MB301231 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English  
0430 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tanzanian Armed Forces have left a small contingent of 120 men in Mozambique to assist Frelimo with advice on training issues. Meanwhile, a Russian attache with the Mozambican Army, who recently returned from a visit to Moscow, has stated that the Zimbabwe National Army ought to be withdrawn from Mozambique and that FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces] should be left alone to sort out their own problems. He maintained that the Russians, the Tanzanians, the North Koreans, the Cubans, and the Chinese had all tried to help FAM but all their efforts had been in vain. In disparaging terms, the Soviet attache referred to FAM and its commanders as thick-headed, which was one of the reasons why they had been so unsuccessful. He confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow was in agreement with him.

It is a rare occasion for Radio Truth to be in agreement with the Soviet Union on any subject, but this is one of those times. We have said all along that the outcome of the Mozambican civil war has to be determined by the people of that country alone without any external interference. This apparent change of face by the Soviet Union, which up to now has given tremendous military support to Frelimo, may be significant. Perhaps they now have grave reservations concerning the capacity of Frelimo to survive and they are trying to hedge their bets in case RENAMO emerge as the victors. Maybe through acceptable third parties the Soviets have become one of the covert suppliers of arms to the resistance movement. This would be in sharp contrast to the situation in Angola, where Russian weaponry continues to pour in to prop up the MPLA regime. They have also become more directly and actively involved in the execution of air operations within Angola.

Over the past few months, the Soviets have supplied the Angolan Armed Forces with additional MIG-23 and FU-22 fighter aircraft, MI-25 and MI-17 helicopters, and FA-2 and FA-3 ground-to-air missiles. The whole of the FAPLA air defense organization has been modeled on the Soviet command and control system. Russian advisers and specialists ensure that their doctrines and procedures are implemented at all levels. Soviet (IL-76) macro cargo planes are involved in the ferrying of war materiel to Angola and these aircraft together with the AN-12 cargo planes are being used extensively to transport supplies from Luanda to forward bases in the war zones. Most, if not all, of these aircraft reinforcements are manned by Soviet air crews, some of whom have been transferred from Warsaw Pact countries. The Soviet fighter pilot strength in Angola has been increased. It appears that Angolan pilots have lost confidence in the aircrafts they are flying because so many have been shot down or seriously damaged by UNITA. They are unwilling to fly combat missions and their poor performance has embarrassed the Soviet instructors who trained them. It is therefore the imported pilots who keep the Angolan Air Force operational. During the last two major offensives against UNITA, all air operations were under Soviet command and control. This is a continuing process as UNITA's effective ground operations force FAPLA to rely more and more on air supply to sustain the minimum of logistic support. Soviet instructors and technicians are heavily involved in pilot and technical programs but these have proved to be of a limited value, which is why more and more Russians are being committed to operational roles. There seems to be no doubt that but for the Soviet air power, UNITA would have achieved a more decisive edge in the civil war and forced the MPLA to the conference table. Thus, it is the USSR who are denying the people of Angola the right to determine their own destiny. They are doing so for their own selfish reasons and to hang on to one of their key bridgeheads in Africa. This is Russian colonialism at work.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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Jordan-PLO

Jordan informed Washington of its "great disappointment and indignation" over the U.S. decision to postpone indefinitely an arms deal with Jordan, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The Jordanian ambassador to Washington told the radio that Jordan was surprised by the U.S. unwillingness to defend the deal in spite of "explicit promises" to provide weapons, adding that Jordan will use "all means and methods" to obtain the weapons "from any source."

Meanwhile, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev invited King Husayn to Moscow, AFP disclosed citing Jordanian sources. The king will hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo "at the beginning of next week," MENA reported citing the 31 January edition of Egypt's *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*. Mubarak and Husayn are to discuss the "remaining obstacles" to PLO participation in an international peace conference, the report added. In another development, Syrian President Hafiz al-asad is expected to visit Jordan this week, Jordanian sources told the UAE's *AL-BAYAN*, according to QNA.

In Amman, a senior Jordanian official blamed the deadlock in the Jordanian-PLO talks on the U.S. insistence that the PLO accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338 without a U.S. endorsement of Palestinian self-determination, the *JORDAN TIMES* reported. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat earlier informed King Husayn that he has "totally and finally" refused to recognize the resolutions, a Palestinian source told AFP. 'Arafat had been encouraged to reject the resolutions by the USSR in exchange for a Soviet promise to work toward reconciling Palestinian factions, an Arab diplomatic source in Amman had previously told Radio Monte Carlo. AFP also cited Jordanian sources as saying that Jordan is not considering establishing a joint delegation for peace talks that would include non-PLO Palestinians and is continuing to refuse to hold separate negotiations with Israel.

Israel

The assessment in Jerusalem is that prospects for an early breakthrough to peace negotiations with Jordan have receded following Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' talks in Europe with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported 3 February. At the 2 February cabinet meeting, Peres proposed that political discussion on the peace process be delayed until it becomes clear what Jordan and Syria want, Jerusalem radio disclosed. As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio announced that the Inner Cabinet will convene shortly to discuss the forthcoming visit to Cairo by Israeli Officials Avraham Tamir and David Kimche. Tamir had told Peres of the need for such a discussion to define the team's authority and avoid internal disputes during or after the negotiations, the radio noted.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak lambasted "irresponsible behavior" by "the advocates of lies and agitation" during a 2 February speech broadcast by Cairo radio, asserting that recent "deviations and violations" have become a great danger to progress. He denied rumors of impending changes in the role of the public and private sectors and dismissed allegations that the prime minister's illness is "political."

PDRY

Acting PDRY chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas commented on relations with the United States during a 31 January news conference reported by Aden radio, stating that the PDRY will welcome relations with the United States if and when the latter "respects its relations with our peoples, respects our sovereignty and independence, and adopts a just stand regarding our causes." As for the Gulf states, he said the PDRY will act to continue to normalize relations with Oman and to develop its relations with Saudi Arabia and the other GCC countries. In another development, PDRY agricultural officials met the economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy 1 February to discuss economic issues including the return of Soviet agricultural experts, according to Aden radio.

On the military situation, a DFLP official in Aden said the situation is "stable" throughout the PDRY, disclosing that Abyan Governorate fell to forces of the new government without heavy fighting, the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* reported.

Libya

The end of the U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast demonstrates "the failure of the U.S. policy of force and arrogance" and confirms the Libyan people's "mastery" over the Gulf of Sidra, JANA's political commentator asserted. As for the U.S. economic measures, voice of Greater Arab Homeland Radio reported that Polish companies have expressed readiness to replace U.S. companies that decide to withdraw from Libya.

Meanwhile, delegations arrived in Tripoli over the weekend to attend forthcoming meetings of the "Pan-Arab command for leading the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland," according to JANA. Those arriving included Syrian Ba'th Party assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, PFLP leader George Habash, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril, and Fatah "Provisional command" chief Colonel Sa'id Musa.

Lebanon

Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and Elie Hubayqah discussed developments since the signing of the tripartite agreement during a 2 February meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim



Khaddam in Damascus, Beirut radio reported. The results of Khaddam's talks with the delegation of independent Maronite deputies the previous day were also reviewed. Butrus Harb, one of the Maronite deputies who met with Khaddam, stated in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio that the Syrians do not favor a military solution and seek to promote dialogue and reconciliation.

As for the security situation, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio claimed that two explosions in East Beirut 2 February were directed against Phalangist Party centers. Reports by Voice of Lebanon radio, however, linked the explosions to a dispute between rival Armenian factions. In West Beirut, the Amal Movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front agreed on a plan to restore peace at the Shatila camp, where 12 people were killed and about 40 were wounded in recent Amal-Palestinian fighting, according to AFP. In a related development, the Voice of Lebanon reported that a military adviser to Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Beirut to hold talks with Palestinian officials on ways to strengthen the Palestinian military position.

Meanwhile, two hitherto unknown groups — the "Green Brigades" and the "Fighting Revolutionary Cells" — claimed responsibility for kidnapping a South Korean diplomat in West Beirut 31 January, AFP disclosed.

#### **Iran-Iraq War**

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island and a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, hit the Ganaveh oil pipeline intersection, and flew 224 combat missions 2 February, according to Iraqi military statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied an Iranian claim that Iraq had fired chemical bombs into the Khorramshahr area. Meanwhile, the Iranian Oil Ministry denied an Iraqi claim that the Khark Island oil installations have been destroyed, maintaining that Iran's decision to halve its oil exports was made "solely to defend the price of oil," IRNA reported.

#### **Iran-USSR**

USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati discussed

ways to expand the two countries' relations in a meeting in Tehran 2 February, IRNA reported. Korniyenko had arrived earlier the same day and met with Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, the report added. IRNA said Soviet-Iranian economic relations are presently good, noting that the possibility of Iran resuming natural gas exports to the USSR was expected to be raised in the discussions.

#### **Sudan**

Sudan and Ethiopia have agreed to formulate a joint strategy aimed at resolving bilateral problems through dialogue, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub announced 30 January in remarks reported by SUNA. He linked this development with Sudanese leader General Siwar al-Dhahab's recent meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti, noting that their talks focused on the problems of southern Sudan and Eritrea. Sudan considers Eritrea an indivisible part of Ethiopia, Ayyub added, and it rejects the Eritrean separatist movement.

As for relations with the new regime in Uganda, Foreign Minister Ayyub said Sudan will not permit former Ugandan leader General Tito Okello to use Sudanese territory as a base for activity against the government in Kampala. Okello had arrived in southern Sudan 29 January, according to SUNA.

In an internal development, SUNA reported that 16 people were killed and 83 others were injured in armed clashes between rival tribes in the Port Sudan area over the weekend.

#### **Tunisia**

The pro-government faction of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) is currently occupying all UGTT offices, Paris radio disclosed 1 February. Tunis radio reported earlier that the UGTT "administrative committee" met at the UGTT headquarters in Tunis 29 January and decided to withdraw recognition of the UGTT Executive Bureau.

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**USSR Encouraged 'Arafat To Reject 242, 338**  
*JN311413 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
 1400 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Following the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, an Arab diplomatic source in Amman said that the Soviet Union encouraged Yasir 'Arafat to reject UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in exchange for a Soviet promise to contribute to effecting a reconciliation among the various Palestinian factions.

It may be pointed out that PLO recognition of the above two resolutions is one of Washington's conditions for holding dialogue with the PLO.

**Qaddumi Reiterates Rejection of 242, 338**  
*JN011731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
 1648 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO political department, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In a statement published in Lebanon today, brother Abu al-Lutf said it is impossible to recognize these two resolutions as long as they ignore the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

Brother Abu al-Lutf criticized the U.S. attempts to obliterate the Palestinian identity and destroy the PLO through its call for more PLO concessions.

**UAE Paper Interviews DFLP Official in Kuwait**  
*GF310740 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
 30 Jan 86 p13

[Interview with Yasi 'abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by unidentified *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] The PLO has called for opening the borders of Arab confrontation countries to guerilla action. What is your view on this?

[Yasir 'abd Rabbuh] No regime will respond willingly to calls for opening its borders. The policies of some regimes have even been against the PLO over the past years. The fanning of the flames of civil war in Lebanon against Palestinian presence there was designed to close all borders to guerilla action. There is one way to strengthen the PLO role outside the occupied territories and its struggle on all levels, and that is by strengthening its ranks through the restoration of national unity. With this unity we can open new avenues for Palestinian struggle, whatever the pressures and attitudes of the regimes, through more keenness to develop the struggle inside the occupied territories, to strengthen the role of the nationalist movement and the institutions of the masses there, and to transfer the armed struggle mainly to the occupied territories. This seems possible and more effective as experience throughout the past months has shown by the escalation of armed operations.

The PLO leadership must adopt firm stands toward the interventions taking place in the occupied territories to weaken the role of the nationalist forces and institutions. We had hoped that the voice of the PLO leadership would be raised against the dismissal of Bassam al-Shak'ah [former mayor of Nablus] and the appointment of a new municipal council which collaborates with the civil administration in the occupied territories. Had this voice been firmly raised, the persons who formed the new council would not have dared to take such a step.

We reject all calls of despair and defeat which say that the Palestinian revolution has lost all the potentials to continue the struggle. The developments in the occupied territories and the rise of all forms of struggle despite suppression and iron-fisted policies prove that difficult circumstances have not been a serious obstacle to developing this struggle. Singing the praises of the struggle and its glories, and praising heroism as some leaderships and writers do, are not important. What is important is the adoption of a policy and tangible arrangements to strengthen this struggle and protect it. This can be realized by abandoning the path of illusions concerning a U.S. solution, by silencing those voices which call for a U.S. solution inside the occupied territories and which at the same time say that they are attached to the PLO leadership and express its stands, by working to protect the mass and nationalist institutions and strengthen their ranks and unity, and by directing the funds allocated to support steadfastness toward strengthening these institutions instead of utilizing such funds in favor of institutions and personalities belonging to the capitulation trend. The potentials of the struggle inside are gigantic.

[Correspondent] Some circles have spoken of talk about the formation of a government in exile. What is your attitude toward this?

['Abd Rabbuh] There are serious suggestions regarding the formation of a government in exile by some Arab capitals. Also, there are calls and consultations under way to appoint Brother Khalid al-Hasan as leader of the PLO. Disregarding personalities, our opinion and stand toward Brother Khalid al-Hasan or any other person are that we refuse the appointment of leaders for the Palestinian people by any Arab regime even if this leader is a new "Ho Chi Minh." The one who appoints is the one who dismisses or deposes. In this case, the leadership of the Palestinian people will become a mere front or puppet moved by the interests of the various Arab regimes. The party which decides who leads the Palestinian people is the Palestinian people and their nationalist institutions through the PLO. We are the ones who depose or keep any leadership. Our criteria for this are the patriotic political stand and commitment to the patriotic program and to the resolutions of the PNC, not to any factional or personal consideration or to calculations in favor of this or that regime. By this, we do not defend the attitudes of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, but we defend the independence of our patriotic movement, our revolution, and our natural right to handle the internal divisions and disputes within the PLO according to the interests of our people, and not according to any other interests. Those who decide whether or not 'Arafat remains as leader of the PLO are the nationalist Palestinian factions and the PLO institutions which everybody has contributed to, especially the PNC in its 16th session in Algeria.



The call for establishing a government in exile is designed to find a substitute for the PLO, to open a further crack in Palestinian unity, and to drive such a government to recognize Resolution 242 — to liquidate the Palestinian cause at the hands of Palestinian tools, and to strike at the Palestinian cause. Therefore, we totally reject such a call.

#### **DFLP Official Comments on Situation in PDRY**

*GF012035 Al-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*

*1 Feb 86 pp 1, 21*

[Aden dispatch:]

[Text] A Palestinian official working in Aden has stated that life in Aden is normal and that since the situation was settled on 23 January there has been no opening of fire. He added: "Transport and people's movements are normal and most shops have reopened. Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in Aden, stated that he has confirmed information that the situation in all parts of the PDRY, including the border regions, is stable. He added: "the last battle was decided last Monday [27 Jan] in (Mukayras) which belongs to the Abyan Governorate and is situated near the northern part of Yemen."

The representative of the DFLP — which has had deep-rooted and historic relations with the PDRY regime — said that he "observed that the Abyan Governorate did not fight." He added: "its people did not fight the military force which entered the governorate peacefully — to a large extent. The view adopted by the people of Abyan — the hometown of leader 'ali Nasir Muhammad — played a large role in spreading the reconciliation spirit among all. Everyone was expecting fierce battles there. However, they did not take place. I can say that the expiation currently prevalent among the Yemenis began in Abyan."

The Palestinian official expressed his view that the pressing task of the new leadership in Aden is to nurse the deep wounds caused by the events. He said: "No one has been able to assess the casualties. Everyone has been affected — albeit at different levels. He added: "the conflict cannot continue according to whether this side's wounds are greater than the other's." He said: "the YSP Political Bureau is currently engaged in allocating government and party tasks in light of the results of the recent developments. Preparations are under way for extensive meetings. Invitations have been extended to all of the YSP Central Committee members to participate in its imminent next meeting — irrespective of whether they belong to this current or that."

On the work of the mediation committee, of which he was a member during the fighting, Abu Firas said: "things were happening fast. We formed a committee which included members from both sides and myself. This committee worked to prevent the battles from spreading outside where they broke out and contain the fighting. The committee achieved modest success including the neutralization of the crowded Crator region which remained free from battles. However, the situation developed at a faster rate than the committee could cope with. After the situation was militarily settled, the committee's work ended. The

committee was in permanent session from 15 to 23 January. One of the committee's tasks was to facilitate the evacuation of the foreigners wishing to leave Aden."

Abu Firas noted the existence of official and public anxiety over outside reports on the possibility of foreign intervention. He said: "even if the Yemeni differences reach the level of bloody conflicts, their nature is such that they would confront any outside interference with determination."

#### **Arab League Recommends Moves Against Spain**

*LD311536 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic*

*1418 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (KUNA) — The Arab League Council today recommended to member-countries to lower diplomatic representation between the Arab countries and the Spanish Kingdom, to reduce the volume of Arab commercial exchanges with Spanish institutions, and to halt new Arab investments in Spain.

At the end of its emergency session, which commenced last night in the Tunisian capital to study the American threats and measures against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and the Spanish recognition of the Zionist entity, the Council renewed "its regrets over and condemnation of the resolution of the Spanish Government to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity." The session considers that "the Spanish Government resolution has harmed Arab-Spanish relations and did not take into consideration Arab feelings and joint interests."

The council pointed out "that the Spanish Government adopted this resolution despite Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and its denial of the proven national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The mentioned resolution also comes after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories. It also comes after the treacherous aggression committed by the Zionist entity against the Tunisian Republic and at a time during which the entity continues to threaten a number of Countries and to escalate its oppressive and terrorist practices and violations of the sanctity of the holy places in Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories."

It points out "the Spanish Government resolution is a reward to the aggressor for his aggression, and it contributes to lifting the international isolation of the Zionist entity and to encouraging it to continue its aggressive and expansionist policies."

The council decided not to announce its recommendations concerning lowering diplomatic representation, reducing the volume of commercial exchanges, and stopping new Arab investments in Spain until the replies of the member countries in this concern reach the Arab League General Secretariat.

In today's session the council discussed the issue of yesterday's U.S. "veto" in the UN Security Council against the resolution concerning Zionist violations against the Al-Aqsa' Mosque in Jerusalem. It decided to commission Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to issue a statement concerning this issue.

It is expected that Mr Klibi will issue a statement this afternoon.

#### **Condemns U.S. Stance at UN**

*LD311925 Kuwait KUNA in English  
1813 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, Jan 31 (KUNA) — The Arab League Council Friday strongly condemned the U.S. hostile stance at the International Security Council by voting against a draft resolution denouncing Israeli desecration of the sanctity of the Holy City of Jerusalem and sacred shrines there topped by AL-Aqsa Mosque.

The Arab League secretary General Chedli Klibi added in a statement issued upon assignment of the League's council "the American hostile stance is in continuation of the U.S. biased stance in favor of Israel against the Arab nation and an encouragement to the Zionist enemy to go ahead with its illegitimate practices and violation of international doctrines and charters including the Geneva Convention."

Klibi, on behalf of the council, hailed "the heroic resistance of the Jerusalem inhabitants in face of the Israeli repressive measures while condemning the Israeli criminal acts against the city and Al-Aqsa Mosque and other religious shrines which contradict all international laws."

The secretary general reflected the council's appreciation over the positive stands of several countries in the Security Council who voted for the resolutions and appealed to world countries, international and regional organizations to shoulder their responsibility and exert utmost efforts to end these practices and support the heroic steadfastness of the Jerusalem inhabitants.

Klibi explained that the council took note of the Al-Qods (Jerusalem) Committee deliberations held recently in Morocco at the ministerial level during which the ministers stressed the Islamic countries' total support to struggle of the Jerusalem and occupied Arab territories inhabitants against the Israeli enemy" [quote marks as received].

#### **Egypt Reaffirms Support for Sahara Referendum**

*PM291503 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French  
25 Jan 86 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Reaffirms its Support for Morocco's Territorial Unity"]

[Text] Egypt is anxious to reaffirm that it is in favor of Morocco's territorial unity and that the holding of a referendum is the most appropriate solution to the Saharan question, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said.

In an interview with MAP, the Egyptian foreign minister said that his country "fully understands the Moroccan position on direct negotiations" and hopes it will be possible to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

But, "at the present stage we are anxious to clearly reaffirm our support for Morocco's territorial unity," Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed.

The Egyptian foreign minister also said that Egypt has not recognized the so-called "Saharan Republic," and specified that "the presence of a 'Polisario' delegation at the conference of African information ministers in Cairo in November 1985 was in the framework of relations with Egypt." [as published]

With regard to the visit he has just made to Morocco, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II and by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed the strength of relations between Morocco and Egypt and the spirit of understanding and mutual respect between the two countries.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also said that he handed His Majesty King Hassan II a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This message, he concluded, deals with questions of common interest and reaffirms the excellent nature of Moroccan-Egyptian Relations.

#### **Pan-Arab Command Members Arrive for Talks**

*LD010834 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 0215 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Members of the Pan-Arab Command of the Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland have begun arriving in the Jamahiriya to participate in Pan-Arab Command meetings scheduled to begin in Tripoli during the coming week.

Ahmad al-Khatib, Arab Lebanon Army commander; Talal Naji, PFLPGC assistant secretary general; Khalid al-'Amlah, secretary of the command of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah; Shadi Qandil, Al-Sa'iqah Forces Command member; and Abu Majdi Fatah Command member and their delegations arrived in Tripoli yesterday [31 January] for the meetings.

Talal Naji, Khalid al-'Amlah, Shadi Qandil, and Abu Majdi all made arrival statements to a JANA correspondent in which they praised the Jamahiriya's pan-Arab role in the service of the Arab cause, a matter that prompts the United States to concentrate on the Jamahiriya, the latter being the cornerstone of the Arab liberation movement.

They pointed out that their visits to the Jamahiriya are an expression of their support for, and solidarity with, the people of the Jamahiriya in the face of imperialism and world Zionism, led by the United States.

They commended the Libyan Arab people and their leadership for their stand against the U.S. terrorist provocations.

George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; Samir Ghawshah, Palestine Popular Struggle Front secretary general; and 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, Arab Liberation Front Political Bureau member and their delegations arrived in Tripoli

yesterday [31 January] morning.

In a statement to JANA, George Hawi expressed his solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. and Zionist terrorist threats, pointing out that these threats are not only directed against the security of the region, but also against the security of the world at large.

Samir Ghawshah affirmed that the U.S. and Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are a direct threat to the Arab nation in an attempt to put an end to the pan-Arab role the Jamahiriya and the commander of the revolution play within the Arab liberation movement. He said that the Arabs can only face up to U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and their hostile designs on the Arab nation if they close their ranks.

On his part, 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim affirmed that the Jamahiriya is not alone in the battle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and that any aggression upon Libya is an aggression upon the Arab people. He said the Palestine Arab people are soldiers in the struggle to protect the Jamahiriya's revolutionary experiment.

**Syria's Al-Shar' Receives Al-Faysal, Es-Sebsi**  
JN311443 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1415 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Tunis last night. Talks revolved around the work of the Arab League Council's emergency session. The two foreign ministers discussed the situation in the Arab region and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Earlier, Al-Shar' received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. Talks dealt with the agenda of the Arab League Council's emergency session, the situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

**PLO Delegation Leaves Amman for Cuba 31 Jan**  
JN311249 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1200 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — A PLO delegation left Amman for Havana today on an official visit to Cuba that will last several days. In a statement to an INA correspondent before departure, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the delegation, said the delegation will meet with a number of Cuban officials to discuss the most important development in the Middle East, including the Palestine questions and its developments, as well as issues of mutual interest. He pointed out that the delegation will also participate in the congress of the Communist Party of Cuba which will begin there on Tuesday.

**'Arafat Denies Abandoning Armed Struggle**  
GF011759 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has not abandoned the armed struggle as some attempt to claim.

He stated that about 863 military operations were carried out inside the occupied territories last year and that this was admitted by the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are waging a long-term war of attrition against the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. In his statement to the current issue of the Kuwaiti weekly magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: Thus, we are not surprised at the decision to physically liquidate the PLO and its leadership which was adopted by Reagan himself. He said: The raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia, in which we lost about 18 of our commanders was within this framework. I would like to say with all pride that the bloodshed will only make this revolution stronger and that this revolution is a giant and was founded to exist and to achieve victory.

**Palestinian Leaders Resume Meetings in Amman**  
JN011412 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Palestinian leaders have resumed their meetings in Jordan under the chairmanship of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to discuss a number of topics related to the Palestinian revolution. A responsible Palestinian source has told the INA correspondent in Amman that the conferees will continue to discuss the plans on future Jordanian-Palestinian moves in light of the recent developments surrounding the Palestine question and the dangers facing the organization.

**PLO Official Warns of Israeli Attack in Jordan**  
JN011638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has warned that the Zionist enemy might strike at Palestinian institutions in one of the Arab states in the next few days. In a statement to a Yugoslav paper published today, Khalil al-Wabir said that the Zionist enemy is using its news media to prepare world public opinion for a raid we are expecting on Palestinian institutions in Jordan.

**Syrian Minister Arrives for Arab Ministers Meeting**  
LD020350 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Arab interior ministers' meeting, scheduled to begin next

Tuesday [4 February] began in Casablanca today. Meanwhile, Arab interior ministers have started arriving in Morocco, including Syrian interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, who arrived today to participate in the session's proceedings.

**Combat Group Attacks Israeli Vehicle in Gaza**  
*JN011746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1647 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution

Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist vehicle carrying a number of Zionist settlers in the occupied city of Gaza yesterday. The attack, which was carried out with incendiary hand grenades, burned the vehicle and killed or wounded all its Zionist occupants. After carrying out their operation successfully, our revolutionaries left the operations area successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution forces General Command.



## BAHRAIN

### Minister Emphasizes 'Financial Market Stable'

GF011642 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Feb (WAKH) — Bahrain's Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim stressed that the financial market in Bahrain is stable in spite of problems facing world economy. In an interview to Bahrain's weekly Arabic newspaper *AL-ADWA* Mr 'Abd al-Karim said several heads of several banks have affirmed their confidence in Bahrain's financial climate in recent visits to the island.

## KUWAIT

### PDRY Ambassador Gives Message to Kuwaiti Minister

GF011540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fari', PDRY ambassador to Kuwait, has delivered a message from Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message deals with relations between the two fraternal countries and the means of developing and boosting them in a way to serve the mutual interest of the two countries and strengthen the region's security and stability.

This took place during the brother ambassador's meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir today. During the meeting, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir asserted that relations between the two countries would continue. He stated that what has happened in the PDRY is an internal affair which does not affect relations between the two fraternal countries.

### Interior Minister Leaves for Casablanca Talks

LD031136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT  
3 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir left here Monday for Casablanca (Morocco) leading the Kuwaiti delegation to the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council scheduled to begin there Tuesday.

In a statement before his departure, Shaykh Nawwaf thanked King Hassan II, Moroccan Government and people for hosting the Arab interior ministers conference. The interior minister noted "We hope to come out in the conference with constructive recommendations and resolutions to achieve more security and stability for the Arab and Muslim nations."

Shaykh Nawwaf was accompanied by Assistant Undersecretary for Legal Affairs Hmoud al-Ataibi; director of the Planning Department Colonel Ya'qub al-Sejari and a number of officials.

Agenda of the three-day meeting includes the Arab unified draft law on drug-trafficking, the Arab strategy for combatting drugs, budget and electing the secretary general, his assistants and director of the Arab Office for Drugs Affairs.

The Arab interior ministers will also review the secretary general's report on the Secretariat activity during the period between the third and fourth council sessions and the Saudi interior minister's report on the Arab Center for Training and Security Studies.

### Defense Minister Leaves on Visit to Jordan

LD311206 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1120 GMT  
31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait 31 Jan (KUNA) — Defence minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah left Kuwait this afternoon heading a military delegation to Jordan on a 2-day official visit. The visit is at the invitation of King Husayn of Jordan to attend the opening of the Jordanian military Staff College tomorrow.

## PDRY

### Acting Chairman Al-'Attas Holds Press Conference

GF311844 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: During the next stage, we will focus our efforts on removing the effects of the abortive coupist attempt which caused heavy damage on the social and economic levels.

This came in a press conference he held this afternoon at the Council of Ministers, which was attended by a number of international press and news agency correspondents and several correspondents from the international press and news agencies and various media organs in the PDRY.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said: We will work to strengthen trust and bolster the party and people's unity. We will not allow any practices or reactions which might contradict our party's principles or our Yemeni values and traditions within the framework of our Constitution, laws, and regulations. We will not take any measures against anyone except in accordance with the law.

He then spoke about relations with the northern part of the homeland. He said: We will exert more efforts to develop fraternal relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland. We will continue discussions in light of the types of cooperation and coordination agreed upon.

**Relations Discussed**

GF312116 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
2030 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, 11770 khz]

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas noted that the PDRY will act to further develop its relations with Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries in a manner which will bolster the security and stability of our peoples and their development.

He said: We will act to continue to normalize relations with Oman in accordance with the agreements and principles which have been agreed upon and in light of which ambassadors have been exchanged.

On the PDRY's relations with the USSR, Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas asserted that the USSR supports the PDRY and acts to provide extensive aid to it in all fields. He said that the PDRY's relationship with the USSR is close. He remarked: Our country will develop this relationship in a way that serves our mutual interests.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stated that the PDRY welcomes the establishment of relations with all countries which respect its independence and national sovereignty and do not intervene in its internal affairs. He pointed out: Our country has good relations with a number of Western countries.

**Salim Salih Muhammad Holds Press Conference**

GF030440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
0030 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, has noted that the painful events which Aden witnessed recently were the outcome of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's conspiratorial mentality. According to this conspiracy he tried to strike at party traditions and the democratic principles of the party's internal life. Moreover, he tried to eliminate the collective leadership and to entrench a monopoly. This was stated by Salim Salih Muhammad in a press conference he held on Thursday [30 January] which was attended by a number of foreign journalists.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that there is evidence which proves that unknown sides were behind what 'Ali Nasir Muhammad perpetrated. He added that hostile elements helped to plan and finance this plot. He stressed the keenness of the southern part of the homeland to continue to exert unionist efforts with the northern part of the homeland and to reinforce these efforts in such a way that serves the Yemeni people's interests in progress and development.

Commenting on our foreign policy, he said it will be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. He pointed out that, with regard to the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, we will work in the direction of further normalization of relations with Oman and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the

bases of good neighborly relations, out of our belief that interference in the internal affairs of the others neither provides security nor stability. He said: We look forward to the time when others will leave us alone so that we will be able to establish a safe and new life for our people, realizing that war neither serves peoples nor their progress.

**AL-KHALIJ Interviews Salim Salih Muhammad**

GF311444 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic  
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Aden — A high-ranking PDRY official has expressed confidence that the officials in the YAR, led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, will not act to undermine relations between the two parts of Yemen but will make efforts to maintain security and stability over all of the Yemeni arena.

Salim Salih Muhammad — one of the prominent members of the YSP Political Bureau — in his first press statement since the beginning of recent events in Aden, told *AL-KHALIJ*: The YSP Political Bureau will make all sincere efforts to implement the agreements signed between both parts of Yemen and to resume the policy of fraternal understanding and united coordination to reunite the Yemeni homeland and the people on a correct democratic basis.

In a telephone conversation with *AL-KHALIJ*, Salim Salih denied that there are any clashes in any parts of the PDRY. He said: Complete calm prevails in all parts of Aden. We welcome any journalist to tour all parts of the PDRY, especially Abyan Governorate, where stability, security, and calm prevail since the state organizations and the Armed Forces have assumed control of all parts of the governorate.

Salim Salih said: Three days ago there was a rally in Zanjibar, the capital of Abyan, where Comrade 'Awad al-Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, addressed the masses which denounced the conspiracy and supported the joint leadership.

At a rally in Ja'ar, the capital of Khanfar District, Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli made a speech in which he explained the nature of the bloody criminal conspiracy carried out against the people by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Another rally was organized in the city of Lawdar, one of the largest cities in the governorate, on 29 January. The masses rallied around the YSP and the collective leadership and condemned the conspiracy.

Yesterday [29 January], a foreign press delegation visited the city of Lawdar and other districts in Abyan Governorate. We welcome the arrival of any Arab and international press delegation to tour any part of Abyan Governorate in which total security, stability, and calm prevail since the party and state organizations and the Armed Forces assumed control of all the parts of the governorate.

Concerning his view of the ultimatum issued by 'Ali Nasir at the beginning of the week demanding the laying down of arms and

the surrender of the rebels, Salim Salih said: The worst part of the catastrophe is that which makes you laugh. In this regard I would like to affirm that he who has nothing cannot give anything. Thus, 'Ali Nasir has not been able to do anything since 15 January, not even inflate a balloon in the PDRY. Regrettably all of the misleading and false news comes from a Gulf news agency and a Gulf newspaper, but the facts have proven and still prove that such news and information have been incorrect to date.

Concerning the date of the plenum meeting of the YSP Central Committee and the date to form a new cabinet, he said: "Preparations are being made and it will take place soon. The government still exists and what will happen is that some amendments will be made and some vacancies will be filled in a session the Supreme People's Council will hold soon".

We asked Salim Salih: There are eyewitnesses who saw 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Al-Bayda' in the YAR. What do you know about his whereabouts? Do you think there is a possibility of foreign intervention in the PDRY. Are there contacts between you and the Sanaa government?

He answered: "We have not seen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the PDRY since the bloody day of 13 January. At present he is outside the country for good and will live as a fugitive until he is handed over to justice so that he can be tried".

Salim Salih added: "Now some circles hostile to our people are attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of the PDRY. They are exploiting the current events to achieve their goals, which are hostile to our people's aspirations. We are confident that the brothers, the officials in the northern part of the homeland, chief among whom is President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, know the facts and on their part will act so as not to create tension between the two parts of the homeland, and to preserve security and stability over all of the Yemeni arena. For our part we will exert all sincere efforts to implement the agreement between the two parts and to proceed with the policy of fraternal understanding and unity coordination for the sake of restoring the unity of the Yemeni homeland and people on peaceful and democratic foundations."

In response to a question asking why 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has not appeared, and how true the reports on his sustaining grave injuries are, he said: No comment.

#### **Salim Salih Visits Paper Office, Views Media's Role**

*GF011704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, today visited the headquarters of the newspaper 14 OCTOBER. He met with press, radio, and television workers and briefed them on the directives of the YSP Political Bureau on confronting the hostile media campaign being waged by media known for their total hostility toward our Yemeni people and their progressive nationalist regime and toward their goal to reunify the Yemeni soil and

people. Such hostile media have been disseminating tendentious lies and spreading erroneous information about the state of security and stability in the country following our party's victory over the abortive conspiracy engineered by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad urged the workers in the information media to confront such lies and to clarify the facts to the masses of our Yemeni people and to Arab and world public opinion on the basis of the firm and principled stands of the foreign policy pursued by our policy and the government of the revolution and established by the party's documents and literature. He called on them to observe the best methods of journalistic and media work and implement them in practice to explain our foreign policy based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, internationalist solidarity, and good-neighborliness, and the development of fraternal relations with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland. Salim Salih Muhammad emphasized that the information media must concentrate their efforts to galvanize the energies of workers and toilers to rebuild the achievements of our heroic people destroyed by the bloody coup attempt of 13 January — achievements for which our people made enormous sacrifices.

Brother 'Izz al-Din Kashshar, deputy minister of information, was present.

#### **Al-'Attas on Relations With United States**

*GF011329 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 KHZ]

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpt] Concerning the United States, Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said: The United States does not respect our sovereignty, interferes in our internal affairs, and stands against the causes of our Arab peoples, and against our primary cause, the cause of the Palestinian people. He pointed out that when the United States respects its relations with our peoples, our sovereignty, and our independence and adopts a just stand regarding our causes, then the PDRY will welcome any relationship [with it].

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas affirmed the importance of mutual respect for national sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs.

#### **Ministers Discuss Yemeni-Soviet Projects**

*GF011719 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brothers Najib Qudar and Nasir 'Amir, deputy ministers of agriculture and agrarian reform, met at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform today with the comrade eco-



conomic conseller at the Soviet Embassy in Aden. They discussed the speedy measures to transport 4,500 tons of construction material for Yemeni-Soviet projects which arrived at the port today. They also discussed the return of Soviet experts working in the various YAR-Soviet agricultural projects so as to work jointly with Yemenis working on the projects, and to reconstruct what was destroyed by the coup attempt led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to paralyze and destroy the country's economic installations.

The party primary organization and struggle units and all the workers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform have addressed a message of support to the comrade members of the YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau declaring support for all of the measures taken by the Political Bureau to remedy the situation resulting from the vile conspiracy. They also pledged to forge ahead and implement all of the decisions and directives of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee and to work in conjunction with all of the services and institutions of the agricultural sector to rebuild what was destroyed by the opportunist and conspiratorial clique.

#### **Local Officials Meet, Discuss Services**

*GF011750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair/good reception on 1188 khz and fair/poor on 11770 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP organization in Al-Mina' District today held an expanded meeting with the secretaries of the primary organizations and the general directors of the various facilities in the district. During the meeting, they discussed the work in the facilities and the means of restoring life to normal and extending social services in a regular way. They also discussed a number of issues connected with overcoming some difficulties which face some installations damaged in the unsuccessful coupist attempt.

#### **Aden Domestic on 'Ali Nasir Coupist Attempt**

*GF311630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[ANA political commentary — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and 7190 khz with poor to unmonitable reception]

[Text] After their false masks are removed and the facts about them are established by the masses, the conspirators, agencies, and defrauders usually resort to the most barbaric and fascist methods. They call on the brokers in slave markets, who are abundant in our contemporary world. The trickster 'Ali Nasir Muhammad felt that his fate was imminent and he had arrived at a dead end. All of his cheap tricks and ways could not be hidden from the people. He had been following these intrigues and methods since the reactionary coup of 20 March 1968. He experienced the flowing of the revolutionary current, which does not stop, and the masses' determination, which does not wane. This revolution does not exercise a truce or offer mercy to agents and defrauders.

After these facts were ascertained and, moreover, because he was afraid of the growing role played by the vanguard instrument produced by the revolution's dynamic and developing YSP, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad plotted against the party thinking that having infiltrated into its folds he could do a turn for his masters. He thought he could carry out what his masters could not. He explored the documents of the old and new Nazis aided by a clique of agents and mercenaries who breast-fed the revolution with hatred in the bosom of foreign intelligence circles. From these documents and memorandums, the murderer invented the most chronic and fascist methods to kill the masses, destroy their achievements, and slaughter the party strugglers.

After all of this, this sychophant manufactured a massacre both horrific and unprecedented in modern Yemeni history. Such massacres can only be witnessed under fascist regimes in our contemporary world. He did all that and fled following those who preceded him, including the agents and mercenaries 'Ashshal, Haytham, and Makkawi who were rejected by our people and by the revolution since the first stages of our people's revolution. These mercenaries and agents were satisfied to belong to the enemies of our people and revolution.

Acting like his predecessor mercenaries and after all of his threats and warnings about his imaginary, overwhelming army became ineffective, the traitor agent 'Ali Nasir Muhammad broadcast from the so-called Voice of the Liberated South, blowing a trumpet after he was silenced by our people for a period of time. Old and new intrigues cannot be concealed from our people who, under the YSP, have silenced the trumpets of agents and mercenaries who preceded him. Our people have enough power to silence him as they have suppressed his predecessors.

Since the victories of the revolutions of 26 September 1962 and 14 October 1963, our Yemeni people have experienced every cheap method used by mercenaries and agents and have bitterly suffered from them. However, from all military, political, and economic battles, our people have emerged victorious. Today, they remain steadfast under the YSP, which is the honor, brain, and conscience of our Yemeni people for their aspired goals. Bark! You have nothing left except to bark. Bark as much as you like. Dogs bark and the convoy keeps on marching.

#### **AL-THAWRI Cited on Foiled Plot, Al-'Attas Speech**

*GF011612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1405 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, and fair/poor on 11770 khz]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRI*, mouthpiece of the YSP Central Committee, under the headline, "This is the Truth, and Everything Else Is an Attempt to Grasp the Wind", writes today: Day by day, the truth becomes crystal clear in refuting the lies and calumnies the schemer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique have tried to propagate in a desperate attempt to cover up the bitter defeat which befell the conspirators following the 13 January bloody coupist plot, and the steadfastness of the authority of the toilers under the leadership of the YSP.



The conspirators attempted to invent falsehoods and lies in their black propaganda in the well-known Nazi manner — lie, lie, lie until people believe you — in addition to the fascist method they used to organize bloody human massacres and the acts of murder, extermination, and sabotage they perpetrated against the leaders of the party, military and civilian cadres, innocent citizens, residential areas, and economic gains.

It is not strange in view of this, that the truth of this conspiratorial scheme would be revealed. It is a scheme characterized by cowardice, lowliness, treachery, and calumny. Our party and progressive system have emerged stronger and more solid with the support of the masses of the people and military and security institutions consisting of the sons of workers and peasants which defend their class interests and which implement the YSP policy, and the resolutions and instructions of its collective leadership, represented in the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee.

The events and developments our country has witnessed since the beginning of the plot on the morning of the ill-omened 13 January, have proven that our party and people realized from the beginning the serious implications of this lowly and bloody conspiracy, using as it did immoral methods and suspect goals, and the arts of misleading, calumny, and falsehood. To the same extent, our party and people, who directed a deadly blow at the conspirators and their fascist, bloody groups, realize the misery of the black propaganda through which the conspirators attempt to justify their total defeat, through their attempts to search for new and feeble positions, even in the world of illusion and by statements that would not kill a fly.

However, the living fact is the true source of existence and truth. Everything else is an attempt to plough the sea and grasp the wind.

Today, the truth is increasingly becoming dazzlingly clear. Foreign press delegations are coming to our country to tour the various governorates of the Republic with total liberty, including all of the districts of the Abyan Governorate, which the schemer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad attempts to delude himself is his secure and impregnable fortress. The truth becomes more dazzling still as thousands of citizens in the district of (Nubiyah) stage a large mass rally to celebrate the fall of the conspiracy and denounce the fugitive butcher and his adventurous clique and affirm their rallying round the YSP and its collective leadership.

This is not the only proof of the miserable black propaganda of the plot's leaders after escaping abroad and after joining sultans and imperialist agents who betrayed the 26 September and 14 October revolutions. There are many proofs. These proofs will not end as long as the spring of facts continues to pour out strongly into reality, which is full of heroism, victories, and sacrifices by the party and people.

The press conference given last night by Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which was attended by correspondents representing a number of newspapers and news agencies from Australia, the United States, Britain, and Japan, is the most distinguished proof. He reiterated the

determination of our political leadership to continue to consolidate efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland as part of the efforts to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland, the Yemeni land, and the Yemeni people on peaceful and democratic bases.

Similarly, Brother al-'Attas affirmed our constant peaceful foreign policy toward our brothers in the GCC and fraternal Arab countries based on fraternal cooperation, mutual respect, and Arab solidarity, which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism, and our country's endeavor to develop its bilateral relations with various countries of the world based on peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in the local affairs.

In this regard, our political leadership stressed the importance of the strategic relations of struggle with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as they constitute a source of strength to our party and our progressive regime. Experience has proven that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are backing the legitimate struggle waged by our party and people for social progress and the construction of a new and prosperous life. In this way, the constants of our political, ideological, and class options have been confirmed. These constants, which the plot has failed to undermine, constitute the cornerstone of the work of the party and people. Now, the plotters are desperately trying to spread falsehoods about these constants.

Regardless of the black propaganda which has become the daily diet of plotters, who have been thrown by our people into the dunghill of history, the party and people will always remain the active source of facts and constants.

#### **Political Meetings in Hadramawt Discuss Failed Coup**

GF011733 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair/good reception on 1188 khz, and fair/poor on 11770 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP organization in Al-'Asr District in Hadramawt Governorate yesterday organized expanded political meetings to explain and clarify the unsuccessful coupist attempt carried out by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique.

Meetings were held with the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the people's police and the workers of the district. The causes of the catastrophe which befell our people and country as a result of the unsuccessful coupist attempt were clarified.

Those attending the meetings asserted their rallying around the YSP and its collective leadership and their readiness to heal the wounds, repair the damage, and continue the struggle to defend the principles of our party and revolution.

Another meeting was held yesterday with the district officer's aides in Al-'Asr District centers to discuss the situation of the centers. Those attending the meeting expressed their satisfaction with the high morale of the citizens and their perfect willingness to defend the revolution and the homeland, and their rallying round the collective leadership, party, and constitutional legiti-

macy. They condemned the treasonous attempt of 'Ali Nasir and his adventurous clique.

The district's centers witnessed mass rallies during which the masses expressed their denunciation of the fascist attempt carried out by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

#### **YSP Receives Condolences From Palestinian Official**

*GF011552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] The brothers, the members of the YSP Political Bureau, have received a cable of condolences from Brother Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front. The cable reads:

We have received with great sorrow the news of the martyrdom of some brothers, members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, and numerous party cadres during the tragic events of 13 January. Many of the sons of our struggling Yemeni people have fallen victim to those events.

Brothers, in the name of my comrades, in the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Front and all of the cadres of the front, the masses of our Palestinian people, and in my own name, I extend condolences to you, and through you, to the brothers in the YSP Central Committee and to the masses of our fraternal Yemeni people, and the families of the 13 January martyrs. The martyrdom of these struggling, valorous brothers is a mutual loss for our Palestinian revolution and for the Arab national liberation movement.

#### **UAE Daily Reports 'Jamming' of 'Ali Nasir's Appeal**

*GF011828 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*  
Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Well-informed PDRY sources have affirmed that the military command of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad issued appeals during the fighting which took place over the past 2 days around the second governorate "Abyan" to the naval forces on "Mayun" Island in Bab al-Mandab to move, attack, and siege opposition forces in the direction of the "Abyan" coast. However, these appeals did not arrive at the appropriate time. These sources attributed this to the intervention of the naval forces of a country present in the PDRY, which distorted and jammed these appeals.

#### **Foreign Ministry Party Workers 'Greet' YSP**

*GF011748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] The YSP primary organization at the Foreign Ministry has expressed its warm, comradely greetings for the crushing

victory achieved by our YSP under its collective and experienced leadership to destroy the conspiratorial coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist clique designed to physically liquidate the historic and experienced leadership of our party, destroy our revolutionary experience, and fall completely into the arms of imperialism. The YSP party organization declared its full support for the statement issued by the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee and for all of the measures and remedies adopted by the YSP Political Bureau to confront and foil the plot.

#### **UAE Papers Report 'Fierce' Fighting in Lahij**

*GF011102 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0930 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Sources in Ta'izz, [YAR], cited by *AL-ITTIHAD* in its issue today have stated that there was fierce fighting in the Governorate of Lahij, the PDRY, yesterday between forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his opponents. Heavy and light weapons were used in the fighting which continued until the early hours of today.

*AL-ITTIHAD* says that fighting also continued along several axes in Lahij Governorate among irregular forces representing tribes to which both feuding sides belong.

*AL-ITTIHAD* adds that the military forces that have been set up in the form of regular forces and reinforced along the border between the two parts of Yemen near Lahij Governorate have suddenly withdrawn from the border with the YAR toward the other axes in Lahij.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources in Sanaa have told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, interior minister and YSP Central Committee member, who was leading the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Abyan Governorate from Aden on 30 January.

Al-Batani said that most of the elements loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir from among the YSP Political Bureau members and ministers, in addition to loyalist units from the 14th Brigade, are now meeting in Abyan Governorate.

'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Hadi, YSP Political Bureau member, has stated that there is a possibility that a dialogue could be held among the warring sides at the appropriate time and that solutions could be achieved to spare the country the woes of a civil war. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Hadi — who is also a supporter of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — has warned against any external intervention that may lead to further bloodshed in his country.

Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden, has stated that life in the PDRY capital is normal, and that since the situation was resolved on 22 January there has not been any shooting. In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* he said that he has definite information that the situation is stable throughout the PDRY including the border areas.

## SAUDI ARABIA

**King Receives Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad**  
*GF301746 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT*  
 30 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Jan (SPA) — Late today, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY agriculture and agrarian reform minister, who conveyed to his majesty the king a written message from His Excellency PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh, and Dr Muhammad al-Mulhim, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers.

**Minister Departs for Kuwait**  
*GF311517 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Jan (SPA) — Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, left Riyadh today for Kuwait. He was seen off at the airport by Dr Muhammad al-Mulham, minister of state and cabinet member, and a number of officials.

**Interior Minister Leaves for Casablanca Meeting**  
*GF021458 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 Feb (SPA) — His Royal Highness Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left for Casablanca today, heading the kingdom's delegation to the meetings of the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, due to begin on Tuesday.

## UAE

**YAR Envoy Denies Military Build-up at PDRY Borders**  
*GF011936 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTihad in Arabic*  
 31 Jan 86 P 1

[Text] YAR Ambassador to UAE Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi has denied the news reports on the existence of military concentrations on the PDRY borders. In a statement to WAM, he said that those news reports are false allegations. He affirmed that YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is exerting his most sincere efforts to end the bloodshed in the southern part of Yemen.

## YAR

**USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit**  
*GF311744 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Viktor Mal'tsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to the YAR to last several days. In a statement to SABA, the Soviet official

expressed pleasure at visiting our country and meeting with its officials. He noted that his talks will deal with bilateral relations, and other current issues on the agenda. He added that he highly appreciates the relations between the two friendly countries which have been strengthened by the friendship treaty recently signed by the two countries. He stated that his talks will also deal with the current world situation.

The Soviet official said: Our views and stands are identical on a number of issues. What is important is to strengthen the joint and mutual understanding with the aim of forging ahead together.

He said: I am visiting your country for the first time, which imparts additional significance to this visit on my part. I will meet with YAR officials to discuss relations between the YAR and the USSR and other international issues.

He was received at the airport by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, the USSR ambassador in Sanaa, and a representative of the presidential protocol.

**Conveys Gorbachev Message**  
*GF311918 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1830 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Late today Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office in the presidential palace Viktor Mal'tsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR. The latter conveyed to the brother president, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, a written message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pertaining to issues of common interest. During the audience, the two sides reviewed their friendly bilateral relations.

The audience was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry. The audience was also attended by Vladimir Polyakov, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry and His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador to our country.

**Departs Sanaa**  
*GF021801 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Viktor Mal'tsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, left Sanaa today following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit he held talks with a number of the brother officials on a number of issues of mutual concern.

In a statement to SABA news agency upon his departure, Viktor Mal'tsev said that his visit was made upon the instructions of the

Soviet leadership in order to hold talks with the Yemeni leadership, led by brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. In his statement, he pointed out that during his meetings, he discussed with the brother officials a number of bilateral issues and issues of mutual concern.

Concluding his statement, he expressed his happiness for this visit, the first of its kind, and expressed his satisfaction for the development which Sanaa is witnessing. He expressed his admiration for the phenomenons of construction and the unique Yemeni architecture.

He was seen off by brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; and Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa.

#### **Foreign Minister Departs for Ethiopia With Message**

*GF311731 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee left Sanaa today for Addis Ababa on a visit to Ethiopia. During the visit he will convey a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

#### **Returns From Visit**

*GF011803 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from Addis Ababa today following a visit to Ethiopia. During his visit he delivered a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, com-

mander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

#### **Deputy Premier Returns From USSR**

*GF011852 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, returned to Sanaa after a visit to the USSR which lasted several days. During his visit he conveyed a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He also chaired our country's side to the meetings of the joint YAR-Soviet committee for technical, economic, and trade cooperation.

#### **Deputy Ministers Report to President on Visits**

*GF012022 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*  
2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at the Republican Palace today brothers Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, who delivered a report on his visit to Ethiopia, and Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, who delivered a report on his visit to the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Maki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee.



**Mubarak Delivers Speech at Science Symposium**  
*NC021210 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0914 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the eighth symposium of the Scientific Research Academy held at the main hall of NDP headquarters in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Scientists of Egypt: I come here full of esteem for you and pride on this occasion, the opening of the eighth symposium of the Scientific Research Academy. The truth is that Egypt's scientists are the country's hope in dealing with all the obstacles to development and additional reconstruction that we are facing. They are the hope for the great awakening and renaissance with which Egypt will confirm its scientific position and leading intellectual and cultural role. We are on the threshold of the 21st century with all its exciting prospects for progress and amazing advancement, which depend on scientific research and technological breakthroughs to achieve mankind's dreams and to overcome all obstacles to man's happiness.

We have no option but self-reliance to raise our scientific and technological level in line with the times so that we will be ready for the demands of the next century. Indeed, we have no choice but to double our efforts and do the best we can to utilize all human potential and available national resources to the full so as to narrow the gap between us and those who have outdistanced us in the advanced world, to fulfill our vanguard role in the developing world, and lastly — or rather, first of all — to meet the requisites for comprehensive development on solid scientific bases and with the effective tools of advanced technology.

Brother and sister scientists of Egypt: Our hearts beat with the hope of a better scientific future for our country and we are filled with expectations for a more technologically advanced future. We do not expect a miracle nor do we build without basis or start from a void. Our ancient history attests to the fact that we had left behind all others with a scientific civilization that, to this day, continues to amaze the world. Our modern history is proof that, at the beginning of the 19th century, we proceeded to adopt the contemporary methods of science. We led in many aspects of science, but the advanced world surged ahead at an amazing speed, particularly in the 20th century. Our steps slowed down as we tried to overcome those obstacles that were put in our way by harsh circumstances, which, in turn, were imposed on us through colonial campaigns, national revolutions, and liberation wars. Those circumstances made the pace of our scientific surge and our technological progress slower than that of some countries that had started their march at the same time as we had. Still, we have maintained the continuity of our scientific march through you, your universities, centers, and institutes. We emerged victorious in the eternal liberation battle in the blessed Ramadan and glorious October with the support of science, second only to God's almighty support. Our affairs have come into our own hands, thank be to God. With peace, we began to draw the future of our country and to plan comprehensive development for our homeland. There can be no planning for either a future or development except on the basis of advanced

science and the help of advanced technology. Herein lies your role, esteemed scientists. We have pinned our hopes on you.

The fact is that since its establishment, the Scientific Research Academy has played a great role in Egypt's scientific life. Much credit is due to it for finding scientifically-based solutions for many of our development problems. The academy has proved that we can make many things with more effort and good use of resources, local potential, and national intellect. One of the greatest achievements of the academy is its successful coordination among the various scientific research establishments so that these establishments can integrate their efforts and cooperate in the various aspects of construction, agriculture, housing, energy, health security, and others.

While recognizing all the academy's accomplishments and taking pride in all the achievements of our universities, and of the research center and its institutes, I would like to take this opportunity to announce that we are entering a critical phase in our history — one that requires us to face our problems decisively and to find solutions to every difficulty on a scientific basis. We must do so by setting our priorities and making full use of our human and national resources, and of all previous experience.

Egypt has 12 universities, including 3 in the capital alone. It also has this pioneering academy, which has a large number of its own research centers. There are many other research centers, institutes, and organizations in the various ministries. Egypt is rich in these great scientific institutions and has approximately 25,000 scientists and researchers. Some of them hold master's degrees, while others have their doctorate. Egypt, which is well-endowed with all these institutions and skills, can make miracles happen. We only need more planning, coordination, and integration. We must make greater efforts and use all our resources with a sense of loyalty that will allow us to compensate for much of what we have missed and to fulfill our great hope for a better and more noble future.

At this point, I might make passing reference to the following urgent requirements, to which, I hope, your conference will give its attention and which will be among its accomplishments:

1. Drafting a new, 5-year scientific plan that will accompany and support the next 5-year development plan with scientific concepts and technological solutions.
2. Making the fullest use of all the scientific research done by our universities and laboratories. This work must be employed to serve the reconstruction process, and to ensure that the development plan succeeds. Much of this research has not been used as it should have.
3. Achieving greater coordination in scientific research between universities on one hand and the scientific research academy and its affiliated centers on the other. This will prevent duplication and the wasting of effort.
4. Forging additional links between research centers and production centers. The goal is to have both sides work together and produce research that will be used in the service of national production and will not lie buried in some filing cabinet or

warehouse. This will also ensure that our production centers do not resort to foreign research, which devours a great deal of money. Our own scientists' research might allow us to dispense with such work from overseas.

5. Taking full advantage of the expertise of our great scientists in graduating new generations of specialists and qualified researchers without always having to send students abroad.

6. Making the best possible use of the available scientific and research capabilities in our institutions — colleges, centers, and institutes — and carrying out any necessary renovations, obtaining supplies, procuring replacements, and making repairs.

7. Working to spread a scientific consciousness and spirit among the public by simplifying science and presenting it in an attractive light. Making use of all available media to reach the greatest number of citizens in order to popularize scientific thought and to gradually eliminate scientific illiteracy, which is no less dangerous than the traditional type.

Brother and sister scientists of Egypt. It gives me great pleasure to see that your conference agenda includes the recognition of distinguished scientists from various disciplines, and of those who deserved the state's prizes of appreciation and encouragement. These scientists are undoubtedly worthy of honor as a reward for what they have achieved and given. The nation certainly holds them dear, appreciates their work, and knows their rights. I offer them my most sincere congratulations and ask the almighty to bless the old among them with long life and to allow all the coming generations to benefit from their knowledge and giving. I also beg the almighty to bless their youth and to guide them to give more for the sake of our dear Egypt and its beloved people.

The unrestrained entry into scientific research should be at the service of democratic life. As I have repeatedly said, democracy is a way of life. Democracy's success depends on the positive effects, benefits, and development it brings to the citizen's life at both his place of work and at home. It also hinges on the ability to provide the services he deserves within a community of togetherness, integration, and social justice.

Therefore, it is our responsibility to hold on to democratic life, and to devote all our efforts to enriching and developing it through actions instead of words, through work instead of slogans, and through orderly practice, which builds and produces results, instead of through convulsions, which destroy and divide.

The scientist who invents is serving democracy, as democracy seeks to reach a better life. The worker who achieves perfection in his production is serving democracy, as democracy seeks higher production, and, subsequently, greater good for all.

The man of letters who sets his thoughts down freely, sincerely, and honestly is serving democracy, for the goal of freedom of expression in a democracy is to arrive at a more correct view, which provides greater benefits when applied.

Democracy is not merely a difference of opinion, as differences arise when there is reason to differ.

Thus, it is in no way democratic to invent differences for personal reasons, for artificial partisan popularity, to create a hollow clamor around oneself, or merely to justify one's existence on the stage.

This fabrication, which drives the higher interests of the people and the nation to the wall, prompts those who love false fame to twist the facts, tell lies, and spread falsehoods merely to arouse passions and polarize supporting voices. Voices misled toward courses that deviate from our feelings of national identity — or rather squander them — spoil our sublime national objectives, and tamper with the nation's unity, stability, and march toward construction and production with all its efforts and sweat.

We have repeatedly warned against irresponsible behavior that stabs democratic life with poisoned daggers. We have said that with our faith in democracy, we see these deviations as violations that can be tolerated because we are still in the early stages of democracy. But, frankly, within the past months, they have begun to constitute a great danger to the progress of the people. The premeditated and determined violations can be justified only with lies and twisted logic. These acts are committed by people who realize that they will not affect the ruler, as much as the citizens in their democratic life, stability, and continuous efforts for progress. I submit that the violations will hurt those who want to exacerbate the situation and to destroy the nation. We are living in a community of enlightenment and honesty. Our major responsibility is to protect this community from manipulation, underhanded deals, and deception.

Every citizen in Egypt knows that we do not hide facts, excuse negligence, or protect unworthy people. Every citizen in this land is aware of the external conspiracies against Egypt. They are no longer hidden or covered and aim to shake internal stability and confidence and to obstruct progress. Some of the plotters have revealed their intentions, declaring that they want to destroy Egypt's economy. Some of these people are offended because Egypt has liberated its land and mobilized all its efforts to remove the devastation of four wars within 40 years, a burden that no other people could have borne. Some conspirators fear that they will be forced to aid Egypt to strengthen its economy. These people evade this responsibility under various pretexts. Some of them want Egypt to be the playground of terrorism and murder. If this is the behavior of Egypt's rivals outside the country, what does the Egyptian minority want with these hysterical practices? Do the knowledgeable Egyptian people not have the right to ask in whose interest do the conspirators create these storms? What is the relation between these internal plots and the plans of Egypt's rivals outside the country? They are troubled by the continuous progress in a true democracy, which imposes no restrictions on speech or thoughts.

I do not accuse, nor do I want to accuse anyone. But I want to put the facts before the people so that they will know who seeks to tamper with their fate and divert them from their aims and aspirations, enabling outside plots to penetrate Egypt. I tell those who are seeking to weaken and destroy democracy that the people do not and will not show any mercy. Lies are short-lived and facts will emerge despite all the conspiracies. Our democratic life will not be eradicated by any attacks or evils, whether covert or widely known. Our democratic life is based on respect for man's dignity,

sanctity, and legitimate aspirations. Our democracy will not relinquish rights or sovereignty, nor allow anyone to violate Egypt's independence and the freedom of its people.

The people will never be deceived by rumors, delirious ramblings, and fabrications. Freedom exists in all of Egypt's constitutional institutions and the press for expressing ideas, submitting facts, and uncovering lies.

I address myself to the young and appeal to them to find out what is true in what they hear. He who exploits your enthusiasm, your innocence, and your idealism for personal purposes, in the search for bogus leadership or for fleeting partisan gain, is one who thinks that he can rise by standing on your shoulders and deceiving you. He should seek to elevate himself by elevating his country. This can only happen if he devotes himself to unselfish, national action for God and the people.

The people want to see huge projects that cost billions of pounds and will help them live a dignified life. The people want solutions to the problems daily facing them. The people want comfortable houses, proper medical treatment, schools, and means of transportation. The people want to see new factories, reclaimed agricultural land, and work opportunities. The people do not want yelling, shouting, sensationalism and defamation, or agitation for demonstrations without justification or purpose. The people want those who work and not those who lead disturbances and cause strife. We are facing very lean years, and there can be no relief except through work and sweat. We are facing an economic blockade designed to break us, but we have not and will not bow. [applause] We are working with our heads high and our dignity is stronger than any blockade. Everything that is taking place in Egypt in terms of extraordinary and continuous efforts is done by the young and for the young. They represent more than half of the present and are all of the future. They are the ones who offered their lives and blood to liberate the land of Egypt, and they are the ones who are today giving their sweat and efforts in order to build Egypt.

I say to the advocates of lies and agitation: Leave the young alone. Leave them to dream and work until they can reap the fruits of a happy family and a happy home. Keep your evil away from their pure lives and hopes. Follow the example of the rational voices that are conscious of their national and pan-Arab responsibility and though in the opposition call on you not to exploit any incident in order to incite students and youths. I say this because Egypt is going through a situation that requires stability.

Listen to this national opposition voice when it says, sincerely and patriotically, that what is now taking place in the opposition press is a serious, demagogical precedent. Stop spreading rumors about the public sector.

If there is anyone who thinks that this sector can be tampered with, let him know that he is deluding himself. It will not be tampered with. In fact, bold scientific planning will be undertaken to develop and rationalize the public sector and push it toward wider horizons and greater production.

If there is anyone trying to undermine the private sector, he should also know that he is dreaming. We will never renounce the role of the private sector. There will be diligent planning to promote it and to remove the obstacles in the way of its progress on behalf of production. No one has a mandate over the government in its executive action to carry out the great awakening. In so doing, the government has adopted the principle of consultation and consideration of all views. It then makes its decision, free of any pressure, and guided by the need to serve the public interest and ease the burdens of those with low incomes.

Brothers and sisters, the wheel of work and production is moving with remarkable speed and vitality. No one other than those who refuse to acknowledge the efforts of workers and the sweat of producers can deny this. Many have launched new productive projects that bring us closer to the goal of self-sufficiency. This followed the government's announcement of many unambiguous facilities [taysirat] that could be applied to new towns and recently reclaimed land.

The people now respect the fact that firm decisions are made after extensive and diligent study. They are made in the public interest, to strengthen the confidence we require, and to encourage every Egyptian to contribute to his country's development.

What I see and what I have recently seen during my field trips to production centers increases my confidence that we are on the right track and are headed toward the right goals. Our young people and scientists working in the oil fields and elsewhere are a glowing picture that illustrates every sense of the words affiliation, commitment, and seriousness.

The Egyptian village has begun to shake off the dust of stagnation and the clouds of backwardness. They are becoming centers of production and export through self-managed solutions at the lowest cost. The rural family, with its men and women, is looking toward a better future. In Asyut, I saw a splendid example of the interrelation between the efforts of scientists and environmental requirements. This was reflected in the useful cooperation between university professors in their laboratories and research, and those who work in industrial and agricultural production to bring greater benefits to us all. We see signs of hope everywhere. The spirit of work and national identity is very much in evidence. Hands are extended for cooperation and common action to produce those things that benefit every Egyptian family.

Why, then, is a minority trying to darken a bright life, hinder successful efforts, and hide a glowing picture from the people by claiming that our life is stagnant, our present is gloomy, and our future is gloomier still? Why is there a continuing insistence on destroying work that has borne fruit? Why do they insist on portraying as ugly everything that is beautiful, and on distorting everything that is pure and noble?

Yes, brothers, some insist on publishing everything that breeds anxiety and doubt. Whenever a rumor dies because it is false, other voices are quick to cast doubt and spread fresh rumors. They claim that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle, and that the prime minister is suffering from a political illness. They were quick to nominate, choose names, and make statements. All of



this was from the web of imagination, and is both untrue and unfounded.

They still have not stopped circulating these rumors even after it was affirmed that the prime minister was truly ill and had left for treatment abroad. Despite the fact that this rumor was proved to be false, they have not retracted their claims and have persisted in their allegations that a new Cabinet will be formed. Why? Do they want to deceive the people into believing that the regime is unstable? As an indication of this supposed instability they say that the Cabinet will be reshuffled even though it has only been in power for a few months. In whose interests are they doing this? Whose interests are writers and politicians trying to serve when they compete for space in certain Arab newspapers well known for their hostile goals to any construction in Egypt? They write to distort the image of stability in Egypt. They seek to falsely portray pioneering Egypt as a subservient entity. What is this nonsense? I again repeat: Whose interests does this serve?

Around us and in the Arab region there are clear examples of the catastrophes and disasters that can be caused by the absence of democratic life and democratic rule, including the killing of hundreds of people, the destruction of installations, and the conversion of citizens' lives into a hell of shellfire and devastation. Democracy is our protection, and adherence to the democratic system is a national and patriotic duty. We have come of age. We must all realize and understand these facts. We are not living through a single experience but through a time of real democracy, security, peace, and stability for all Egyptians. Why do certain people seek to ruin this life through Egyptian hands?

Brothers and sisters, I have taken this opportunity to address the people. We are all dutybound to forge firmly ahead together to reach our national goals. There can be no frivolity in our approach, no sluggishness in our ambition, and no temptation or deception in the battles for the awakening and construction. I pray to almighty God to guide us along the correct path and to grant us success. May God's peace and blessing be upon you. [applause]

#### **Mubarak Comments on Husayn-'Arafat Talks**

NC311822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — Following his return to Cairo from Bonn this evening, President Husni Mubarak was asked about the failure of the talks between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He said: Yasir 'Arafat is still in Jordan. There is no such thing as failure. Failure means that no one is really trying. But there is always give and take.

#### **Husayn Visit to Cairo Planned 'Next Week'**

NC312150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — In its Saturday edition, *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports that talks between President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn will take place in Cairo at the beginning of next week. The paper says the discussions will involve consultations and (?coordination) between Egypt and Jordan with the goal of assessing the situation and becoming

familiar with all the remaining obstacles in the way of PLO participation in an international peace conference. The [word indistinct] political positions of the United States, Israel, and the Soviet Union will also be examined.

The paper points out that King Husayn's visit to Egypt will fall within the framework of Egyptian-Jordanian activity in Europe. [passage indistinct] *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* notes that Yasir 'Arafat has expressed a desire to come to Egypt and, when he does, high-level consultations can be expected to take place between Egypt and the PLO. The paper adds that a U.S. envoy will be arriving in Cairo in the next few days as part of a new tour, which will include a meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

#### **SFRY President Arrives; Greeted by Mubarak**

NC031143 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — Radovan Vlakovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, arrived in Cairo this afternoon. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak greeted his Yugoslav guest at Cairo Airport, and escorted him to Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace for an official welcoming ceremony.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Addresses Council on Palestinian Issue**

NC021452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 86

[53/5] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a statement today before the Consultative Council on current developments in the Palestinian issue. He affirmed that this problem is a principal national issue for Egypt and a vital element in Egyptian foreign policy. He emphasized that Egypt's national interests cannot be achieved in isolation from the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's national rights.

'Abd al-Majid stated that the magnitude of the Egyptian people's sacrifices is proof of the extent to which Egypt adheres to the total achievement of national Palestinian goals. He also emphasized that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East conflict. He noted that a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute can only be reached by solving this problem. 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt cannot deal with the Palestinian issue alone. The problem concerns the entire Arab world and requires a sincere and unified Arab stand. 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the Palestinian issue is now passing through a sensitive stage, requiring a decisive solution. The current Jordanian-Palestinian talks will have a vital effect on the imposition of a real peace in the region.

#### **Lutfi Hopes To Return After Recuperation**

NC311425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] London, 31 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who is being treated in London, has told the MENA correspondent that he hopes to return to the homeland within the next 2 weeks, after ending the physical therapy treatment. He added that he is now feeling much better. Lutfi



expressed warm thanks to all those who telephoned or cabled to ask about his health. The doctors treating the prime minister in London said today that the operation was completely successful. They told him that he was free to move about and he began 5-days of physical therapy.

**Denies Planning Resignation**

NC020828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text]Cairo, 2 Feb(MENA)— Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has asserted that Egypt has been among the Arab countries to make the biggest sacrifices for the Palestinian cause. He added that Egypt is seeking to help other Arab countries to regain their territory, such as Syrian Golan, the Jordanian West Bank, and the Palestinian land, in order to establish peace in the Middle East region.

In an interview published today by *AL-AHRAM*, his first since having surgery, Dr Lutfi said that the Egyptians cannot do without the Arabs, just as the Arabs cannot do without the Egyptians. He stressed that the day will come when the decision to sever relations with Egypt will have been proven wrong. In the interview, the Egyptian prime minister touched on various domestic issues. He pointed out that there is no intention whatsoever to get rid of the public sector. He added that government policy aims to give a strong impetus to infrastructure projects.

Dr Lutfi also denied reports by opposition papers that he wishes to resign. He also denied the existence of differences with his Cabinet ministers. He asserted that the ministers and the governors are working together as a unified team, without any differences.

**U.S. Under Secretary of State Arrives on Visit**  
*JN011658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. He was received by Wisam al-Zahawi, under secretary of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

**Ramadan, 'Aziz Receive Schneider**  
*JN021600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, and the accompanying delegation here today. The discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting cooperation in the economic, trade, and scientific fields in the service of the two countries' mutual interests. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also received William Schneider today. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

**Trade Minister Receives Schneider**  
*JN011932 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, this evening received William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting which was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, they discussed aspects of the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries and ways to promote it. William Schneider arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to the country.

**U.S. Under Secretary Departs**  
*JN021713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, left Baghdad for Cairo today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. During his visit, the U.S. official held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic, trade, and scientific fields.

**Spokesman Denies Use of 'Chemical Bombs'**  
*JN010905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iraq fired chemical bombs in the Area of Al-Muhammarrah [Khorramshahr]. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that these claims, contained in the Iranian military communique issued yesterday and broadcast over Tehran radio, are pure lies. The spokesman

added that Iraq is well aware why the Iranian Government is spreading these lies, adding that Iraq knows the objectives for which the Iranian side is preparing such claims.

The spokesman warned the Iranian rulers against carrying out any foolhardy action and said that Iraq's decisive reply to such action will negatively affect the Iranian rulers.

Concluding, the spokesman emphasized that the only solution which will always be available to the Iranian rulers is to respond to the call of international public opinion to accept peace. Otherwise, Iraq will continue to enjoy overwhelming superiority in all fields.

**Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Cuba**  
*JN020939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — Shibli al-'Aysami, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Baghdad today leading a party delegation to attend the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba that begins next Wednesday. The delegation comprises Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command; and Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office at the National Command.

**Trade Minister Meets With Romanian Official**  
*JN311806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1716 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met this evening with Teodor Coman, minister of local administration [as received] and chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils in Romania. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

**Commander on Readiness To 'Crush' Iranian Attack**  
*JN020923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi Military commander has said that the Iraqi forces have completed their preparations to crush any future Iranian offensive. Commander of the III Army Corps Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid told the press here today that the Iraqi preparations have reached their peak with the aim of wiping out all those who will participate in this aggression. Commenting on Iranian threats to launch a new offensive against Iraq, the commander said the Iraqi forces have completed preparations to inflict real disaster on Iran and destroy its military and economic resources. He affirmed that the Iraqi forces will not allow any of the attackers to remain alive and will pursue them deep inside their territory to annihilate them. He said: We will crush their armor and equipment and kill their remnants.

**AL-THAWRAH on Destruction of Iranian Economy**  
*JN010933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — *AL-THAWRAH* stresses that Iraq's strategic and decisive decision to destroy Iranian oil instal-

lations and vital economic facilities will continue to be implemented so long as the Iranian regime continues to reject just and honorable peace. In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* says that the Iraqis have implemented the Iraqi command's decision to deprive Iran of all its means of aggression and all its sources for financing such an aggression, have succeeded in reducing Iranian oil exports, and will definitely paralyze Iranian oil export opportunities.

*AL-THAWRAH* affirms that the suspension of Iranian oil exports from Khark Island shows that the strike by Iraqi fighter jets on the Ganeveh complex has dealt a severe blow to the Iranian economy and that its results will have their impact on the Iranian regime's war efforts. The paper concludes by saying that the continuation of Iraqi blows to Khark Island facilities, the Ganeveh complex, and other Iranian pumping facilities and oil fields will eventually suspend all Iranian oil exports.

#### Continuing Reportage on War With Iran

##### Communique No 2,101

*JN311715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,101 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are recording their victories over the tyrants in order to keep cultured, progressive Iraq triumphant and glorious. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps, our heroes opened heavy fire on an enemy group which tried to advance toward their positions. The group was forced to flee, pursued by our capable artillery fire.

2. Our men opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions opposite our formations in the various operational sectors, inflicting the following confirmed losses on the enemy:

- a. Three vehicles and three infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.
- b. One excavator was damaged and one vehicle was destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.
- c. One excavator was destroyed and was seen in flames in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 January, 1986

##### Communique No 2,102

*JN011722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,102 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high readiness to crush the heads of the tyrannical clique and mutilate its remnants, Iraq's men, who believe in God and defend their people's honor, continue their combat missions in the various operational sectors, affirming by their brave, powerful acts their determination to achieve justice and peace. Here is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Several formations of our forward units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps directed heavy artillery and mortar fire at the enemy units facing them, scoring effective hits on their targets. They also destroyed a big enemy vehicle and set one ammunition dump on fire.

2. Our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations with their weapons, inflicting losses in equipment and personnel. They destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition dump and burned one raft.

3. One of our units in the VII Army Corps sector shelled and completely destroyed an enemy tower.

4. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps sector.

5. The forces of the rancorous enemy shelled the Abi al-Khasib region with long-range artillery, injuring a civilian and damaging three houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 February 1986.

##### Communique No 2,103

*JN021758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,103 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With hearts overflowing with faith in God and the principles of love for the homeland's soil and the great Iraqi people, the sons of the valiant Armed Forces, from positions of glory and pride, are preparing themselves to deal lightning blows to the renegade Khomeyniite clique and to sever the hand which seeks to harm our great Iraq and our great revolution. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. We repeatedly warned the ignorant Iranian rulers about the consequences of proceeding on the course of evil and vice and repeatedly made them understand that their continued trend of aggression and their abidance by obsolete policies and stands

would not make them gain anything that they dream of achieving. On the contrary, it will bring them more defeats and disaster. We now repeat our warning, substantiated by irrefutable facts and daring deeds, and we raise our voices to proclaim that Iraq will remain the stronger in this conflict and that it will remain victorious with God's assistance, the strength stemming from justice, the wisdom of the enlightened leader, and the determination of the men. Continuing to implement the great people's will of pursuing the criminal enemy remnants and destroying all their resources and means that encourage them to prolong this war whose only objective is to fulfill the stupid designs of the Iranian rulers and their illusions, our giant Air Force carried out the following heroic missions:

a. Our daring planes carried out a successful new air raid against Khark Island facilities at 1302 today, scoring devastating hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 1637 today, squadrons of our planes carried out a new surprise and devastating raid on the Ganeveh oil pipeline intersection, scoring direct hits and dismembering their targets and setting them ablaze.

c. Since this morning, the brave eagles of the air have been pouncing on the enemy positions in the III and VI Army Corps sectors of operations, pouring their fire on the herds that Khomeyni and his clique have mobilized for committing aggression against our country, and destroying their positions, military hardware, and equipment in 224 combat missions.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely returned to the homeland, crowned with laurels of victory. Glory to the Iraq of the two Al-Qadisiyah. Blessed be the brave eagles. Let this be a warning to the Iranian rulers and to all those who collaborate with them — those who are seeking cheap gains and are fishing in muddy waters — that we will continue to strike these facilities and all other vital targets until the will of justice and peace prevails.

2. Our heroic men in the operational sectors, using artillery, tank fire, mortars, and other types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, inflicting on the enemy the following confirmed losses:

a. Enemy losses in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps: Four enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded; one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed, and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one vehicle carrying personnel was hit; one excavator was set on fire and destroyed; and two ammunition dumps, one enemy boat, and one firing point were destroyed.

b. Two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed, and a third enemy infantry position was also destroyed; two towers were completely destroyed; and one raft was destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

c. Six vehicles were damaged and destroyed and one machinegun position was also destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

d. One enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded, and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating them in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

3. The forces of the clique of evil and charlatanism shelled Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1986

#### Attack on Maritime Target

JN021923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1910 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Reaffirming our warnings to the despotic, ignorant Iranian rulers against pursuing their trend of aggression, our giant Air Force continues to hound them in the air, on the ground, and at sea to destroy any resources or any target they use to perpetrate their crimes. The brave eagles of the air carried out an air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2000 [1700 GMT] today, scoring accurate and effective hits. After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, bringing good tidings of victory. We thank God, the best supporter.

[Dated] 2 February 1986



**AL-DUSTUR Reports U.S. Postponement of Arms Deal***JN020826 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic**2 Feb 86 pp 1, 18*

[Text] Washington, AFP — An official source announced in Washington yesterday that the U.S. Government has decided to postpone the U.S. arms deal to Jordan, which includes 40 fighter planes and anti-aircraft weapons, for an indefinite period due to the total opposition of Congress, which is being subjected to Zionist pressure. The source explained that there was no chance of another discussion of this issue during this year.

It is to be noted that this deal which is worth \$1.9 billion had been previously postponed. U.S. State Department officials said that Secretary of State George Shultz had expressed disappointment with this decision. Moreover, a senior State Department official, who requested anonymity, noted the seriousness of a Jordanian switch to the USSR for military equipment.

**Envy on Deal Postponement***JN021903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic**1730 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Washington]

[Text] In a violent reaction, the Jordanian Government has informed Washington of its great disappointment and indignation over President Ronald Reagan's decision to postpone the arms deal with Jordan. Jordanian ambassador in Washington Muhammad Kamal has told our radio that the U.S. measure undermines the peace process. The Jordanian ambassador added that though the postponement decision was expected, what surprised Jordan was that the U.S. Administration has not shown any readiness to defend the deal despite the fact that President Reagan is convinced of the need for this deal and that Jordan needs it.

The Jordanian ambassador contacted his government and said that Amman's reaction can be described as a stand of indignation, dissatisfaction, and disappointment in view of the explicit promises the U.S. authorities have made to Jordan to provide it with weapons.

Jordan's reaction, which has been communicated to Washington, can be summed up as follows:

1. Jordan's indignation and denunciation of the U.S. measure, which Amman views as a rejection of the deal, particularly since the Jordanian request for this deal goes back to 1979 and the U.S. Administration has postponed it every time.
2. Jordan will resort to all means and methods to secure these weapons from any source.
3. Jordan does not link the arms deal with the peace process.

This U.S. measure does not help Jordan. This was stated by the Jordanian ambassador when he said that this measure does not encourage Jordan and that any state which wants to participate in the peace process must feel that it is strong and capable of

defending itself against all perils. The ambassador said: How can the United States play an effective role in the peace process, particularly with respect to territories it does not possess, when it cannot fulfill its promises of providing weapons it possesses?

This U.S. measure is a new burden for Jordan and for its role in the peace process. The Jordanian ambassador reiterated King Husayn's refusal to proceed with the peace process, particularly the aspects dealing with the Palestinian cause, without the Palestinians and the PLO. He said: There are many attempts to make Jordan participate in a specific arrangement, and Jordan has absolutely no intention of doing so.

**Editorial Response***JN030901 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic**3 Feb 86 pp 1, 21*

[Editorial: "Submission to the Zionist Will"]

[Text] We were not surprised here in Jordan to learn of the postponement of the arms deal which had been previously postponed under pressure of the Zionist lobby, which has complete control over the U.S. Congress' decisionmaking regarding the Middle East issues. While we express deep bitterness and regret over President Ronald Reagan's decision to postpone the deal in the face of the Congress' insistence on voting against the deal, and while we also express deep bitterness and regret over the U.S. legislative institution's complete submission to the Zionist will, which places Israel's interests ahead of the supreme national interest of the United States itself, we do not believe for a moment that such postponement would lessen our determination to seek the legitimate defensive means from any source whatsoever since the matter is related to our sacred right to defend and preserve the security of this homeland.

The most astonishing and surprising thing in all these concomitants and the blackmail attempts that accompanied the submission of this deal before Congress, is the attempt, that is rejected in advance, to link this deal with what the Zionist pressure circles call progress in the Middle East peace process. This is a blatant blackmail attempt to impose conditions which Congress itself knows are unacceptable to Jordan under any circumstances. Jordan's serious and sincere endeavors to achieve just, durable peace in the Middle East stem from the eagerness of the Jordanians themselves to achieve peace and from their desire and the desire of the region's nations to achieve security, stability, and prosperity. Thus, linking the postponed deal with progress in the peace process causes astonishment and incites great anger at these intentional defamatory attempts.

While we wish to affirm to the U.S. Congress that Jordan is continuing to pursue a just, permanent peace in the Middle East in accordance with its convictions and the requirements of its people and within the framework of its absolute adherence to the international legitimacy and the principles of right and justice, we also affirm that we will continue to seek every possible avenue to satisfy our legitimate defense needs. The United States is not the only country that manufactures weapons. It is not the only country that can provide us with arms without any conditions that conflict with this country's sovereignty and the national

pride of its leadership and people which is well-known to the Americans and others.

### Talks With Palestinians Remain Deadlocked

JN030827 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
3 Feb 86 pp 1,2

[By Lamis K. Andoni and Salamh B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpts] Jordanian-Palestinian talks remained in deadlock on Sunday [2 February] as both Jordanian and Palestinian leaders pondered their next steps in their efforts to tackle the Palestinian problem and ways to move the Middle East peace process forward.

Top-level meetings between the two sides in the last 9 days have failed to narrow the gap between PLO demands from the U.S. administration to endorse the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for the organisation's acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

"Our talks have gone nowhere," a senior Jordanian official admitted on Sunday. But Jordan and the PLO "do not have any problem. The problem is between the PLO and the Americans," he said. His assessment was shared by Palestinian officials accompanying PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his current visit to Jordan.

Ever since Mr. 'Arafat and his high-powered delegation arrived here nine days ago, Jordan had tried to "reconcile the PLO's and U.S.' positions," the Jordanian official told the JORDAN TIMES. The talks, however, floundered over U.S. insistence that the PLO accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 without accepting the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Jordanian and Palestinian officials agreed on Sunday that the PLO's refusal to accept U.S. conditions for ensuring a PLO role in Middle East peace talks would have no negative impact on Jordan's relations with the organisation. "Both sides remain committed to the Feb. 11 agreement on joint political moves towards a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem," the Jordanian official said.

PLO leaders here and abroad echoed his statement and expressed hope that Jordan and the PLO would continue joint efforts on all fronts and levels.

Mr 'Arafat met on Saturday with PNC members living in Jordan and briefed them on the outcome of the talks with the Jordanian leaders. The meeting was attended by PNC members from different Palestinian factions, and the conferees voiced their full support for Mr. 'Arafat's position on Resolution 242. "It was a rare show of unity in the circumstances," one PNC member said after the meeting. He was referring to differences that have prevailed over the past few years between the Fatah group and other, more radical Palestinian factions under the PLO umbrella.

Sources close to the talks expected on Sunday that Jordan and the PLO might make separate statements on the Amman talks before Mr. 'Arafat leaves Amman. The sources did not say if the

PLO chairman has made any plans yet for departure.

Replying to a question on a reported change in Israel's position on PLO participation in an international conference on the Middle East, the official said: "We, (all those involved in the Middle East peace process), have reached a point where we should stop all these political manoeuvres and make positions clear. If there were any changes in the American and Israeli positions we are still to hear of them."

The question to which the official was replying dealt exclusively with what a source close to the U.S. Administration told the JORDAN TIMES this week. The U.S. source said that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had informed the U.S. that he was willing to drop his objections to PLO participation in an international conference provided that the organisation would not have any veto power over any decision or agreement reached in the conference.

### Israeli Terms for Peace Conference 'Unacceptable'

JN030822 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Unacceptable Conditions for a Rejected Peace"]

[Text] The official statement issued by the Zionist cabinet yesterday specified in a clear and direct manner three conditions for the enemy's participation in the peace talks. Each of these conditions provides cogent proof that the Zionist enemy still adheres to its old stands and policies that demand a special peace according to the Israeli entity's own specifications — a peace that has nothing to do with Palestinian territory and people; in fact, a peace that legalizes all the forms of occupation and aggression that have occurred in the past and that will occur in the future.

The official Zionist statement specified that the enemy will approve only what it terms the international umbrella on these conditions: first, the talks will not lead to an enforced settlement; second, the "peace conference" will not adopt any decisions or cancel any agreements; third, no international conference will be held prior to direct talks between the Arabs and the Zionist entity.

A perusal of these Zionist conditions confirms that there is nothing new in the Israeli stand. All the enemy wants is an international testimony to Arab acceptance of Zionist hegemony and usurpation of territory and full legal recognition for what has been and what has not yet been implemented of the Zionist program, which aims at the entire Arab soil, existence, and future. We do not know why the Zionist cabinet approved the international umbrella when it had already announced that it does not consider this conference as the only framework for settlement and that it will not accept any decisions made by it, and when it has also said that separate, direct talks alone will determine the kind of peace the enemy seeks and wants to enforce.

The call for an international conference is not a formality; it is an invitation to implement the UN resolutions on the Palestine question — resolutions that call for the enemy's withdrawal and assert the inadmissibility of seizing other people's territory.

Zionism's rejection of the objectives of the international conference has rendered its approval of this conference absolutely useless. If the Zionist intention now is to respond to the formality rather than abide by the substance, we wonder what the position will be when the Likud takes over the Zionist premiership. The Labor Party, which is said to be moderate, is challenging UN resolutions and is unwilling to respect the international community or its resolutions. In fact, the Labor Party is asking the international community to bear witness to what Zionist arrogance could do if the Arabs respond to enemy demands and conditions. The Arabs will not respond and history will not record victories, but defeats for the murderers. People will arise and overcome their weaknesses and setbacks long before the murderers realize that.

**JORDAN TIMES Editorial on 'Arafat's Talks in Amman**  
 JN030800 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Not just an encounter"]

*[Text] It has become common practice for many of us in the news media to look at Mr. Yasir 'Arafat's talks with Jordanian officials as some sort of an encounter that could either succeed or fail. The fact is that the PLO chairman's 10 days of talks here are not a Jordanian-Palestinian encounter as much as they are a massive effort by both Jordan and the PLO to present a common, productive peace front. If the talks have failed, it is not because the PLO has rejected a Jordanian request to accept U.N. Resolution 242. Rather, the deadlock has come about because neither the Americans nor the Israelis would endorse the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for acceptance of the U.N. resolution by the PLO. Jordan has served only as a catalyst to bring closer the American and Palestinian positions on the issues at stake. And we have had every good reason to try that.*

Jordan's logic in urging a compromise on 242 has always been correct and clear. The Israelis have used the PLO's rejection of this U.N. resolution to perpetuate their occupation of Arab

territories and as an effective tool for scuttling all peaceful efforts in the Middle East. The situation with this Israeli attitude would grow desperate and hopeless with each passing day, and something had to be done in order to avoid the slide. It was necessary and urgent therefore, in the absence of a united and strong Arab military front, to cling to the only compromise formula that is accepted by everyone (save the PLO): Resolution 242. Jordan, along with many in this world, perceived this to be the best and safest course of action possible. But evidently the Palestinians thought of it otherwise, and this is where we stand.

So, to say Jordan wants the PLO to accept 242 and expect nothing in return is unfair. The Palestinian people have every right to self-determination and to choose their own representatives and leaders, and if anything, we fault the Americans and the Israelis for not heeding these just demands. It is the U.S. and Israel which are holding up progress in the peace process by not making the necessary concessions for peace. If they truly want an honourable and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem, both countries have to gather enough courage and vision to reciprocate Jordanian and Palestinian gesture such as enshrined in the Feb. 11 accord and the subsequent steps that we have taken to achieve peace in this part of the world.

Contrary to common perceptions, the Jordanian-Palestinian talks of the past 10 days have not necessarily succeeded nor failed. What has been achieved, however, is that the ball has been passed back to where it should have been: in the American-Israeli court.

**Gorbachev Invites King Husayn to Moscow**  
 NC021045 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Amman, Feb 2 (AFP) — King Husayn of Jordan has been invited to Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, an authoritative Jordanian source said here today.

The source did not say whether King Husayn had accepted the Soviet invitation.

**Al-Jumayyil Sends Message to Saudi King**  
*NC030556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 0415 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Developments in Lebanon and Lebanese-Saudi relations were the central topics covered in a message sent by President of the Republic Shavkh Amin al-Jumayyil to the Saudi monarch, King Fahd 'Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message was conveyed by Ambassador Zafir al-Hasan.

**Seeks 'Understanding' With Hubayqah**  
*NC311830 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain*  
 in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] According to exclusive information received by the Voice of the Mountain, the Somoza of Bikfayya [President Amin al-Jumayyil] has used various indirect channels to send proposals to Elie Hubayqah calling for understanding and reconciliation. Somoza's sources claim this would be done on the basis of the fact that past events were an internal affair and that things could be set right in order to save the Christians. Samir Ja'ja' has also made a similar proposal to the military leaders who left East Beirut with Hubayqah.

**Hubayqah Ambushed 31 Jan; Several Wounded**  
*NC011933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1915 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] According to a security report from the north, Elie Hubayqah, former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, was subjected to an ambush yesterday on the road from Al-Barid to the Al-Biddawi camps. Hubayqah was on his way to Zgharta through 'Akkar. Some of his companions, as well as a few intelligence men, were hurt in the ambush. Elie Abu Najm, Nabil Ghibril, and Joseph Ya'qub were included among the wounded.

**Birri, Junblatt Hold Talks With Syrian Leaders**

**Met by Khaddam**  
*NC021817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1800 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] According to reports from the Syrian capital, Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt arrived in Damascus this afternoon. They immediately met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri has also arrived in Damascus.

**Tripartite Agreement Discussed**  
*NC030655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0530 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A meeting was held in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at 1800 yesterday. In addition to Khaddam, the session was attended by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, Muhsin Dallul, and Dr Muham-

mad Baydun. Elie Hubayqah, former Minister Michel Al-Murr, and Michel Samahah joined the meeting at 1845. The conferees discussed the overall situation and developments since the signing of the tripartite agreement. The talks centered on the current state of affairs and on preparations to face any eventuality and prevent those who have been placed at a disadvantage from causing any confusion affecting security or politics. The results of the meetings held with a delegation representing the Independent Maronite Deputies group on Saturday were also reviewed.

Minister Birri described the session as important, if not crucial. He said that the discussions were devoted primarily to ways of saving Lebanon and restoring the spirit of the accord. Consequently, this agreement must be implemented. No one, regardless of the office he may hold, should stand in the way of the Lebanese people's unity and the unification of their country.

When Birri was asked what steps would be taken to implement this agreement, he emphasized that there is a strong and serious will to save the country. Minister Junblatt said: "We always meet for consultations and to discuss ways of facing the future. Naturally, we are committed to the tripartite agreement, which we view as the foundation for peace in Lebanon. He added: "As nationalist forces, we stand by the tripartite agreement, which we consider to be the way to peace in Lebanon. Hubayqah made no statement.

**Birri Returns to Beirut**  
*NC031040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] After a series of political meetings and exchanges in the Syrian capital, and following his visit to Sierra Leone, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South and reconstruction, returned to Beirut at dawn today. He received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1030 for a discussion of the current situation.

**Further on Maronite Deputies' Trip to Syria**

**Delay Due To Security**  
*NC010756 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*  
 0745 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The security situation in the Ra's al-Matn area has prevented the independent Maronite deputies from continuing their trip to Damascus by land. It has been learned that the Deputies are now trying to get a military helicopter to take them from Al-Hazimiyah to the Syrian capital.

**Helicopter Secured for Deputies**  
*NC010832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 0815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A military helicopter for the independent Maronite deputies has been obtained, following talks between Beirut and Damascus. The Lebanese military helicopter is scheduled to take off from Al-Yarzi at 1030 this morning. The Maronite deputies



will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam upon their arrival in Damascus.

#### **Kaddam Meeting 'Positive'**

*NC012015 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1915 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Deputy Auguste Bakhus has described the first meeting between a delegation representing the independent Maronite deputies and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as positive. He noted that the delegation will spend the night in the Syrian capital. Our correspondent accompanying the delegation has informed us that members of the group held a second meeting with Khaddam this evening. Reports from Damascus indicate that the delegation also met with Michel al-Murr, Michel Samahah, and Elie Hubayqah.

#### **Deputy Harb on Talks**

*NC021205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
0615 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The independent Maronite deputies group held two sessions of talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus yesterday. The group also met with Elie Hubayqah, Michel Samahah, and Michel al-Murr.

After the second meeting, Deputy Harb said: The independent Maronite deputies group believes that however difficult and complicated the circumstances, the Lebanese must not despair. On the contrary, the problems must move them to action to end the critical situation in which the country is foundering. In our capacity as a political movement and as responsible deputies, we believe that our group is duty bound to break the vicious circle caused by recent events in the country.

Harb added: The goal of our meeting with the Syrian vice president was to find solutions to the problems in order to resume the dialogue and salvage the country. As a result of the talks, we learned that the Syrian strategy to help Lebanon remains constant and consistent. Syria cannot be a party to the Lebanese conflict; that country is an arbiter or a helper to resolve the crisis. This gives much hope to the Lebanese. Moves by any party will receive Syrian support and, hopefully, the support of other Lebanese parties, because we can no longer tolerate a continuation of the war, fighting, and upheavals. We hope that today's meeting will mark the beginning of Maronite contacts with all the parties to start a serious dialogue on ending the war in which we are immersed.

Asked if the coming dialogue will be confined to the Maronite group, Harb replied: Certainly not. We are only helping the Lebanese to overcome the obstacle facing Lebanon. We hope that this will be achieved by our modest contribution. We also hope that all good people and all people of goodwill will cooperate with us because a single hand cannot clap.

Asked if the group has presented proposals for action, Harb said: As a result of the protracted talks, we reached a common conclusion that we must act. Such action must begin with all

parties. We have an understanding with Khaddam that we should cooperate to eliminate the obstacles and to facilitate dialogue.

Asked when a practical step for starting a dialogue will be taken, Harb answered: I believe that our efforts will not stop. We will continue to work and we are open to everyone.

Harb was asked: Have you succeeded in reopening a dialogue between Syria and President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil? The deputy replied: I do not believe that the dialogue was closed, as the people imagined. This is the Syrian position that has been communicated to us. As far as President al-Jumayyil is concerned, no problem exists. Our basic endeavor is to resume the peace process in Lebanon.

Asked if there is a dialogue between Syria and President al-Jumayyil, Harb said: We are advocates of any dialogue that can help save Lebanon.

Deputy Butrus Harb earlier had made a statement in which he stated that the meetings in Damascus were beneficial and that two basic points had been emphasized. They are that the Syrian strategy to help Lebanon is continuing and that Syria does not favor a military solution, but believes that dialogue and reconciliation must be adopted. Syria is not siding with one party against another, but is extending its hand to help all parties to end the war and to achieve reconciliation. Deputy Harb said that the group's return to Damascus would be an indication that tangible results had been achieved in the group's consultations in Lebanon.

#### **Return From Damascus**

*NC021206 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1015 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group arrived at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi at 1130 today aboard a Lebanese Army helicopter, which had taken them from Al-Mazzah Military Airport in Damascus. They went immediately to the home of Deputy Ilyas al-Hirawi to assess the meetings held in Damascus yesterday. The last of these took place at the Sheraton Hotel and continued until midnight.

According to Deputy Jurban Tawq, the Syrians want to keep the reconciliation process going and, as 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed, they are maintaining a position equidistant from all Lebanese parties. He added that the group will be getting in touch with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, Apostolic Administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Ministers Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt. He said: We got the distinct impression that Damascus will be helping in this effort to the degree these parties respond. Our activity is based on a positive and open spirit and a course of action that Bkirki [seat of the Maronite Patriarchate] has adopted.

Deputy Tawq declared: We must be persistent in trying to defuse the situation, and there is always reason to be optimistic about this.

**Sham'un Criticizes Deputies**

*NC031054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1015 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has criticized the visit that members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group paid to Damascus. He said that their trip will never bear any positive fruit, and ruled out the possibility of any contact with the group's deputies.

**Paqraduni Discusses Lebanese Forces, Al-Jumayyil****On 15 January Operation**

*NC312130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
2015 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] In an interview with Lebanese journalists and citizens on the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation's television station, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, reviewed the circumstances and implications of the 15 January operation. He said that the reasons for the 15 January operation were the same as those that led to the 12 March movement. The most important of these were the tendency to monopolize Christian decision-making and the violation of personal freedoms.

He said: Decisions regarding internal disputes are very difficult. No one wishes to turn the political conflict into a military one. I personally undertook mediating role in the 10 days that preceded the operation, in the hope of finding a peaceful solution before resorting to the gun.

Paqraduni maintained that Mr Elie Hubayqah had already decided to approve the tripartite agreement, irrespective of the outcome of the vote in the executive committee.

Paqraduni then spoke about uprisings that took place within the National Liberal Party, the Phalangist Party, and the Lebanese Forces. He said that this was a corrective process taking place within a free democratic framework. The atmosphere in the Christian ranks has been cleared, he said.

Asked about the Lebanese Forces' position on the question of the president's resignation, Paqraduni said: I want to draw attention here to an error and a contradiction. The error is the mistaken belief that the president's resignation will end the crisis. The contradiction is in the Muslims' behavior: They usually rally around every president at the start of his term, and then they turn against him in the middle of his term. Paqraduni declared that the Lebanese Forces are opposed to the removal of a president by force.

**Military Will Not Solve Crisis**

*NC011033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0815 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has defined the forces' position on the call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation. It opposes

the forced removal of the president, and would repudiate any use of force against him.

Paqraduni said that the Lebanese crisis would not be solved by military means. According to him, the solution is either a political one or no solution at all. He asserted that the European-American stand is that the Syrian Army is prohibited from entering Christian areas.

Paqraduni emphasized that President al-Jumayyil's resignation would not solve the Lebanese crisis. He said that the Lebanese Forces will not be the sole decision-maker, adding that it does not claim to be the Christians' representative. The decision will be taken after consultations with all the Christian groups. He also regarded the Bkirki declaration [by Maronite officials on 25 January] as the umbrella and the guarantee.

Paqraduni added that the alternative to the tripartite agreement is an amended version that would define powers, clarify the special relationship with Syria, and reject a Syrian-supervised rehabilitation of the Lebanese Army, which casts doubts on the Army's reliability.

Paqraduni stated that there is direct and indirect communication with Syria, noting that the message from the Lebanese Forces to the parties concerned is that the agreement is a problem, rather than a new solution, and that the Lebanese Forces is ready to resume the dialogue.

**Amal's Haydar Responds**

*NC011949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] In response to a statement by Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, said today that this statement is full of fallacies. He asserted that the point dealing with an indirect contact between the Lebanese Forces and Minister Nabih Birri is a lie and an intrigue. Col Haydar also reiterated that Syria will not intervene militarily in Lebanon as it is not a party to the dispute.

**Further on Kidnapping of Korean Diplomat****Karami Asked To Intervene**

*NC311346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received the South Korean ambassador to Lebanon. They discussed the kidnapping of a South Korean diplomat. The ambassador asked Prime Minister Karami to make every possible effort to secure his release. Immediately afterward, Prime Minister Karami instructed Ambassador Samih al-Baba, head of the Political Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, to begin the necessary contacts in order to discover where the diplomat is being held and to work for his release.

**Embassy Talks To Amal**

NC011238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] South Korean Ambassador in Lebanon Kim Hyon-chin has visited Dr Hasan Yusuf, the official in charge of foreign relations in the Amal Movement. They discussed the case of the kidnapped Korean diplomat, To Chae-song. Dr Yusuf promised to make every effort to secure the release of the Korean diplomat. He voiced Amal's denunciation of all forms of kidnapping and restriction of freedom.

**'Green Brigades' Asks Ransom**

NC021031 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Feb 2 (AFP) — An anonymous caller to a radio station here today demanded 10 million dollars for the release by February 10 of South Korean Embassy Second Secretary To Chae-song, 43, who was kidnapped on Friday. The caller added that the "Green Brigades" — hitherto unknown — would "have recourse to violence" if the demand was not met within the time limit. The call was to the "Voice of the Homeland" radio.

Mr. To, posted here since August, was seized by armed men in the Moslem district of Al-Ramlah Al-Bayda' in southern Beirut, near the South Korean Chancellery. Embassy First Secretary Kim Kyu-yong [title as received], who was with him, was not taken. The South Korean Embassy later made contact with officials of the Shia Moslem group Amal and Jaafari (SHIA) Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan.

**Photo of To Released**

NC030820 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb 3 (AFP) — A hitherto unknown group today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, who was abducted in Moslem-dominated West Beirut three days ago. The "Fighting Revolutionary Cells" claimed responsibility in a typed statement in Arabic sent to a foreign news agency, and also provided a Polaroid photograph of Mr. To, the second secretary at the South Korean Embassy here, who appeared tired and was holding the latest edition of the U.S. magazine *TIME* (dated February 3). The group called on the South Korean Government to "satisfy all the demands that we shall announce later," and threatened to "liquidate" the diplomat if the demands were not met. The South Korean Embassy had not yet authenticated the photograph.

**Fadlallah Sees Islamic Rule as Strategic Goal**

NC010853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0615 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has declared in Tehran that the strategic goal of the Islamic movement in Lebanon is to create the right circumstances for the emergence of Islamic rule. This would do away with the sectarianism in the country. In an interview in Tehran, Fadlallah said that the situation in Lebanon has again deteriorated and that the future

is still uncertain despite the signing of the Damascus tripartite agreement. He affirmed that the Lebanese problem comes from abroad and that it cannot be separated from the Palestinian cause. He said that as long as Israel concocts schemes in Lebanon, the two issues will remain alive forever.

**Al-Murabitun Returns to W. Beirut**

NC311307 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1215 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Security organs in West Beirut note that Al-Murabitun [Independent Nasirite Movement] has returned to the scene in West Beirut. According to reports, an Al-Murabitun civilian night patrol is being seen along the Al-Tariq Al-Jadidah and Al-Mazra'ah road. Amid the confusion prevailing in West Beirut, Junblatt's followers continue their retreat toward the mountain, turning over their posts to armed organizations, including the Arab Democratic Party [ADP]. Three hundred ADP gunmen have arrived from Al-Biq'a in West Beirut, following a 3-day stop in the mountain area.

**'Arafat Military Adviser Reportedly in Beirut**

NC011756 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1715 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] According to a security report, a military adviser to Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Beirut. He is holding talks with Palestinian military officials in the camps on ways to strengthen the Palestinian military presence there and the possibility of redeployment outside the camps.

**Israeli Warplanes Carry Out Mock Raids on East Sidon**

NC311316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids on east Sidon between 1410 and 1430. The Israeli aircraft dropped leaflets addressed to Sidon residents. The leaflets, which are signed by Ori Or, commander of the Israeli northern area, contain intimidatory words and threats against the inhabitants not to continue what the leaflets call their support for the Lebanese resistance operations against the enemy forces and their agents. The leaflets further note that any collaboration with what they call the Palestinian terrorist organizations will bring about destruction and ruin to their homeland. The leaflets remind the inhabitants about the Israeli raid last Wednesday.

**Israelis Reportedly Annex Land in South**

NC311534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports from the southern border strip, the Israeli enemy forces have annexed some 30 square km of territory. They have laid an electronically-operated trip wire along a line running from the outskirts of Kafr Killa to the area north of Al-Mtullah. This action is part of the Israeli enemy's policy of annexation. Meanwhile, the occupation forces have opened an



administrative office in Al-Naqrurah for residents affairs and to circulate Israeli currency. The office is run by an Israeli captain.

#### **Amal Clashes With Israeli Naval Personnel**

*NC311916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Our correspondent in Tyre reported a short while ago that, at approximately 1715, an Israeli rubber boat with several divers on board approached the Al-Ghaziyah coast near an Amal Movement checkpoint. A clash at once broke out between the personnel manning the checkpoint and those of the enemy boat. Several RPG-7's and bursts of medium and light-caliber machinegun fire were directed at the boat, forcing it to retreat. Our correspondent added that the checkpoint personnel suffered no casualties. He pointed out that a state of alert has been declared in the area in case similar operations take place.

#### **Amal, Palestinians Agree on Camp Peace Plan**

*NC302050 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Beirut, Jan 31 (AFP) — The Shi'ite Amal militia and the Palestinian National Liberation Front (PNLF), a pro-Syrian Palestinian grouping, today agreed on a plan to restore peace at the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, the scene of recent clashes that have left a dozen dead, according to a provisional toll.

The plan calls for the dismantling of fortified positions from tomorrow morning and "intensive meetings" between the two sides in an effort to improve relations, a PNLF communique said. Amal militiamen had been preventing anyone from entering or leaving the camp, home to 1,500 Palestinian refugees, a member of the camp committee said.

Three days of fighting between Palestinians and Amal militiamen have left 12 people dead and about 40 wounded, according to a toll built up from a variety of sources. A spokesman for the PNLF said that six Palestinian civilians had been killed outside the camp since last Tuesday. Mutilated, unidentifiable corpses had also been discovered, some 12 Palestinians had been kidnapped and several Palestinian homes set ablaze in the past few days, he added. Fighting last May and June between Amal and the Palestinians in and around the Beirut refugee camps of Shatila, Sabra, and Burj al-Barajinah left an estimated 1,300 people dead.

#### **Army Positions Under Druze, Leftist Fire**

*NC011210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1152 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Clashes involving the use of medium-caliber machineguns, rockets, and artillery have been going on for some time on the

Bikfayya-Al-Dawwar lines. Sniper fire predominated on the traditional combat lines today. The Lebanese Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb and the commercial markets have been coming under intermittent, heavy sniper fire since this morning from the positions of the Junblatt gunmen in the mountain area and the leftist organizations in West Beirut. The township of Bsaba came under machinegun fire from Al-Ma'rufiyah this morning. In another development, an explosive device went off in the Hurj Thabit area at 1200, injuring one person and causing slight material damage.

#### **Amal Movement Political Bureau Holds Meeting**

*NC011446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau today held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Colonel 'Akif Haydar. The bureau members discussed the current political developments and the situation in the south. In a statement issued after the meeting, the bureau members said that the best solution to the current problem is the immediate and total elimination of political sectarianism. They demanded that the Security Council and international organizations condemn and deter Israel, especially for having marked out 35 square miles of Lebanese territory in the south.

#### **Overnight Fighting Reported in Beirut**

*NC020626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Fighting involving the use of artillery and machineguns took place on the Ra's al-Nab'-Bisharah al-Khuri line at 0200 today, growing more intense from 0300 to 0400. The situation then eased, relatively speaking. However, intermittent explosions continued to be heard until this morning. Sniper fire occurred just before midnight on the commercial markets combat lines and reached residential areas adjacent to the contact lines.

#### **Bomb Explodes in Sinn al-Fil; Casualties Reported**

*NC311628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1615 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] An explosive charge went off on Al-Ghazal Street, in Sinn al-Fil, at 1755 today. According to preliminary information, the charge had been placed inside a briefcase. A number of citizens, including two women, were injured in the explosion.



**President Al-Asad To Visit Jordan 'This Week'**  
*GF011022 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Dubayy. 1 Feb (QNA) — Today's issue of the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* quotes responsible circles in Amman as saying that it is expected that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will arrive in Jordan before the end of this week on a 2-day visit.

The newspaper notes that side meetings between Jordanian and Syrian officials were held in Amman during the past days in order to make the necessary arrangements for this visit.

**Al-Asad Receives Sudanese Defense Minister**  
*JN011300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. The meeting was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and defense minister. The president received from Maj Gen 'Uthman a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Military Council. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

**Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Maronite Deputies**  
*JN011303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the delegation of the independent Maronite deputies group in Lebanon which comprises Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and Auguste Bakhus. Talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon.

**Maronite Delegation's Activities**  
*JN011839 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] At 1100 today, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the delegation of the independent Maronite deputies group in Lebanon which comprises Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Harawi, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and Auguste Bakhus. Talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon. Following this 3-hour meeting, deputy Auguste Bakhus told the press that the delegation will remain until tomorrow in order to resume the talks with Khaddam.

Regarding the results of the first meeting, deputy Bakhus said: We have heard sensible, understandable, and acceptable talk from a responsible man. It is a good, fraternal talks. We placed the vice president in the atmosphere of the possibility of saving Lebanon. He added: We are a group that is mobilized for the sake of salvation. We are acceptable to all factions. We found that the talks must continue so we can explore the overt and

covert means.

Replying to the question: Are you also authorized by President Al-Jumayyil, Deputy Bakhus replied: We are authorized by our God and conscience. We have contacted all factions and functionaries in Lebanon. I believe that we are undertaking a worthwhile endeavor that could help save Lebanon.

Afterward, the independent Maronite deputies had lunch with former minister Michel al-Murr. A meeting then took place between the six deputies and Elie Habayqah, Michel Samahah, Michel al-Murr, Elie Farazli, and Khalil al-Harawi. Later, a second meeting took place between the independent Maronite deputies and Khaddam.

In the meantime, Dr Hasan Hashim, chairman of the Amal Movement Executive Committee, arrived in Damascus today accompanied by the movement's military officer, Zakariya Hamzah — Abu Yahya. The two Amal officials met with Khaddam.

A source close to Habyqah expects an important meeting to take place tomorrow among Hubayqah, Nabih Birri, and Junblatt. This will be their first meeting since the signing of the tripartite agreement at the end of last year.

**Khaddam on Agreement Support**  
*JN020641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed Syria's firm position concerning its support for the peace march in Lebanon and its backing for the agreement of national solution for the Lebanese crisis signed in late December 1985. Khaddam noted that Syria is continuing to exert its efforts and endeavors to realize security and peace among the Lebanese brothers. This came yesterday when Khaddam received a delegation of independent Maronite deputies in Lebanon comprising Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Hawari, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and August Bakhus.

Discussion dealt with the Lebanese situation.

**Libyan Officials Conclude Visit, Depart Damascus**  
*JN311804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — Major Al-Khuwayli al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution Command Council, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Planning, Economy, and Petroleum, left Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the country during which they met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

**Radio Comments on Richard Murphy Statements**  
*JN011420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1215 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, within the framework of renewing his activities in the Middle East, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made several statements over the past few days in which he reiterated a number of U.S. stands and the call for direct negotiations between separate Arab sides and Israel. Murphy touched on Syria in his statements and called on it to participate in what he termed the peace process. He said: It will reap many benefits from such participation.

It would not do much good to dwell on the well-chosen and carefully spoken words or on Murphy's diplomatic skill because the contents and implications are more important than words. The content of U.S. stands on peace in the Middle East continues to be negative and governed by a number of No's such that any talk of peace in this regard is false and far from the truth. The No's that govern the U.S. stand in the Middle East as stated by a number of senior U.S. officials on several occasions are: First, no to the principle of complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied during the 1967 aggression. Second, no to the Arab Palestinian people's right of self-determination and their right to establish their national state on their land. Third, no to the Palestinian state which was stipulated by the General Assembly resolution which called for the partitioning of Palestine and the establishment of two states: one Jewish and one Arab. Fourth, no to the international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices to be attended by all the concerned parties. These firm U.S. No's which have not changed since they were announced, make it impossible for the United States to lead a serious, honorable peace process or be an honest broker or referee in the Middle East conflict. Moreover, these No's place the United States in a trench that is hostile to the United Nations and the Arabs, one that supports aggression and the occupation of other people's land by force, and the imposition of a fait accompli policy.

What real peace process can be initiated on the basis of rejecting the principles of a just peace in the region which can be summarized in two points: Israel's relinquishment of the Arab territories it occupied by force, and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights? What real peace process can be achieved on the basis of ignoring the UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter and preventing the United Nations from playing its normal role? The U.S. political moves in the Middle East are shackled by a commitment to Israel which makes the U.S. policy an Israeli policy that advocates aggression, expansion, and oppression and is far from a balanced policy. Consequently, this makes the U.S. policy hostile to the Arabs and to their legitimate right to liberate their occupied land and regain their usurped rights.

Regardless of the U.S. diplomats' skill in finding the well-chosen words and in speaking about peace and the peace opportunities which they claim may not become available for a second time, the U.S. diplomats are unable to conceal the fact that they are calling on the Arabs to surrender before Israel and to hand over

their cause, land, and rights to the United States, Israel's strategic ally. Otherwise, how can we interpret Murphy's statement about the peace process and at the same time his call for dragging separate Arab sides to the table of direct negotiations with Israel? If the United States really wants a peace process in the region, why is it opposing the role of the United Nations and the international conference under UN auspices? As for Murphy's statement about Syria's policy, well, he himself knows the answer because he has heard it many times in Damascus. Syria cannot be addressed with temptation or threats nor will it deviate from its principled stands in defending the Arabs' right to liberate their occupied land and regain their usurped rights. Syria will not be dragged into games that are aimed at placing Israel in the stronger position and the Arabs in the weaker position in negotiations. Syria, which wants real, just peace, has always believed that the road to this peace is through the framework of the United Nations, the international conference called for by the United Nations, and adherence to the principles of the UN Charter.

**AL-THAWRAH Says United States 'Essence of Evil'**  
*JN010734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0445 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "U.S. Veto and Arab Stand," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The United States once again has used its veto in the UN Security Council to abort a draft resolution condemning Israel's recurrent aggressions against holy places in the occupied territories and rejecting Israel's claims of its so-called sovereignty over occupied Jerusalem. This clearly shows that Washington is actually implementing Israel's policy in the region and that its commitment to the Zionist entity's security makes it proclaim war on the Arabs and encourage Israel to commit aggression and carry out expansion.

The U.S. veto in the UN Security Council has come to add new facts to the black record of the United States. The United States does not permit the United Nations to even denounce Israel for its recurrent aggressions against holy places in occupied Palestine. This stand has brought nothing new. However, its timing is important. The United States has taken great care in using its veto in the UN Security Council while Israel is exacerbating political and military tension in the region on one hand and is committing the most atrocious massacres against the inhabitants of the occupied territories on the other.

This timing is a kind of message addressed to all Arabs. No Arab can depend on the United States as it views Israel as being the only friend it has in the region. As for the others, they are on a different level because the United States nurtures the Zionist policy of aggression and expansion. Any Arab who confronts Israel and is hostile to its terrorist schemes will quickly become, in the eyes of the United States, a terrorist who must be liquidated.

This is the United States with whom some try to remain friends. The United States is the essence of evil because all it does is protect Israel and defend it in international interests and weaken the Arabs and prevent them from possessing the components of

steadfastness and confrontation. These facts suffice to show that the United States does not have a policy of its own in the Middle East and that its hatred of the Arabs makes it participate in all of Israel's hostile actions.

The new U.S. veto is just a title for a record full of grudges, containing scores of facts and proofs which confirm that the U.S. threat to the Arabs is no less important than the Israeli threat.

This makes Arab countries dutybound to begin taking practical measures for containing these threats and replying to the recurrent U.S. provocations.

**Cabinet Discusses Peres, Weizman Trips, Peace Issue**  
*TA021245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1100 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] At the Cabinet session today, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres briefed his fellow ministers about his talks in Europe. He summed up his talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy saying he does not see a breakthrough in the peace process with Jordan for the moment. As far as the Americans were concerned, they were supposed to make an effort to save the arms deal with Jordan in February and that is why Murphy proceeded the way he did in order to bring about some kind of progress so Congress will approve the deal.

In the meeting, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the entire process is still in its first stages and that the matter has not yet been discussed with the Russians. However, he said he has not yet given up on the Americans.

Concerning the Americans, he told the ministers that they had rejected a proposal by Yasir 'Arafat to have the United States recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians in exchange for his consent to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In the prime minister's opinion as voiced in the Cabinet session, Husayn's romance with Syria has ended on the rocks. This romance was designed to exert pressure on the PLO, but it had negative results.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asked to have registered in the minutes that the impression may be received that Israel accept the notion of an international conference as a way of continuing the peace process in the region. Mr Shamir argued that such a resolution had not been passed by any forum and that the Knesset decision on the matter cannot replace a Cabinet decision. The prime minister responded by saying that, also at present the reference is to an international forum rather than to an international conference.

In the session, Minister Moshe Arens said that the international conference is a cardinal issue which must be discussed either by the Inner Cabinet or by the Cabinet plenum. Minister Mordekhay Gur asked Minister 'Ezer Weizman to report on his trip to Egypt and his talks with President Mubarak. Weizman's remark were interspersed with harsh arguments with his colleagues. Weizman said that the prime minister had also held lengthy talks with Chancellor Kohl but nobody asked him whether anything had come out of it. Referring to relations with Spain, Weizman added that the two countries signed the agreement to establish diplomatic relations in near secrecy in a hotel in The Hague. Subsequently, Spain opened a PLO representation in Madrid and nobody said a word. Finally, Minister David Levi asked Weizman: We want to know what Mubarak told you. This is not a club to exchange views on Hollywood films.

In the Cabinet session, Minister Ari'el Sharon asked the prime minister for the exact details on what took place in his meetings with Richard Murphy. Mr Sharon was relying on reports carried by the Voice of Israel about position papers drawn up in those

meetings. Minister Sharon also demanded a Cabinet debate about the departure of the ministerial directors for Egypt. Minister Weizman also spoke about this issue, saying that the directors should be issued precise guidelines. Incidentally, the prime minister will confer with Vice Prime Minister Shamir on this issue this evening and the Inner Cabinet may very well convene by Wednesday to hold a through debate on this issue.

**Peres, Weizman Remarks**

*TA021531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] At today's Cabinet session, Mr Peres proposed that the political discussion on the peace process be delayed until it becomes clear what Jordan and Syria want. Minister 'Ezer Weizman said that Egypt wants to continue with the peace process, but the Inner Cabinet decision on the political package deal with Cairo is causing difficulties in talks with the Egyptians.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, comments that Minister Weizman criticized the prime minister and defense minister indirectly because he did not feel they had backed him sufficiently during his trip to Egypt.

This evening, the prime minister is to meet with the vice prime minister to discuss several of the political issues that arose in today's Cabinet session, including contacts with the United States. Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir will also discuss the demand by several ministers to convene the Inner Cabinet before the directors general leave for Cairo. 'Ezer Weizman and Ari'el Sharon demanded that the directors general be briefed to ensure that no incidents recur in which the Israeli participants put forward differing and contradictory ideas in the contacts with Egypt.

**Peres, Ministers Disagree on Talks**

*TA012036 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
 1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] There are differences of opinion regarding the departure of the directors general delegation to Cairo. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, has learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes the delegation must leave for Egypt this Wednesday, as planned, in order to start a discussion soon about a political package deal for the formulation of the arbitral compromise on Tabah.

Some of the Inner Cabinet members, including Ministers Shamir, Rabin, and Sharon, believe that a discussion should be held in the Inner Cabinet before the departure of the delegation, that is before the Inner Cabinet's regular Wednesday meeting.

The heads of the directors general delegation, Avraham Tamir and David Kimche, believe there is no point in leaving for Cairo before a detailed discussion is held in the Inner Cabinet; if necessary, the talks with Egypt should be delayed until the Inner Cabinet deliberations are held.



Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin argued this evening that we should immediately begin talks with Egypt on the formulation of the arbitral compromise, which is currently the major topic. The defense minister, who spoke at a rally of the Zionist Labor Movement in Moshav Shores, said that the Israeli and Egyptian directors general delegations have not met so far and that this postponement was not caused by Egypt. He called for accelerating the talks, saying that time should not be wasted in prattle over issues other than the key one, which is the arbitral compromise on Tabah.

### Schiffer Reports on Cabinet Arguments Over Tabah

TA020610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0505 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Talk in the studio between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and newsreel moderator 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] The ministerial directors are still at home; Mubarak, Husayn, and 'Arafat are planning a meeting; but for the time being there has been no change in our relations with Egypt. This morning, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will brief the Cabinet plenum on his talks in Europe and on the contacts he held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in a bid to promote the peace process. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, is in the studio this morning. Good morning to you.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Well, what is known at the moment about the contacts held by the prime minister and Murphy?

[Schiffer] On a certain occasion, when he did not want to brief his colleagues about secret contacts he had held, Menahem Begin said that one does not ask a married man about his nocturnal activities. The prime minister may also resort to this argument at the Cabinet session this morning.

Very few details have leaked out of the nocturnal meetings held by Mr Peres with Assistant Secretary of State Murphy in Europe and there are no written reports about these talks. This is what we can say about them, quoting a source close to Mr Peres, who told us that in these talks the sides, that is, Jordan and Israel through U.S. mediation, agreed on formulations which will enable the opening of direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel if King Husayn ultimately decides to hold these negotiations.

Mr Peres has two unsigned documents drawn by the Americans which include the points of agreement between the sides. One of the documents is entitled: *Criteria for the Participation of Palestinians in the Jordanian Delegation to Negotiations With Israel*. The other document deals with the role to be played by the international conference in these negotiations. It emerges from these documents that the international conference, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council, will constantly accompany the negotiations, and this is something new. Mr Peres has thus consented to a certain form of constant accompaniment of the negotiations by the interna-

tional conference, as had been demanded by Husayn rather than at their beginning as Israel had argued.

Last night, government sources expressed their assessment that if the prime minister reports about this part of his trip, then today's meeting will be a rather interesting session to say the least. In any event, since the documents are unsigned, the sides may go back on them and argue that this is a U.S. paper and that nothing has yet been concluded.

[Ben-'Ami] Meanwhile, I hear the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refuse to depart for Cairo to begin contacts on the future of the arbitral compromise. Will they leave or not?

[Schiffer] Over the weekend, the prime minister told the directors that they must leave for Cairo on Wednesday to begin discussing the political package deal and the arbitral compromise with the Egyptians. However, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Avraham Tamir, said he refused to depart for Cairo because there is no sense in repeating these charades of making agreements with the Egyptians which are only later submitted to the Cabinet which then passes resolutions that have nothing to do with the earlier agreements. Therefore, both Mr Tamir and Mr Kimche demand that the Cabinet issue them specific guidelines about the issues they must conclude and discuss in Egypt, in connection with the formulation of the arbitral compromise.

Incidentally, it has emerged that the Foreign Ministry drew an arbitral compromise last week which totally differs from the agreements reached by the Cabinet on the issue; the Foreign Ministry's legal experts were assisted by noted international law experts. Among other things, we find in the Foreign Ministry's proposal that there will be a clear link between the implementation of the normalization agreement and the arbitration. The expert proposes to have two separate conciliators rather than the arbiters specified in previous agreements.

Messrs Tamir and Kimche want to avoid these internal arguments in front of the Egyptians and want to be issued specific guidelines by the Cabinet. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes there is no need for another Cabinet debate but may favor a joint briefing with Mr Shamir. The latter, as well as other ministers, believe another Cabinet session is necessary and a decision on this matter will be made at the beginning of this week.

### Foreign Ministry Doubts Report of Egyptian Rejection

TA021110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The Egyptian Government has rejected all the conditions Israel had presented in regard to arbitration over Tabah. This was stated by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid in an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTihad*. He claims his government had sent Israel a memorandum on the matter. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that in the interview, 'Abd al-Majid also said that the PLO must recognize Resolution 24 to participate in an international Middle East conference. Egypt also hopes that Jordan will persuade

Syria to participate in such a conference, as Cairo is interested in Damascus' participation.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that the Foreign Ministry has received no such memorandum as mentioned in 'Abd al-Majid's interview. Sources in the Ministry have said that the credibility of the newspaper reporting this is dubious. At any rate, in all the contacts held with it, Egypt has not rejected out of hand the clauses of the Inner Cabinet resolution.

#### **Mubarak Tells Weizman Cairo Government Sound**

TA030529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and senior officials in his government told Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, that the Egyptian Government is not in any danger, and that such Western assessments are groundless. Mubarak said that these assessments evolved from the fact that he permits a vocal opposition to exist, something which was totally forbidden during the rule of Al-Nasir and Al-Sadat.

Weizman and Tamir also learned that Mubarak does not intend to appoint a vice president because he wishes to stress that his position is secure.

#### **Remarks Received With Satisfaction**

TA311855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Government sources this evening reacted with satisfaction to remarks by the Egyptian president that his meeting with Minister Weizman will yield results yet. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, has learned that reports on the Weizman-Mubarak talk indicate that the Egyptian president did not rule out Israel's request to hold a meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres shortly. According to the sources, if the Egyptians agree to the meeting, it will take place within 2 to 3 weeks.

#### **Weizman Invited To Cairo in March**

TA020955 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Feb 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon, Smadar Peri, Roni Shaqed, and BONN correspondent Shlomo Shamgar]

[Excerpt] The possibility that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will hold a meeting soon has not yet been ruled out completely. It became known over the weekend that Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, made it clear to the Egyptian president whom they had met earlier that week, that the proposed meeting has nothing to do with the Tabah "package deal", but is meant to promote the comprehensive peace process in the region. Our correspondent has also learned that Minister Weizman was invited to visit Egypt again next month.

Weizman and Tamir told Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Mubarak and his senior adviser, Usamah al-Baz, did not reject the suggestion for the meeting out of hand. They replied that the offer will be considered, and that an answer will be given shortly.

Weizman explained to the Egyptians that he believes the impression should not be created that Israel has hoped for a deal of "a summit in return for Tabah." He pointed out that the Inner Cabinet's resolution on Tabah did not mention a meeting at all.

Yesterday, Weizman reacted positively to Mubarak's statements in the FRG 2 days ago that soon everyone will see that Weizman's visit to Egypt was successful. "Mubarak's remark corroborates what I had said, namely that I had planted the seeds of understanding in my visit to Cairo," Weizman said. "Now, perhaps these seeds are beginning to grow. Tamir and I raised a number of ideas before Mubarak, and he reacted faster than we had thought. I promised all those who slandered me and argued that I achieved nothing that the facts will refute their statement."

As mentioned above, Weizman has been invited to visit Egypt in March. His Egyptian interlocutors told him last week: "The time has come for you to meet the 'new generation' of decision-makers in Egypt — the prime minister, ministers, and senior officials who have been appointed very recently."

Weizman will probably go to Egypt accompanied by his wife Re'uma and son Sha'ul. He will be hosted by former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who is believed to be an associate of President Mubarak. Yesterday, Dr Khalil told YEDI'OT AHARONOT in a telephone conversation that "whoever claims that Weizman returned from Cairo emptyhanded is wrong."

#### **Delegation's Departure Date Not Set**

TA302025 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] No date so far has been set for the departure of the delegation of directors general for Cairo, and it is doubtful that it will depart next week. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, reports that the Inner Cabinet will convene prior to the departure of the delegation in order to determine its authority regarding each of the clauses of the arbitral compromise on the Tabah issue. The directors general delegation will depart for Egypt only after the discussion in the Inner Cabinet is over.

#### **Rabin: Peace With Egypt Deserves 'Top Priority'**

TA311303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Today, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said peace with Egypt must be strengthened and given top priority. However, Minister Rabin said the issue of Tabah arbitration must be only a part of the entire collection of written agreements existing between Israel and Egypt, and it is inconceivable for us to make a distinction between Tabah and the other issues between the two countries. The defense minister was speaking today at the Moshe Dayan Platform for Political Clarification [Labor Party-

Affiliated Forum] in Tel Aviv, and his remarks are reported by our correspondent, Meron Tzur.

[Begin recording][Tzur] The main message in Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks today as the Platform for Political Clarifications was that peace with Egypt should be strengthened and given top priority. The government acted correctly in deciding not to solve the Tabah problem but to actualize written agreements. The defense minister said he was not in favor of solving the Tabah problem alone; all the problems in the signed agreements must be solved. The Tabah area has no security but only civil importance. The Egyptians may yet have unpleasant surprises as a result of arbitration. We have a veto on determining the arbiter and the text of the arbitral compromise.

[Rabin] Therefore, it seems to me that the decision states: Let us strengthen peace with Egypt as a whole by implementing a method of arbitration, in accordance with the agreement between Egypt and Israel, to determine the international border, while at the same time implementing the entire normalization agreement, the return of the ambassador, clearing up the atmosphere. I would not support a move which does not deal with the matter as a whole.

[Tzur] The existence or nonexistence of a summit meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres is a secondary question. The first thing to be done, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said, is to complete the arbitral compromise on the Tabah issue.

[Rabin] Without completing the arbitral compromise, we will not overcome the obstacle and reach the point from which we will be able to begin the process of normalizing relations, or even give it a reasonable chance. Therefore, this seems to me to be the first priority and we must concentrate on it.

It is a shame that time has passed since the Inner Cabinet decision and that Egyptian and Israeli delegations have not met to work on this — and I am not sure that Egypt was responsible for this. We must concentrate on this; this is what we must do. If a delegation can leave next week for Egypt to sit down and work on the arbitral compromise, this must be done and as soon as possible. [end recording]

#### Expresses Pessimism

*TA021948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1934 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] This evening, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin gave a pessimistic forecast regarding the regional countries' progress toward peace. Minister Rabin said he sees no chance that Jordan will enter negotiations with Israel and he is very concerned about President Mubarak's attempts to speak with Yasir 'Arafat and

King Husayn. Our Knesset correspondent, Ya'agov Ahime'ir, who brought us this report, says that the defense minister gave this pessimistic forecast a short time ago in a conversation with five Knesset members from the Alignment faction: Ora Namir, Aharon Har'el, Hayim Ramon, 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah, and Yitzhaq Artzi. The conversation lasted for more than 2 hours. Our correspondent adds that those who took part in the meeting presented the defense minister with some very serious details about activities they said are being carried out against inhabitants of the territories. Minister Rabin promised to examine each and every incident.

#### Israeli Air Force Drops Warning Leaflets Over Sidon

*TA311415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon dropped thousands of leaflets over Sidon and its surroundings. Our military correspondent, Smu'el Tal, reports that the leaflets contain a warning to the inhabitants that if they cooperate with Palestinian and other terrorists, they will also be hurt. The Air Force raid 2 days ago, the leaflets read, was a reminder that Israel will not put up with hostile activity. Terrorist activity will lead to bitter and painful retaliation against terrorists and their accomplices. Most of the inhabitants want peace, and peace is an interest shared by residents on both sides of the border. It is not too late to halt the process. The leaflets are signed by Major General Ori Or, commander of the Northern Command.

#### 'Public Figures' From Territories Leave for Amman

*TA311810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Two public figures from the territories, Fayiz Abu Rahmah from Gaza and Hanna Sanyurah from Jerusalem, have left for Amman in connection with Husayn's talks with PLO leaders. A few months ago the two were mentioned as possible Palestinian representatives in the Jordanian delegation for peace talks with Israel.

#### Israelis, Palestinians Protest Deportations

*TA011830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] About 100 Israelis and Palestinians from the territories demonstrated this afternoon in front of Central Command headquarters outside of Jerusalem. They were protesting against Israel's policy of administrative detentions and deportations. The members of the group, calling itself the Committee Against the Iron-Fist Policy, carried placards with the names of detainees and deportees.

## ALGERIA

**Political Bureau Discusses Libya, PDRY, Oil***LD022148 Algiers APS in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Algiers, 2 Feb (APS) — The Political Bureau of the FLN Central Committee met today under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The Bureau assessed the National Charter enrichment operation, and lauded the enthusiastic participation of the Algerian people in this operation which transpired both by the quality and substance of popular debates and the level of the proceedings of the extraordinary conference of the FLN party, and through the unanimous adoption of the draft enriched National Charter.

The Political Bureau heard a briefing on the meeting that took place between President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi in Ain Amenas on 28 January last. The Bureau registered with satisfaction the results of this meeting, which came in the context of the prospect for providing conditions for strengthening relations between the two countries, for building Arab Meghreb unity, and the necessary cohesiveness of the ranks in the Arab nation, to serve the higher interest of the triumph of our cause.

The Political Bureau also heard a briefing on the development of events in the south of the African Continent, and hailed the valiant resistance of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and their legitimate combat to eliminate the apartheid regime and to secure their full national rights.

The Political Bureau also greeted the courageous stand of the frontline member-states in the form of the struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and their [word indistinct] to discharge their duties in collective action to complete the liberation of the continent.

The Political Bureau also discussed the tragic events experienced by the fraternal Democratic Republic of Yemen, with all the dire consequences for the efforts for national reconstruction in this country. Finally, the Political Bureau examined the disturbing situation in the world oil market.

**Energy Minister Meets With Iran's Larijani***LD030033 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] The situation currently prevailing on the international oil market was discussed during a meeting in Algiers of Minister of Energy Nabi and Mohammad Javad Larijani, Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the talks the Iranian deputy minister informed Nabi that he is bringing a message from President Khamene'i for President Chadli Bendjedid. Larijani was previously in Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, where he had exchanges of views on the current situation on the international oil market.

The Algerian and Iranian ministers agreed to combine their

efforts with a view to reacting to the collapse of oil prices and decided to continue their contacts in order to identify the ways and means to be implemented.

## LIBYA

**Delegations Arrive for Pan-Arab Command Meeting***LD020909 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli 2 Feb (JANA) — The delegations taking part in the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland continue to arrive in Tripoli. The following delegates arrived yesterday:

— Abu Musa, secretary of the provisional command of the Fatah Movement;

— Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command;

— Abd al-Karim Ballal, member of the regional command of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party;

Also arriving yesterday were delegations from the:

— Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine;

— Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party;

— Syrian pan-Arab Socialist Party;

— Arab Socialist Union — Nassirite Organization;

— Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon;

— Arab Democratic Party in Lebanon;

— Palestinian Communist Party — the Provisional Command;

— Arab Socialist Labor Party;

— Lebanese Arab Socialist Union Party;

— Nasirite Popular Organization;

— 13th June Front Party;

— Kurdistan Democratic Party;

— Kurdistan Democratic Union;

— Kurdistan Democratic People's Party;

— Revolution Banner — Kurdistan;

— Democratic Rally — Iraq;

— Arab Socialist Movement in Iraq;

— Iraqi Democratic Grouping;



- Socialist Nationalists Congress — Iraq;
- Lebanese Revolutionary Committees;
- Storming Forces.

#### **Jallud Welcomes Habash, Others**

*LD020825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — The Secretary General of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, 'Abdallah Al-Ahmar, arrived in Tripoli early this morning to attend the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

Also arriving in Tripoli were: 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the organization of the vanguards of the popular liberation war-Sa'iqa forces; George Habash, PFLP secretary general; 'Umar Harb, Arab Socialist Union secretary general. They were welcomed upon their arrival at tripoli airport by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

#### **Iraqi Islamic Movement Official Arrives**

*LD020832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — Dr Sa'd Mahdi, a member of the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to participate in the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland. In a statement to JANA Dr Sa'd said we have come to the Jamahiriya to renew the revolutionary alliance between the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq and the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership, pointing out that the Libyan Arab people represent the vanguard of the world struggle against U.S. imperialism.

He added "that the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq is now experiencing another form of aggression from the regime of Saddam Husayn which is preventing the Iraqi people from forming cohesive bonds with their brothers, the Libyan Arab People."

#### **AL-Qadhdhafi Opens Session**

*LD022116 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, today opened the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command whose proceedings began this evening in Tripoli. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi arriving in meeting hall]

This is the second meeting of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland. It held its first meeting on 29 March 1985, at the conclusion of which it issued decision No one whereby the struggler and revolutionary Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was chosen leader of the Pan-Arab Command. He was entrusted with the administration of its

activity and the supervision of implementing its decisions, in appreciation of the special role and distinguished position of the brother leader in the leadership of the battle of national liberation of the Arab nation.

The first meeting of the Pan-Arab Command also issued a program for struggle and a resolution on organization.

#### **Further Details**

*HK030102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 3 (AFP) — Arab radicals cheered Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi as he appeared here in public Sunday night for the first time in six days. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi unshaven and appearing tired, arrived at a meeting attended by Palestinians and delegations from such countries as Syria and South Yemen, as well as representatives from all over Libya.

Libya furnishes major aid to some of the radical factions attending the meeting of "the High Command of the Revolutionary Forces of the Arab Nation."

Giving clenched-fist salutes, delegates chanted slogans of support for Libya in its confrontation with the United States, which has ordered an economic embargo and has just finished out week-long air-sea maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

Meanwhile Mohammed Mahdi, a U.S. citizen who heads a committee working for improved American-Arab relations, arrived here from Athens, defying President Ronald Reagan's order that U.S. nationals must leave Libya by February 1.

He said he had a constitutional right to travel and speak where he liked, and that if Mr Reagan wanted to remove that right he should do so by a constitutional amendment rather than an executive order.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syria's Al-Ahmar**

*LD031100 Tripoli JANA in English 0955 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday afternoon 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party who came to participate in the sessions of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

#### **Syrian Support Cited**

*LD021150 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — At Tripoli Airport Abd al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general [title as received] of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, made a statement in which he affirmed the stand of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and its revolution in the Syrian Arab country with the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in confronting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats and the U.S. provocations and economic measures.

He said that the aggression against the Libyan Arab people is an aggression against Syria and the Arab nation, asserting that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic form the main bases in confronting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots and schemes in the region.

**Al-Qadhdhafi-Moroccan, Syrian Foreign Ministers Meet**  
*LD312309 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
 2003 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader today received Brother Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan foreign minister, who arrived as an envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. The meeting was attended by Brother Abdelhakim Laraki, Moroccan minister resident in the Jamahiriya.

This evening, the brother leader of the revolution also received Brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister. The meeting was attended by the head of the Syrian Relations Bureau in the Jamahiriya.

**Foreign Ministers Depart**  
*LD312314 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
 2003 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali left Tripoli this evening. Also, Brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian Foreign Minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this evening.

**Senegal, Congo Foreign Ministers Arrive**  
*LD031047 Tripoli JANA in English 0954 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY// The Foreign Ministers of Senegal and Congo Ibrahima Fall and Antoine Ndinga-Ona respectively, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on an official visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

**Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives 1 Feb**  
*LD012135 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
 2007 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] General 'Abbas Madani, interior minister of sisterly Sudan, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli tonight on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. General Madani stressed in a statement to a JANA correspondent that the security of the Jamahiriya is part of Sudanese security, and that any aggression against Libya is aggression against Sudan. He also affirmed that Sudan rejects any aggression from any quarter that is aimed at the Jamahiriya's security and safety.

**Talks Held**

*LD021456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1330 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Libyan Arab-Sudanese talks were held this morning in Tripoli. These talks were attended by the brother secretary of the People's General Committee for Justice and, on the Sudanese side, by minister of interior General 'Abbas Madani. The talks dealt with the consolidation of bilateral cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

**Iranian Deputy Economic Minister Holds Talks**  
*LD020005 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1523 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred today at midday with brother Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs in the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriya. Cooperation relations and a number of international issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

**GDR State, Party Official Kleiber Arrives for Talks**  
*LD011800 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1718 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers arrived at midday today in Tripoli on a visit to the SPLA.

Kleiber reiterated the GDR's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation with the U.S. imperialism onslaught. In a statement on his arrival he added that the GDR consistently stands by Libya in its confrontation with the U.S. policy of terrorism. He pointed out that due to the gravity of the current international circumstances, bilateral interaction between the two friendly countries has become a necessity in order to consolidate joint action against world imperialism.

**Meets General People's Congress Secretary**  
*LD021527 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb 86 (JANA) — At noon today in Tripoli the brother secretary of the General People's Congress conferred with Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of Central Committee of the SED and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

During this meeting, which was attended by the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, secretaries of the People's Committees and People's Vocational Congresses at the People's General Congress, and the delegation accompanying the member of the SED Politburo, discussions were held on expanding various fields of the cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the GDR.

The member of the SED Politburo stressed during this meeting

the support of the people and Government of the GDR for the Libyan Arab people in its courageous confrontation with the U.S. imperialist threats.

#### **Meets Heavy Industries Secretary**

*LD012047 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — A meeting was held this evening between the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries and Gunter Kleiber, member of the Socialist Unity Party Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers expressed the German people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous confrontation with the imperialist U.S. schemes.

#### **Commentaries View U.S. Maneuvers, Actions**

##### **Economic Blockade Criticized**

*LD011540 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 20, Feb 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency — the American Administration continues its malicious campaign against the Libyan Arab people in a desperate bid to implement the economic blockade in the wake of its failure to force the European countries to join this campaign.

The White House Spokesman, Larry Speakes, declared that the blockade of the Libyan Arab people was more important than any immediate financial gain.

Once more he called on American companies in Jamahiriyah to apply what he described as economic sanctions by leaving Libya.

##### **Maneuvers Failed**

*LD011813 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1728 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — A JANA commentator said today that the naval and air maneuvers carried out by U.S. forces in the Mediterranean off the Libyan Arab shore during the whole of last week have emphasized the following facts:

First: The failure of the policy of force and threats to subjugate the peoples who are aspiring for freedom and are determined to defend their sovereignty.

Second: The siding of public opinion from all continents with the Libyan Arab people, the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and its expression of hatred toward U.S. imperialism.

Third: The affirmation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra.

Fourth: It has been demonstrated to the entire world that U.S. imperialism and the Israelis are the true source of threats to world peace and security.

#### **Weinberger Cited**

*LD311825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1724 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 31 Jan (JANA) — Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. minister of war [as received], has announced the end of the U.S. naval and air maneuvers off the Libyan coast which started last Friday morning and lasted 7 days. Weinberger said that the U.S. warships and the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* will however, remain in the Mediterranean for a while.

JANA's political commentator has made the following comments:

The end of these provocative maneuvers confirms the failure of the U.S. policy of force and arrogance, which aims at subduing the peoples who aspire for freedom and self-liberation and confirms that all the peoples of the world have affirmed their hatred for and abhorrence of U.S. imperialism through their absolute support for the Libyan Arab people and their readiness to fight with The Libyan Arab people against U.S. barbarism and provocation.

The JANA political commentator went on to say that the Libyan people have won the support of world public opinion on all the continents of the world and have won Arab, Islamic, African, and world popular and official support for themselves and for the Palestinian cause in particular and for the Arab nation in general in the face of the official U.S. terrorism and the unlimited U.S. arrogance, which takes no notice of people's interests and their progressive choices.

The U.S. air and naval maneuvers, in which 41 U.S. warships and two aircraft carriers took part off the Libyan Arab coast have confirmed the mastery of the Libyan people over the Gulf of Sidra, considering that it is an indivisible part of Libyan territorial waters and that entering it violates the Libyan people's freedom and sovereignty and constitutes a grave danger to the economic activity and economic installations in this vital gulf.

The Libyan people have put an end to the U.S. rumpus and the insolent U.S. encroachment on the freedom of peoples and have exposed to the whole world the falseness and futility of the U.S. policy of terrorism and force in implementing the U.S. aspiration to dominate the world. Also, these maneuvers have proved the ability of the free peoples, who are determined to defend their freedom and their gains with blood and sweat, to stand tall and challenge the arrogant imperialist forces, which do not care for the freedom of these peoples and their right to live under the sun on earth.

The JANA political commentator ended his commentary by saying that it has become clear to all peoples that the United States and the Zionist enemy are the true threat to world peace and the source of the anxiety and tension prevailing in the world. The people will eventually rise to remove, restrain, and repulse the United States and the Zionist enemy, the source of international terrorism and tension in the world.

**JANA on Reagan Letter to Italy***LD031001 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Rome, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Reagan administration continues its desperate pressures on European countries in a bid to force them to join in countering a false threat by the Libyan Arab people. This despite the failure of the efforts of the American envoy, John Whitehead, and his tour of 9 European countries for that purpose.

In this respect, it was learnt from an Italian official source that President Reagan expressed in direct manner in a letter to the Italian prime minister his disappointment over the refusal by the European Community to apply sanctions and refer to Libya by name in the recent statement by the European countries in Brussels.

The American Government carried on applying pressure on the European countries especially Italy so as to force to take hostile stance to Libya. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is mounting its military in [as received] and political activities in Italy giving the impression that it had a part in the decision taken in Italy.

On the other hand, American aircraft carriers and naval units which took part in the manoeuvres off the Libyan shores began to arrive in Italy.

**Polish Companies Willing to Take U.S. Firms' Place***LD012007 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Directors of Polish companies have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. threats and U.S. economic measures. They stressed during their meeting [date not specified] at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw their companies' readiness to take the place of the U.S. companies if the latter decide to withdraw from working in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

**International Jamhiri Group Cables Support***LD311502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86*

["Text" of International Jamhiri Organization message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi]

[Text] Brother revolutionary and great internationalist, Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the great al-Fatah revolution:

We, the combatants, members of the International Jamhiri Organization, the aspiring vanguard for establishing a new international order, promise to struggle throughout the world to ignite the international revolution in order to destroy all kinds of state, and to blow up all economic, cultural and moral bases of the societies of the consumption-exploiting civilization prevailing in the world, and in order to establish the new man, a free, under-

standing and generous man in a new society, the society of equality, good, and happiness. We support your giant step toward the coming international revolution announcing the establishment of an international people's front, which will shoulder the great responsibility aspired for by humanity, and for which history has long been waiting.

About 70 years have passed in the international struggle arena, devoid of any real international movement struggling against imperialism, while the exploitation by the greedy minority of the human race increased, injustice, misery and aggression increased and the frightful hegemony of states and their frightful equipment grows.

The high point of our optimistic dream was the declaration of the establishment of an international people's front or movement; this was not due for another 5 years. This front would have had a military, political and cultural general staff, which would plan and direct the struggle for igniting the international revolution. But your historic resolution, the resolution with which the history of the new stage of the human race on this planet will commence, is more far-reaching than the dream. It is a great resolution, and has brought distant hopes to the verge of application.

As workers and working masses organizing ourselves in order to struggle toward international revolution, we declare our delighted with the establishment of the international people's movement, and we declare our solidarity with it and our readiness to struggle within its ranks throughout the world, guided by joint principles and joint goals.

Glory to the Al-FatAh revolution, which established the first successful Jamahiriya in history.

Glory to the Al-FatAh revolution, the only current vanguard for the coming international revolution, the greatest civil war between the rulers and the ruled, the greatest war in history and the last war between men.

**Athens Peace Conference Supports al-Qadhafi***NC020926 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Participants in the Mediterranean Sea and World Peace Conference have sent the following cable to the brother leader of the revolution:

To the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Greetings of struggle for freedom, justice, and peace.

The participants in the International Conference on Mediterranean and World Peace — being held in Athens from 30 January until 2 February with the attendance of 42 international delegations representing political parties, international organizations, and peace movements in the Mediterranean region and in socialist countries; national liberation movements in all regions of the world; and public figures who represent social and cultural



groups — have discussed the insolent U.S. imperialist attack led by the U.S. President against your people and you personally. They express their condemnation and disapproval of this terrorism which provokes the outrage of all peoples and honest men in the world. The conference participants also declare their full solidarity with you, your people, and the policy you have adopted and continue to pursue — the policy of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and of support for the struggle of peoples and world liberation movements to eradicate the hegemony of imperialism and to achieve justice, prosperity, and peace.

We stress to you, Brother Colonel, that you and your people are not standing alone in this battle. All the national peace-loving forces stand firmly and sincerely with you. They support your struggle and that of your people. They hail your courageous stand that embodies the strugglers' pride and dignity despite all types of threats and aggression. We are fully aware that the U.S. Administration's terrorist practices — an economic boycott of your country, provocative military exercises near your shores, and threats of military aggression — are due to the U.S. Administration's loss of its senses because of your insistence on defending the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state on their soil, and the peoples' right to be free and to achieve progress.

Another reason for the U.S. stand is your firm principled position against racial discrimination, against the occupation of territory by force, and against the imperialist hegemony on the destinies of peoples, particularly the Arab, the African, and the Latin American peoples. We are proud of these honorable stands, and consider them an example and an inspiration for all honest strugglers everywhere in the world.

The participants in the conference also consider these U.S. terrorist measures to be a desperate and futile response by the U.S. Administration to the progressive achievements of the Al-Fatah revolution under your leadership in the political, economic, and social fields. This revolution ensures that prosperity prevails, social justice is achieved, and man's exploitation of his brothers disappears.

Brother Colonel, while expressing our pride in your just struggle and that of your people and our full solidarity with this struggle — which is consistent with the UN Charter and all international laws in confronting the terrorist practices of the U.S. Administration and its Zionist strategic ally — to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a lake of peace and cooperation, free of fleets, military bases, and nuclear weapons, we call on the public in this region and all over the world to denounce and condemn these practices and to stand in solidarity with you and your people in your just and honorable struggle.

We express our belief and conviction that these provocations and threats will only end in complete disappointment and utter failure. Victory always goes to the people and to honest strugglers; shame, defeat, and ignominy to the enemies of man. Long live your revolution. Down with U.S. and Zionist imperialism.

[Signed] The participants in the International Conference on Mediterranean and World Peace.

#### **Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Delegation Arrives** *LD302151 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic* 2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A joint economic delegation from Belgium and Luxembourg, representing the major commercial and industrial firms and banks, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The joint economic delegation will familiarize itself with the progress and achievements of the Libyan Arab people in all fields, thanks to the great al-Fatah revolution.

The joint economic delegation will have talks in the Jamahiriya on strengthening and developing economic and industrial cooperation between the three countries in a way that will satisfy the joint interest of their peoples.

It is worth mentioning that during his unsuccessful European tour, the U.S. envoy, Whitehead, requested the cancellation of this delegation's visit to the Jamahiriya.

### **SUDAN**

#### **Talks With Soviet Economic Delegation Conclude** *JN021035 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Feb. 2, (SUNA) — Talks between the Sudanese officials and the visiting Soviet economic delegation were concluded here yesterday. The two sides discussed cooperation in the fields of irrigation, grain silos and storage, feeder roads, rehabilitation of Soviet-constructed factories and scientific and medical services. They also discussed possible Soviet financing of some major projects in Sudan including Marawi and Remeila dams and heightening or Roseiris dam.

The Soviet Government will study these proposals before being included in an agreement expected to be concluded during a high level Sudanese delegations visit to Moscow next March.

#### **AFP: 16-20 Killed in Sectarian Violence** *NC030937 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 3 (AFP) — Between 16 and 20 people were killed and several dozen injured in fighting at the weekend at Port Sudan on the Red Sea between Moslems from the east of the country and black christian Nubians from southern Kordofan Province south of here, press reports said today.

The communist newspaper *AL-MAYDAN* said a church was burned in a Nubian quarter by members of the Moslem Ibn 'Amir tribe, and in reprisal the Nubians set fire to several houses in an Ibn 'Amir district.

*AL-MAYDAN* said the fighting broke out after coincidental meetings of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood and the Nubian-supported Sudanese National Party. It said a jihad (holy war) was proclaimed at the Moslem meeting.

Sudan is in the throes of an election campaign leading up to polls

next month to return the country to multi-party democracy after year [as received] of military rule following the ousting of President Ja'far Numayri last April.

The well-organised Moslem Brotherhood, which wants to see the retention of Islamic law introduced by Marshal Numayri, is the target of every other party, in particular the Communist Party and the regional Darfur and Kordofan parties grouping the country's black minorities.

Serious incidents after Moslem Brotherhood meetings have already occurred this year at Wau, in Southern Bahr al-Ghazal Province, and at Al-'Ubayd in the centre.

In reports of the Port Sudan clashes *AL-MAYDAN* put the death toll at more than 20, but another paper, *AL-AYYAM*, said 16 people were killed and 83 injured.

*AL-AYYAM*, quoting Prosecutor-General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, said police aided by the Army had brought the situation under control and a reconciliation committee had been set up.

#### **Interior Minister to Discuss Security With Libya**

JN011457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Feb (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani left for Tripoli today on a 2-day visit to Libya. He is accompanied by Police Commissioner Lieutenant General Faysal Muhammad. The visit is at the invitation of Libyan officials to the interior minister to discuss security cooperation between the two countries.

Following his visit to Libya, Gen 'Abbas Madani will go to Tunis to attend the Arab interior ministers conference scheduled to be held from 4-6 February. The conference will discuss security issues in the Arab homeland and ways to bolster cooperation among the Arab countries in the security field.

#### **Defense Minister on Dialogue, Elections, Ethiopia**

JN311114 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1016 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Jan (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has affirmed that the multiplicity of channels of dialogue with John Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), is the cause of the vacuum currently experienced by Sudan on the subject of national accord. 'Abdallah expressed the hope that Sudanese will agree on a single form of dialogue with Garang.

In an interview with the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* published today, Maj Gen 'Abdallah explained that the question is not one of individuals or groups talking to Garang, but one of principle. He pointed out that before conducting a dialogue with Garang it is essential to know first how serious Garang is in his belief in the inevitability of dialogue and his desire to hold such a dialogue inside and outside Sudan, how firmly he is in control of his forces, and how free he is in making his own decisions whenever he wishes.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah said that Garang's behavior cannot be isolated from local and regional influences. He said that certain hidden hands in Sudan, whom he did not name, are manipulating Garang. There is agreement among them concerning his desire to postpone the elections and renew the transitional period under a new composition of the sovereign and executive authorities.

The minister said that the SPLA's activities are gradually turning into a regular war. He said that the information available to Sudan confirms the existence of 12 battalions of his forces in Sudan in addition to a similar number of fighters who are being trained in (Balgham) barracks inside Ethiopia.

The minister announced that recent operations carried out by Garang's forces confirmed that they possess long-range 160-mm artillery. They also confirm their wider use of transport helicopters flown by Ethiopian pilots. The minister affirmed that, despite their operations, the rebels are unable to overrun a single position of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah described the current composition of the regime in Sudan, which comprises the Transitional Military Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Alliance, and other political groups outside the framework of the alliance, as a fragile composition that will not be able to face the changing economic and political situation in Sudan. He asserted that the only solution to the problems of Sudan is holding the election on its fixed date even if it is a partial elections because this would be better than any other composition that might lead the country to further fragmentation.

His excellency criticized Sudanese parties and trade unions, pointing out that they have not yet adopted one project to construct Sudan. He asserted that the economic situation in Sudan now can only be described as weak and that only the Sudanese can revive it.

Concerning Sudanese-Egyptian relations, the minister asserted that Sudan's relations are excellent and developing with all Arab countries, pointing out that Sudan has received the aid promised by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Libya.

In conclusion his excellency expressed his belief that a remarkable improvement will take place in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations in the next few days.

#### **Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Practices**

JN021724 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry condemned Israel's violations of the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and stressed the Sudanese people's solidarity with the Palestinian people's heroic struggle to foil all the Zionist entity's designs. It also urged the Islamic countries to support the Palestinian people.

**Omdurman Reports Uganda's Okello in Juba**  
*EA312056 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1930 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] More than 600 Ugandans arrived in Kaia area, Yei district, in Equatoria region after crossing the border yesterday following the collapse of General Okello and Museveni's seizure of power. Several thousand refugees are expected to pour into Sudan.

A responsible source in the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Juba has stated that intensive contacts are being made to ensure urgent relief for the refugees who will add huge burdens to the government of Equatoria. The region's authorities have begun to move the Ugandan refugees away from the Sudanese-Ethiopian border area to ensure their security and safety.

General Okello arrived in Juba yesterday aboard a helicopter accompanied by a number of his aides. He was held at the Equatoria military command and was prevented from meeting the press. The Equatoria authorities refused to make any comment on general Okello's refuge there.

**Sudan, Ethiopia I Joint Security Committee**  
*JN021100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 2, (SUNA) — A security committee was formed recently between Sudan and Ethiopia for discussing security problems on the two countries borders. The committee is scheduled to begin its work within the coming few days after the forming of the Ethiopian side in the committee. The Sudanese side was formed already.

A high ranking military source said to the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the two countries agreed recently to form this committee indicating that Sudan has expressed readiness to improve relations with Ethiopia.

The recent meeting between Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and the Ethiopian President Mengistu Haili Mariam during their East African countries drought and desertification cooperation meeting in Djibouti last January resulted in the activation of the two countries ministerial committees which include committees for security, borders, irrigation and commerce, the source explained.

The source expressed hope that Ethiopia would agree to give permission to the military groups it arrested to return to the country according to their desire.

The newspaper did not indicate the reasons of the military groups presence in Ethiopia or when that happened.

**Equatoria Region Said 'Stable,' Elections Possible**  
*EA312313 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The military governor of Equatoria region Major General Peter Cyrillo has confirmed that the security situation in the region is stable and that elections can be held in all parts. He said the sons of the region reaffirm their adherence to the division [of the former southern region into three regions] and the holding of elections on their due date. This was stated during his excellency's meeting with the national elections committee yesterday.

The meeting discussed technical questions concerning the holding of elections and the difficulties that might hamper them. The committee, which is in Juba on a 3-day visit, toured the five registration centers in the town. It also met representatives of parties and political forces which will participate in the elections.

**SPLA Radio: Rebels Capture Upper Nile Town**  
*EA011959 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] The first and fourth companies of Timsah [crocodile] Battalion have carried out an attack on Ler District. The correspondent for Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] in the area said that the SPLA forces have captured the police station, the town council, the market and all parts of the town. The most parts of the enemy garrison at Ler has been destroyed and now besieged. According to our correspondent the enemy suffered heavy casualties in both men and material.

## ETHIOPIA

**'Ali Nasir Muhammad Reportedly Arrives in Addis Ababa**  
*NC011024 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Feb 1 (AFP) — Ousted South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in the Ethiopian capital late yesterday, reliable sources said here today. The sources, who preferred to remain anonymous, were unable to say whether Mr 'Ali Nasir was here for talks with Ethiopia's leaders, who throughout last month's crisis said they were backing his regime, and whether he would seek political asylum. He is believed to be on close terms with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

News of his arrival comes at a time of confusion over his whereabouts, and Ethiopia's ties with the new regime in Aden are unclear, given Mr 'Ali Nasir's presence in the Ethiopian capital.

The new South Yemeni collective leadership said this week that they wished to maintain strategic links with Addis Ababa. The two Marxist states are associated with Libya in a tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation dating back to 1981.

## YSP Session To Be Held

*GF021911 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*  
 2 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] It was revealed yesterday that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in Addis Ababa amid reports on an Ethiopian mediation, at the instructions of Moscow, to host the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau in order to reconcile the conflicting sides in the PDRY. Well-informed diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa, Djibouti, and Sanaa said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Addis Ababa nearly 48 hours ago and that he achieved the support of the Ethiopian Government for the idea of holding a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee in Addis Ababa, to put an end to the conflict.

Addis Ababa sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that at the moment preparations are being made to hold the meeting today or tomorrow.

The sources indicated the presence of a number of Political Bureau members in the Ethiopian capital. They are: Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, and Anis Hasan Yahya, who left Damascus for Addis Ababa.

Other YSP Central Committee members are also in Addis Ababa. These are: 'Abdallah Bukayr, minister of health; Riyadh al-'Akbari, 'Ali Salih 'Abd, 'Abdallah al-Bar, Hasan Balum, Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, and 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, who also arrived from Damascus. The sources stated that more than 10 other YSP Central Committee members will also arrive to participate in this meeting. An Arab diplomat in Sanaa said: "All are endeavoring for a reconciliation and Ethiopia is carrying out this role at the instruction of Moscow."

However, the possibility of the mediation's success decreased since Salim Salih Muhammad, secretary of the Central Committee of the party currently ruling Aden, totally refused the idea of reconciliation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and said in a statement to a number of correspondents in Aden yesterday: "We will never bargain with anybody on the situation in the country. 'Ali Nasir and his supporters should be punished."

## KENYA

**Sudanese Envoy Denies Presence of Uganda's Okello**  
*EA311851 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Nairobi 31st [dateline as received] — Following is a press statement released by the ambassador of Sudan to Kenya, H.E. Omer Elsheikh [name as received]:

Upon instructions from my government, I should like to issue the following statement about the reported news of the presence of the deposed Ugandan President Gen. Tito Okello in Sudan: The Government of the Republic of Sudan categorically denies the presence of any former Ugandan official in Sudan.

When events erupted in Uganda, orders have been issued to the Sudanese Armed Forces along the borders between the two countries to immediately disarm any Ugandan entering Sudan and put him in guarded refugee camps.

The Government of the Republic of the Sudan reaffirms that as matter of principle it will not allow Sudanese soil to be used as a base for any hostile act against Uganda or any neighbouring country.

## TANZANIA

**Support for Uganda's New Government Announced**  
*EA011557 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili*  
 0700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania joins the other east African countries of Kenya, Rwanda, and Zaire in their resolve to cooperate fully with the new Government of Uganda to restore peace and stability in that country.

In a statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Tanzania expressed its confidence that the Government of Uganda under the leadership of Mr Yoweri Museveni would do its utmost to enable Ugandans to live in peace and happiness again. The statement added that on the basis of the existing good-neighborliness and cooperation between Tanzania and Uganda in various fields, the Government of Tanzania was ready to cooperate with the new Government of Uganda to ensure that peace returns to Uganda and to all parts of East Africa.



## UGANDA

## National Resistance Council Members Sworn In

EA011907 [Editorial report] Kampala Domestic Service in English at 0923 GMT on 1 February begins a live relay from outside parliament buildings where 24 members of the National Resistance Council (NRC) were sworn in in Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's presence. At the beginning of the broadcast an unidentified speaker said: "Your Excellency, president of the Republic of Uganda, the honorable prime Minister, the honorable members of the NRC, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here this morning for yet another important and historic ceremony of swearing in the honorable members of the NRC, the honorable prime minister, and all the other ministers of government so far appointed. This ceremony, by its very nature, Your Excellency, is a straightforward one, and we propose to proceed on it by calling out the honorable members of the council one by one to come out and take their oath here. After all the members have been sworn in, sir, the honorable prime minister will take his oath before Your Excellency, followed by all the ministers." He then called out the members, who took their oaths in the following order:

Moses Kigongo, identified as NRA chief administrator by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Elly Tumwine, identified by 21 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as member of the NRM Executive Committee; Fred (Lugema Isa); (Maber Kabarega Lugonza); (Kahinda Wa Takwire); (Tade Anyankole); Dr (Jak Lutiri Sengo Riyombia); Israel (Kayonde); Jim (Mugwezi Katuzu); Japhet (?Sabiiti); (?Haji Hafiz) Mukwaya; Anthony (Enebua) Angwa; (Chris Yukwabembwe); Alek (Muawe) Kirunda Kivejinja, identified as NRM political head of finance by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Livingstone Katerega; Tom (Wakasera) Butime, identified as NRM political district head of Mbarara by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Serwanga (Ladukina) Serwanga; Gertrude Norah (Nanyumba) Njumba, identified as NRM district head of Rukungiri by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION* and as member of the NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; Father Leo (Jazefebia); Sam (Sebuliba Mwaura Metsi) Male, identified as member of NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; (Zakariya Kwamya Kwagboma) Kaheru; (Muntu Mucha) (?Oyera); Dr Samson (Babi Mulu) Kisekka.

The following ministers were then heard taking the oath in the same manner:

1. Dr Samson (Babi Mulu) Kisekka, prime minister;
2. Mbata Ronald (Nyalima), minister of state in the office of the president, according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* and identified as NRM political head of public health and medical services by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION* gives his name as "Dr Modesty Bata" and his post as "minister of state for defense".
3. Ruhukana Rugunda, named by Kampala Domestic Service in

English on 22 Dec 79 as deputy health minister under Binaisa; health minister according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*.

4. Elly Tumwine, identified as member of NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; named as minister of animal resources by 31 Jan 86 *STANDARD*.

5. Crispus Kiyonga, former UPM MP and now minister of cooperatives and marketing according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*.

6. (Serwano) Daniel (Kigozi).

7. Ponciano Mulema, identified by 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as former Makerere don and now minister of finance.

8. Amanyia Mushanga, identified by 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as deputy defense minister.

9. David Kibirango.

10. (Shemi Masaba), minister of animal industry; the only one whose post was given other than the prime minister.

11. Eriya Kategaya.

## AFP: New Cabinet Sworn In

AB011714 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Kampala, 1 Feb (AFP) — Members of the new Ugandan Cabinet and those of the National Resistance Council (NRC) were sworn in on Saturday at an open-air ceremony presided over by Ugandan head of state, Yoweri Museveni. The ceremony took place in front of the Parliament in Kampala.

Here is the list of the 11 cabinet members, apart from Mr Museveni himself who performs the functions of head of state and minister of defense:

Prime minister: Samson Kisekka;

Secretary of state in the prime minister's office: Eriya Kategaya;

Secretary of state for defense: Ronald Bata;

Deputy minister of defense and political commissioner for the National Resistance Army: Amanyia Mushega;

Minister of finance: Ponsiano Mulema;

Minister of health: Ruhakana Rugunda;

Minister of industry and technology: Stanley Tumwine;

Minister of cooperatives and marketing: Crispus Kiyonga;

Minister of works: Daniel Kigozi;

Minister of public service and cabinet affairs: David Kibirango;

Minister of animal industry: Sheme Massaaba.

Minister of Internal Affairs, whose nomination was announced this week, Mr Mwesigye (first name not supplied), did not participate in the swearing in ceremony, observers noted.

### Museveni Addresses Ceremony

EA012042 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1045 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Address by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni following the swearing-in ceremony of members of the National Resistance Council and the Cabinet outside Parliament buildings in Kampala -- live]

[Excerpts] Members of the council, ladies and gentlemen: I don't want to say much today, because I'm fond of speaking, and when I start speaking, I won't stop. This will not be in your interest, because as you can see, it's time for lunch. But I just wanted to mention three points: number one, you have seen members of the council sworn in here -- the National Resistance Council [NRC]. And as you saw, they are mixed: They are partly civilians, partly soldiers. This is, of course, the NRC, and indeed, this government of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] is not a military government. It is a government of freedom fighters, plus experts who can do a job [applause].

I would like it to be that way. I would like it to be a government, as I have said, of freedom fighters -- those who have been fighting for democracy and for other ideals. Cleanliness in government plus people who have got the know-how to deliver goods to the population and remove our country from this terrible backwardness and misgovernment which has characterized it since its independence is one characteristic of this government. Do not refer to it as a military government. I think it is even derogatory to refer to it as a military government, because we are not a military government. We are a government of freedom fighters. It is true it is not yet an elected government, but we can definitely say that it is a government of fighters for freedom.

Secondly, we would like it to be a government, as I have already said, that tackles the problems of the country with all the know-how available to us. Yesterday when I was talking to the permanent secretaries, I told them that our government will have to be a government of people who do things and who will transform Uganda from being a backward, a symmetrically developed economy based on agriculture, into a country which is relatively modernized with an integrated, self-sustained independent national economy. This is what I told the permanent secretaries yesterday. We want to develop Uganda to become a country with an integrated, self-sustaining independent national economy. I don't have time to go into detail, but I can summarize it by saying that we should not be (?unfair), as I said earlier in one of my speeches, where we consume what we don't produce, and produce what we don't consume. We should produce partly what we consume and partly what people outside consume, as well as consume what we produce in part, as well as what other people produce, so that there will be a balanced economy.

In fact, our emphasis, apart from restoring -- this business of stopping killing -- is a small matter. I don't think we need to be congratulated for stopping killings, because people are not supposed to be killed anyway. So we cannot be there and get badges that we stopped killings and we need badges and medals for having stopped killings and raping women, and that we should get honors for that. [sentence as heard]

That's obvious, because people are not supposed to be killed. That goes without saying. So, I don't regard that as a program. That is just to return to normality -- stopping killings, stopping raping, stopping shooting at night, stopping taking bribes by the (?bus). Taking bribes can be a program -- starting with bribes [laughter] -- that one can be part of. I think that one is not easy. These fellows are used to taking bribes and it will be, and is, part of the economy also, because the economy is backward, the professional ethics are low, very low. The professional ethics are low or almost absent. There are also a bit of backward practices involved, so that may need a bit of a struggle to ensure that we tackle it. But the main point apart from stopping the killings and which will take some time in my opinion, because the killings -- you kill somebody, we will kill you, so what's the problem [laughter]. It will take a very short time. You kill -- you are killed. If you kill intentionally, the hangman will deal with you. So I don't see much problem there. We won't waste time on that. But apart from those obvious points -- the stopping of killings, the stopping of harassment of civilians on roadblocks, and incidentally there should eventually be no road blocks -- what are they for? [applause]. Now they are there because there is a bit of a war going on, and we are still rounding up with guns, but otherwise there should be no roadblocks. The soldiers should be in their barracks preparing themselves for production or for future wars [laughter] because, mark you, we have not reached the stage, you know, which is promised in the Bible: when the lamb lies in the bosom of the lion. We have not yet gotten there; so, we also presume evil and prepare for it.

But apart from that -- apart from those rather petty points -- the stopping of killing and preparation of security, the main emphasis of our program will be on the economy, and to ensure democracy. It will be on the economy to ensure that first of all we (?destroy) this enclave economy. You know, this economy we had here which we call enclave -- an enclave economy -- because it was this, even when we are mourning this economy which we lost in this small, modern sector, which was disorganized by Amin and Obote and the fellows who came after him [laughter] after them. Still, even in its heyday it was not really working [words indistinct] because it was still working in part as an enclave economy, because we have got a small, modern sector, surrounded by a quite backward subsistence economy, which was almost a different world, because if you just go two miles from here, you go to a place like (Kachiri), you go to (Gobero), you go to Namayumba -- these areas where we have been working -- you find that it is a totally different world. It is totally different, because there there is no running water.

We need to restore part of that enclave economy, to provide services for the people, but more importantly to bring structural changes which will tackle the whole problem of backwardness fundamentally, to ensure that we modernize agriculture and diversify industrial projects based on agriculture first as well as on other requirements of the society, and also try and become part of the modern age.

We shall try to ensure that people start moving in the right direction and that we use our resources very frugally and carefully in order to bring about real development. I was shocked the other day: I was told by one of the permanent secretaries here that my friend Tito Okello had ordered furniture for one house

of 500,000 pounds. Imagine, imagine, imagine [laughter] 500,000 pounds. It is in documents. Should we [word indistinct] these evil documents? Furniture for one house and they had also (?paid) the money. They drained the money out. Furniture for one house of 500,000 pounds — British pounds. Now, Okello is supposed to be a soldier. He is supposed to be what? Is he a marshal, general, what? What does he call himself? [laughter] Now, with 500,000 pounds you can buy enough rifles to equip an infantry brigade of 4,000 soldiers. These good rifles, the kalashnikovs, you can buy 4,000 kalashnikovs, approximately [words indistinct] to equip an infantry brigade. So the whole infantry brigade was supposed to disappear in Tito Okello's house [laughter]. Now, you are backward, you know this. So I told the permanent secretaries that things like furniture [sentence as heard].

The other day I bought a very good bed from Kawempe, very nice, very nice bed from Kawempe. I bought it and I begged to be relieved of the beds which I found there, which, in any case, are very difficult for me to wash, because they need shampoo, they need vacuum cleaning. So I was very happy to go to Kawempe and buy a very nice wooden bed and I hope — (?anyway) for me, I am not going to spend any money on buying beds from London. [applause] And as long as I am in charge here I don't think anybody will buy those beds from that place [applause].

So, we have got a big job to do, but I think it can be done. It is not all that difficult as it is made out to be. It is just a question of being serious, being disciplined, concentrating on our duty. One is given a duty to persist on it. One of the problems of Africans is inefficiency and almost a total absence of sense of duty in many African people. Even in the young (?world) the (?problem) exists. [Words indistinct].

The other time when we were (?attacking) Kabasanda, we sent somebody to take soldiers there, show them how to approach the route, a whole battalion of 900 men we had put in the hands of this bastard to show them the way. Instead of taking them to Kabasanda, he went to Mityana to look for a woman [laughter] and the soldiers had to look for their way, they got lost and so on and so forth. Now that idiot is safely in custody somewhere and of course he will have a few questions to answer. Now, this type of incredible irresponsibility — 900 men had (?to head south) because of an individual's mistake. How can you make any progress with this type of mentality? Where would that blessed woman go? He could have waited [words indistinct] to (?meet again in) Mityana. So, there also we need a different approach, discipline.

Also we need to wipe out some fascist ideas, because the fascist mentality has spread so (?fast), especially in the recent years, since the time of Idi Amin. The other time I was going to the airport, I was going to see Presidents Mobutu and Habyarimana and President Moi of Kenya. We met in Goma. When I was going to the airport, [words indistinct], one of the soldiers was chasing people from the road, you know it is (?the road) to Entebbe. (?He kept) chasing people, you could see people knocking one another; they were being chased (while?) the president was passing. Now what sort of president is he? [laughter, applause] How can a president cause an accident on the road? [laughter] I had to stop

on the way [words indistinct] so I had to lock up this fellow. He is now safely locked up somewhere. [applause] This is all fascist mentality, because it has gained power in suppressing the people. Power is frightening. A president is like a roaring lion [laughter] and must be feared. Now, that business must stop. [applause] Respect of the people [applause] and as of now, the biggest in our revolution. What I would like in our struggle should be the spirit of man should be rekindled: the spirit of Ugandans, the pride of Ugandans should be rekindled. [Words indistinct]

It is very important to have honourable ministers and excellencies, the presidents, and the right honorable prime ministers but I think it is more important to have a proud people, people who are proud of themselves, much more important [applause], because once you have that, then you have got a guarantee against dictatorship. It is an insurance policy against dictatorship.

So, anyway, for the ministers, their job is to run the economy, to ensure that the economy is running, not only running smoothly, but new ideas which would help our economy's independence and integration and self-sustaining, that is to say, moving on its own power, not a puppet, not like a toy where you wind the (luzirri) [laughter] and then it works for some time. Then when the (luzirri) stops, then it stops. That type of economy is not an economy we need here.

So, I would also like — somebody brought a very good idea to me sometime ago — public enlightenment. We would like to use this radio to ensure that the population are educated about some of these matters like the economy for instance. They ought to know, not exactly but roughly, what happens, what is important, what is not important. I think also that is an important thing.

But anyway, I was talking about the honorable ministers who have been sworn in now and I was thinking that their primary job is to ensure that they restore this shattered economy and at the same time they identify or evolve concepts which would ensure that we build a powerful economy using the resources we have, because we have considerable resources, if they are used carefully.

Now, as far as the concept is concerned, as I said, this council is a politic; I council, it's not a military council. The soldiers you see there are freedom fighters. They are not soldiers in the professional sense. They are not job-seekers. They are not fellows who went to the army looking for jobs of being soldiers. They were people who went into the army to fight for freedom. I am a freedom fighter; these gentlemen are freedom fighters [applause]. The weapons we carry, [words indistinct] are merely instruments of struggle. In the same way as you (?provide) a demonstration to make your point, or you could write a petition, we had to resort to the use of arms, because that was the means of a last resort; we had no other means, to make our point. It was the means of last resort.

So, you should understand that this is not a military government; it is a political government. It is a government of freedom fighters. Thank you very much.

**BBC Interviews Museveni on Fighting Against Okello**  
*MB011049 London BBC World Service in English*  
 0635 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Uganda's new president, Yoweri Museveni, was sworn in last Wednesday. After the fall of Kampala at the weekend, the National Resistance Army set out to extend their control to other parts of Uganda in pursuit of troops loyal to the ousted military leader, General Tito Okello. Shortly before Mr Museveni was sworn in as president, Michael Wooldridge in Kampala asked Mr Museveni why he had decided to move in and take Kampala.

[Begin recording] [Museveni] We had no other alternative if we wanted to save the people of Uganda because the Military Council was composed of criminal elements. There were a few what you may call decent elements, but the majority were people with very bad records, and as if that was not enough, they went ahead with their old game of killing Ugandans. Since the signing of the peace agreement, they had killed up something like 400 or 500 people whose names we could lay our hands on — names and places of birth and things like that. Now, we found that if we didn't act faster there would be no solution to the Ugandan political crisis, there would be no solution. We would go on endlessly with the same cycle of violence and regimes which don't do any work. Secondly, we were also in danger of the people misunderstanding us, saying that we have abandoned them and we are not working for their interests, and we have had so much facing us that we could not afford such a thing. That is why we decided to move and take over and try to initiate a new chapter.

[Wooldridge] There was some very intense fighting. Did it prove more difficult to take the capital than you had thought it would be?

[Museveni] No. For us, we never underestimated the enemy. Mark you, the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] has not been a very bad enemy as... [changes thought] they have been poor fighters. They fought very bravely all the time, all these years, but they were fighting against a much more organized group. So, our victory is not that the UNLA was completely hopeless as a fighting force, but our victory has been due to the fact that we are more organized and we have got better leadership.

[Wooldridge] Now, you said yourself that this doesn't represent the end of the war. How confident are you that you will be able to gain control over the whole of Uganda?

[Museveni] There is absolutely no doubt because if you look at the dynamics of the situation, we were only 27 when we started. We are now tens of thousands of soldiers backed by millions of civilian people; and the UNLA were tens of thousands when they started, and they are now reduced. So, it is very clear that the UNLA is declining and we are climbing.

[Wooldridge] But you have been fighting until now, haven't you, in areas where you have enjoyed a good deal of popular support partly, perhaps on tribal lines. Do you think there is a possibility that we may end up with a partition between northern and

southern Uganda?

[Museveni] That is completely out of the question. First of all, our support is not only, is not along tribal lines. It has never been, because even in the areas you are talking of, if you are talking of Luwero, in Luwero there are very many people from other parts of Uganda including the north, including the Lugubara people from the West Nile, many of whom are in our army, there are [word indistinct] and the Acholis also and Lango. They were there. So, our support has never been tribal, but coming to your specific question on whether Uganda can be partitioned, no. That one cannot happen because we are people who have got support from all over the place. Maybe not as much in the north as here, because we have not done much work there, but definitely there is a nucleus of support there which we can build on; and in any case, as of now, our army does not require as much, as much population support as a precondition for fighting as it used to do in the past because now it is able to fight under its own steam. The only thing it has got to be careful about is that it doesn't antagonize the population.

[Wooldridge] Many soldiers of the UNLA have now fled to the north with their weapons. How long do you think that it will take for you to disarm them and bring that part of the country under the NRA's control?

[Museveni] Well, it can take a very short time, like if they decide to give up fighting, which some of them are doing. It can be all over in a short while. But if they decide to go on fighting, it may take some few weeks to bring the whole country under one military control.

[Wooldridge] You said that there will be a new departure in Ugandan politics. What do you mean by that?

[Museveni] Because the politics of the past have been politics about intrigues, about subterfuge. This has been the politics of the past. Now... [changes of thought] and these politics has not concerned the population. It has been about job seeking on the part of the politicians, but now we are going to talk, for the first time, we are going to talk about the population, their life, their political rights, their economic interests. That will be the center of gravity of whatever we are doing, rather than the population just being merely used by power seekers to entrench themselves in power or use office for their own gain. This is what I meant that it was a new departure.

[Wooldridge] But how do you intend to bring this about in a practical way? What sort of political system will Uganda have now?

[Museveni] Our political system is nationalist. Our political program is a nationalist program. We believe in the independence of Uganda, we believe in the fact that whatever we do should be centered around the population of Uganda precisely as I have just been saying a short while ago, and therefore, we are nationalists. If you notice, some of us, when we formed the party here in 1980, we called in the Uganda Patriotic Movement, some of us, and that word was... [changes thought] that name was deliberate. We want a patriotic program, a program which is centered around



the population of Uganda, centered on Uganda and for the interest of the people of Uganda. [End recording]

#### **Museveni Meets Northern Elders; Appeal Issued**

*EA311945 Kampala Domestic Service in English*  
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] President Museveni has met eight elders from northern Uganda resident in Kampala and assured them that his government does not follow sectarian policies. He told them that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] believes in the unity of all Ugandans as exemplified by the NRA [National Resistance Army] in which ethnic differences do not feature.

Mr Museveni regretted that some opportunists have tried to create divisions among the Bantu and the Nilotics, saying that the NRM holds such cheap politics in contempt. He added that such differences are created by God and if one goes by this categorization it would be a misconception, as a lot of talent would be missed, since talent does not know such boundaries.

Mr Museveni called on the elders to talk to those people still resisting to give up the useless struggle as it amounts only to being interested in making Ugandans suffer. On behalf of the elders, Mr (Onegi Odero) thanked the president for his assurance and the encouragement he had given them and said that they too are interested in seeing that Uganda remains one.

In a joint statement, released to the press after the meeting, the eight elders appealed to the members of their community to remain calm and peaceful and not to run away from Uganda.

They particularly appealed to all members of the fighting forces from northern Uganda, in the north or elsewhere, to heed the call from President Museveni to lay down their arms and not plunge the country to another futile armed conflict. We wish to assure all of you, they concluded, that we are safe and have joined all other Ugandans in giving support to the new government.

The statement was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Obitre Gama, Mr (Onegi Odero), Mr Felix (Tukenyi) Gama, Mr Sam (Kinyi), Mr Dent Ochaya Lakidi, Mr Obonyo Nabwor, and Mr Obonyo Ochola.

#### **Museveni Blames Oboto Officials for 'Atrocities'**

*EA011743 Kampala Domestic Service in English*  
1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has refuted allegations that people from northern Uganda were solely responsible for the past atrocities in Uganda. Addressing a press conference in parliament building in Kampala, President Museveni said he had instructed the responsible government agencies to take legal measures against those criminal elements who are molesting innocent citizens from the north.

The president cited the former vice president, Paulo Muwango,

and Chris Rwakasasi [heads of Obote's national security agency] as examples of the many who do not come from the north and yet were responsible for the atrocities.

The president described those responsible for harassment as either hooligans or rogue businessmen who want to take advantage of the situation to acquire ill-gotten wealth. He therefore appealed to all supporters of the resistance movement to help stop the practice of inconveniencing innocent citizens from northern Uganda.

President Museveni said that the NRM will continue to execute its program systematically. He revealed that the NRA now control the towns of Jinja and Tororo in the east and are approaching Karuma Falls after capturing Kigumba in Masindi District yesterday.

Concerning security, the president asserted that he does not want Kampala or the country to be controlled by many armies. In this regard, he appealed to other armed groups to lay down their arms, as this will help in quickly bringing peace to Uganda. He said those who give in their arms will be received in reception centers and be absorbed in the NRA if they are qualified.

#### **Okello Reportedly Regrouping 'To Stage Comeback'**

*EA311850 Kampala Domestic Service in English*  
1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Acholi community in Entebbe has appealed to elders in Kitgum and Gulu Districts to persuade their sons to lay down their arms and rally behind the National Resistance Movement government. In a press release issued in Kampala today, they said they had learned with concern that General Tito Okello and his commanders are regrouping to stage a comeback.

We appeal to the leaders, they said, not to allow their sons to be deceived to fight the government. Instead they should work to settle down to productive economic activity. Those who signed the statement include Professor (Pont Kwangamoi) and Engineer Anthony Edward Onyango.

#### **Agreement Reached on Surrender Conditions for Troops**

*EA022050 Kampala Domestic Service in English*  
1900 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The president, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has had another meeting with members of the Kampala northern consultative group at his office in Kampala. The elders come from Arua, Madi, Moyo, Oruto, Kotido, [word indistinct], Kitgum, Lira, and Apac.

They discussed with the president the plight of displaced persons and victims of the current war situation in northern Uganda and the general security situation in the country.

As a result of the meeting, it was jointly agreed that:

1. A joint appeal be made by the government and the group to the fleeing soldiers to immediately surrender and hand over their

guns and ammunition to religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and elders, local chiefs, the district commissioners, and police stationed in their areas.

2. The soldiers who surrenders shall be absolutely free to settle in his place of origin and should not in any way be arrested, detained, or otherwise harassed by the authorities receiving the guns and ammunition.

3. Soldiers of the fighting forces which surrender will be integrated into the new army subject to their character and fitness. Those who might not be absorbed shall be rehabilitated within their own communities by supplying them with agricultural inputs [words indistinct]. The government will work out in due course a national program to establish job creating agricultural projects to absorb [words indistinct].

4. A relief and welfare committee has been jointly formed to identify and look after the social welfare of displaced persons, war victims, and members of families and dependants of fleeing soldiers and other people who could have been abandoned as a result of the war and are in need of relief aid and assistance. In this connection, relief centers will soon be announced for reception and care of such people.

5. Soldiers in and around Kampala who have not yet surrendered in case of doubt and fear should contact the secretariat of the group during office hours at Bank of Baroda building, ground floor, plot No 1, Luwum Street, in Kampala, or telephone number 235591 or 256951 or go to the parliamentary building, main entrance, for proper and secure arrangements to be made for such surrenders.

Incidents or harassment, molestation, intimidation, and other violations of human rights should be reported to the same addresses for immediate action and redress. The consultative group expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to the president and the government for the proposed reabsorption and reintegration of the soldiers who surrendered into the new army and for the creation of a 26th battalion for such soldiers and officers.

In this connection, the group appealed to religious, traditional and clan leaders, and commanders of former fighting forces in the northern region to ensure that law and order is maintained in their areas. Furthermore, it appealed particularly to the soldiers of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], and UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] to surrender orderly and peacefully to the authorities mentioned and to avoid [word indistinct] property [words indistinct] violence, and passive resistance.

Finally, the government and the group reiterated their appeal made to the soldiers and citizens in the northern Uganda not to run away to neighboring countries but to continue with their normal living and cooperate fully with the NRA and the restoration of law and order, peace, and security in their areas.

The statement was signed by Mr Benjamin (Kayoyowe), principal private secretary to the president on behalf of president Yoweri Museveni and the government; Mr (Joel Wasa Oyong), chairman, and Mr (?James Opol Ochola), secretary northern consultative group. Commander (Moses Peter Oweru), member of the NRA, has been appointed NRA liaison officer to the consultative group by the president.

#### **Federal Democratic Army Leader's Body Found**

*EA012038 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] The death of the commander of the Federal Democratic Army, FDA, and member of the defunct Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel George Nkwanga, has been confirmed by the chairman of the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement and Commander in Chief of the FDA, Dr David Lwanga. In an announcement released in Kampala today Dr Lwanga said the body of Lt Col Nkwanga had been recovered from a shallow grave near the Silver Springs Hotel near Kampala. Burial will take place at (Karembe) village, on the Mukono-Bugerere road after the (Mpomba) earth satellite station tomorrow at (?3) pm.

#### **UPC Leader Pledges Participation in Government**

*LD021929 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Leaders of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, in the country have accepted an invitation from President Museveni to participate in his broad-based government. This was announced in Kampala today after a meeting between President Museveni and a 14-man UPC delegation led by former vice-president, Paulo Muwanga.

The delegation promised to hold consultations among the party cadres and come out with nominations of those to represent the party in the broad-based government as soon as possible.

He told the president that UPC supports government policy of democracy [word indistinct] (?of) personal property and pledged the party's support to ensure that democracy and security prevail in the country. The delegation congratulated Mr Museveni on the assumption of the high office of the president of Uganda and expressed the willingness of UPC to work together with the government in the restoration of the dignity of Uganda. The delegation noted that no single person or party can work alone and expressed the need for all Ugandans to think as a nation and not [words indistinct].

President Museveni thanked them for their cooperation.

## BURKINA FASO

### Financial Aid Agreement Signed With Netherlands

AB011403 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] From 23 to 31 January, the first session of the Dutch-Burkinabe consultations of 1986 took place in Ouagadougou. The Dutch delegation was led by Van (Toren), head of the Department of West African Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, while the Burkinabe delegation was led by Comrade Damo Barro Justin, minister of financial resources. The total financial assistance to be granted to Burkina Faso by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for 1986 amounts to 38 million florins, that is 5.2 billion CFA francs. The money will especially help continue the implementation of projects initiated within the framework of the cooperation existing between the two countries.

### Zaire's Mokolo Leaves After Visit, Talks

AB021511 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has ended his visit to our capital. The Zairian envoy delivered a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko to his Burkinabe counterpart. Concerning bilateral cooperation between Zaire and our country, several aspects of this cooperation were discussed, notably cooperation in the exchange of economic experiences, mainly in the treatment of soybeans and the exportation of cattle. Citizen Mokolo left our country late yesterday afternoon for Kinshasa.

## CAPE VERDE

### Guinea-Bissau's Vieira Meets With Pereira

AB021402 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Praia, 2 Feb (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau head of state General Joao Bernardo Vieira and Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira held talks on Friday evening on Sal Island (northeast of Cape Verdean archipelago) on the occasion of Gen Vieira's stopover en route to Cuba, it was learned in Praia yesterday. The contents of the talks were not disclosed. President Vieira told the press that he was satisfied over his country's admission into the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS) as the organization's ninth member. The admission was approved at the ICDCS recent summit in Dakar.

## GUINEA

### Conte Receives DPRK, USSR, Zaire Officials

AB302204 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1945 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-Ki held talks at the Palais des Nations with the head of state, General Lansana

Conte, early this afternoon. On this occasion, Mr Chong conveyed a message of greeting and support from President Kim Il-song to President Lansana Nonte, whose policy speech of 22 December 1985 President Kim Il-song highly appreciated.

The special envoy pointed out that the policy speech, which defined the appropriate major objectives for Guinea's future and construction, will enjoy the support of the DPRK. Mr Nhung thanked the people and Government of Guinea for their constant support for just causes all over the world and paid tribute to President Lansana Conte for his contribution to efforts toward the peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland.

After receiving the DPRK vice premier, the head of state received in turn the USSR and the Zairian ambassadors to Conakry. President Lansana Conte and Vladimir Kitayev, who brought a message from Mr Gorbachev, examined the possibility to work on the international scene for the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of detente and international security.

Zairian Ambassador Beltchika Kalebya went to bid farewell to President Lansana Conte after his 7-year stay in Guinea. The Zairian ambassador took the opportunity to state that he truly felt like a Guinean and sincerely thanked the Guinean people for their great sense of African hospitality, the government, and President Lansana Conte, whose support at all times made things easy for him in the accomplishment of his mission.

The head of state then wished still greater successes to Brother Beltchika in his new functions and asked him to give President Mobutu assurances of the Guinean Government's firm determination to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the Guinean and the Zairian peoples and to further promote the relations of cooperation at all levels between our two sister countries.

Accompanying the head of state at these audiences were Major Jean Traore and Major Kerfalla Camara, members of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], and minister of foreign affairs and permanent secretary of the CMRN with ministerial rank in that order.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### President Vieira to Attend Cuban Party Congress

AB012119 Dakar PANA in French 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bissau, 31 Jan (ANG/PANA) — General Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, will leave Bissau on Saturday for Havana (Cuba) to attend the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), which opens on 4 February. The Guinea-Bissau president will be accompanied in his trip by Vasco Cabral and Julio Semedo, respectively permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and minister of state at the presidency in charge of economic affairs and minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

## IVORY COAST

**Houphouet-Boigny Receives FAO Director Saouma**  
*AB021137 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French*  
 1, 2 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Edouard Saouma, FAO director general, who arrived in Abidjan early yesterday afternoon, was received by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at 1700. After the audience with the president, Mr Saouma said he briefed the head of state on the outcome of his just ended 3-nation Sahel visit to Niger, Mali, and Senegal to assess for himself the present and future situation of food crop farming in these three countries. Meanwhile, he assured the president of the republic of the FAO's preparedness to grant any necessary assistance and expressed the desire to see qualified Ivorian cadres serve in the organization assisting it in implementing its program for Africa.

Mr Saouma said he was happy to hear the president's views on the problems facing Africa's agriculture in general, and the agriculture of Sahel countries in particular. Mr Saouma, who will hold talks on technical matters with Denis Bra Kanon, minister of agriculture, water and forest resources, will sign three technical cooperation agreements in the general field of training, further training in analyzing agricultural investment schemes, and in the field of cooperatives.

## LIBERIA

**Minister Gongar Discusses Politics, Education**  
*AB310914 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Monrovia, 31 Jan (AFP) — Liberia's new education minister, Othello Gongar, said his administration would "depoliticise all institutions of learning" in order to create "a conducive atmosphere for sound learning". He said he considered student politics to be part of extra-curricular activity.

## MALI

**Assembly Ratifies Benin Admission Into CEAO**  
*AB311116 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 0700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The National Assembly held a plenary session yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Sidiki Diarra, the speaker. During this session, the members of parliament passed a certain number of important draft bills, namely the bills on the fight against desert encroachment, bushfires, and self-sufficiency in food production. The other draft bills approved were on the forestry, hunting, and fishing codes. On subregional matters, the parliamentarians ratified Benin's membership of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] thus increasing the number of member-states from six to seven. Benin's membership is expected to promote the intensification and diversification of trade between member-countries.

## NIGER

**Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit, Comments**  
*AB012111 Niamey Domestic Service in French*  
 1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Nothing beclouds relations between Tunisia and Niger. This was stated by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali upon his arrival in Niamey. Mohamed Mzali is continuing his visit to our country and a working session this afternoon grouped the Tunisian and Niger delegations. Upon his arrival, the Tunisian prime minister stated that this visit to our country falls within the framework of the strengthening of cooperation and friendship in all fields between our two countries. He added that the level of this friendship and brotherliness has been very satisfactory since our independences. Mohamed Mzali believes that it is time this friendship, mutual confidence and similarity in political views were given a cultural, social and economic dimension. To achieve this goal, he went on, Tunisian and Niger officials should meet often and make their contacts more frequent and better organized. He stressed that he has a pleasant mission to convey to President Seyni Kountche a message of brotherliness and solidarity from his brother, President Habib Bourguiba.

**Mzali Comments, Leaves**  
*AB022238 Niamey Domestic Service in French*  
 1900 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has concluded his working and friendly visit to our country. He was seen off by Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, members of the Supreme Military Council, of the government, and the diplomatic corps. Shortly before his departure, Mr Mzali made some remarks about his visit to Niamey.

[Begin Mzali recording] Although it was short, my visit was fruitful and pleasant. It enabled me to hold very fruitful discussions with the head of state of your country and with the members of government. This visit enabled us to hold a 2-hour working session between the principal ministers of Tunisia and Niger. The various aspects of cooperation were discussed. These areas of cooperation are possible and desirable and have been identified. But, in addition to that, this official visit to Niger has certainly contributed to the strengthening of the friendly ties between Niger and Tunisia and has also marked Tunisia's willingness to fully assume African solidarity [words indistinct] contribute to the amelioration of the quality of Arab-African solidarity. Because of all these reasons, my visit has been fruitful and I would like to use the mass media of Niger and Tunisia to address, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the colleagues who have accompanied me, my sincere thanks to the president, Mr Kountche, Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, and all our friends, the ministers, who have really demonstrated their goodwill and shown that African brotherhood is not a meaningless word. Therefore, I am returning to Tunis confident, optimistic, and satisfied. [end recording]



## NIGERIA

### Chadian Minister Delivers Message to Babangida

AB011026 Lagos International Service in English  
0830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Nigerian Government has restated its determination to support any moves to bring political stability to Chad. President Babangida, reaffirmed the stand while receiving a message from the Chadian leader, Mr Hissein Habre. The Nigerian leader hoped that peace would soon return to Chad and pledged Nigeria's support and cooperation.

The message was delivered by the Chadian minister of national calamities and disaster prevention, Mr Taher Abdel-Djelil, who briefed President Babangida on a peace agreement between the two factions involved in the Chadian conflict. Mr Abdel Djelil said that development efforts in Chad were being hampered by a 13-year-old drought.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf Delivers Senegambia Anniversary Address

AB011230 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Address by Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Confederation of Senegambia in Dakar on 31 January — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Senegambians, dear compatriots, guests, and foreigners living among us; tomorrow, our Confederation will be 4 years old. On the eve of this anniversary, I would like to reaffirm with renewed ardor, on behalf of President Dawda Kairaba Jawara and on my own behalf, our unwavering faith in the future of Senegambia and above all our determination to do everything possible to ensure that its political, economic, and cultural future will meet the immense aspirations that the (?creation) act gave rise to in the hearts of the Senegambian people at large.

This faith and determination are based on the fact that, as I usually say, by signing the confederal pact the Senegambian authorities did nothing but materialize formally through a political but important move the common desire to live together — to quote Renan [a French writer] — and the ardent desire to get together and stay united together that the Senegambian people as one and indivisible people want to preserve untouched through centuries.

Dear compatriots, in the face of the challenges afflicting all the people of the Third World, to promote the harmonious development and the prosperity of the Senegambian people, we must draw inspiration from our respective past and present experiences in our effort toward subregional unity, solidarity, and cooperation as stipulated in the preamble of our confederal pact.

As you can see, in addition to major affective reasons for the natural union between Senegalese and Gambians like the members of one and same family, there are objective and rational

motives militating for the rapid edification of a strong and united — thus operational — Senegambia.

In this important task that requires that each and everyone of us — both authorities and citizens — give our best, I am pleased to solemnly praise on behalf of the Confederal Government the good work done by the Senegambian parliamentarians in their regular meetings throughout 1985. It need not be said that this is evidence of the firm and constant commitment of the Senegambian people's representatives to discharge the duty that the people assigned to them. I am convinced that in 1986, our parliamentarians will make many other achievements to be credited to our joint undertaking.

In addition to the achievements we have made so far, I would first like to mention the establishment of permanent consultations which made it possible for both confederate states to harmonize their general policies in the field of foreign relations and to adopt concerted and coordinate positions on African and international major issues. I am sure that we will strengthen this important gain in a second phase during which we will streamline by mutual consent our diplomatic representation abroad with regard to the number and jurisdiction of our missions abroad, in view of the very difficult international situation and the limited resources of our states. In this regard, our experts have come up with very concrete proposals that we will finalize in the near future.

All our other achievements have been guided by the same approach. This is true, particularly concerning the integration of our Armed Forces and the confederal security forces. On this point, our first goal was to ensure security for the people and the political stability of the states in order to guarantee a solid foundation for the confederal edifice. We have been successful thanks to the efficiency, the spirit of self-denial, and the devotion and sense of responsibility that the confederal Armed Forces and security forces have displayed in the discharge of their important mission. While I am paying a resounding tribute again to the valiant children of the Senegambian nation in the forces, I am pleased to repeat the unflinching determination of the Confederal Government to pursue our defense and security policy by creating military zones and a security brigade in general.

In the field of telecommunications, the (Basse-Zelinda) telephone link, which was financed by the confederal budget, has become a reality for the happiness of the Senegambian people. I am convinced that with the interconnection provided by a 30-kw line between Kaolack and (Paraseny) within the next few months, the people of these two cities will experience the joyful feeling of meeting again and of doing things together once again.

In the field of information, new Senegambian radio transmissions have been established while television, thanks to the uniformity of production based on the confederal background, will soon be introduced into this vast confederal area supported and advanced by the inexhaustible force of our shared cultural milieu.

Before concluding, I would like to tell you about our negotiations concerning the economic and monetary union. This topic comprises two stages. One concerns a customs union while the other a monetary union. Concerning the monetary union, the technical

experts commission during its previous meeting in Dakar from 19 to 23 August 1985 adopted a final report on its studies on monetary integration and thus fully accomplished its mission. The report has been submitted to the authorities of the two confederal states that will meet at the ministerial level to make a final decision which will, at the same time and in a harmonious manner, protect the interests of Gambia and Senegal as well as those of the confederation itself.

Concerning the customs union, after several meetings, the experts of the commission appointed to study this project have suspended their deliberations and have transferred the documents to the ministers of finance of the two confederal states who will resume the discussions at their level very shortly. In view of these achievements, it seems reasonable for me to say that in 1985 we have taken a remarkable step forward in the building of the confederation. Let us therefore do everything possible so that the year 1986 may give us other sources of satisfaction in the construction of Senegambia. At any rate, the people of Senegambia, after marking out the path for the confederal authorities with Senegambia always in their mind — these Senegambian people are waiting. Let us therefore move forward with them, with clear minds and in a realistic manner devoid of all vain words and behavior that may disrupt or slow down our advancement in the building of an economically strong Senegambia.

Dear fellow countrymen, I am requesting you, men and women, the young and the not so young, to let us mobilize ourselves in order to make this year, 1986, a veritable year of peace. There are reasons for us to believe that this need not be a mere illusion. First, the vice president of the confederation, his excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, for almost 2 years now, has been presiding over the Islamic Peace Commission in which the international community has the great hope of restoring peace between Iran and Iraq. His success will be that of Senegambia

and will have a particular dimension during this international year of peace. There is also the fact that at the time when peace and security are most threatened in southern Africa and also at this period of South Africa's suicidal intransigence in its obnoxious policy of apartheid and aggression against its neighbors, the OAU has appointed the president of the Senegambian Confederation as its current chairman. I have accepted this difficult mission with pleasure because I was convinced that I have behind me our entire nation standing as a single person. Today, I am happy to realize that each Senegambian citizen is really concerned and has made the eradication of apartheid his personal cause. There is no doubt that we are on the right path to speed the dawning of a new day in South Africa — a day when our brothers and sisters in that country and in Namibia will see peace and will live in dignity as human beings and [words indistinct].

My dear fellow countrymen and Senegambians, as well as foreigners living here with us: Good evening and a happy festival to you.

#### **Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives**

*AB022144 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, arrived today in Dakar for an official visit. He was welcomed by Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces, who was accompanied by several personalities, members of the government, of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, ambassadors accredited to our country and top-ranking officers of the national Armed Forces. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali will be granted an audience by President Abdou Diouf tomorrow. We will report on the Tunisian prime minister's visit as it proceeds.

## ANGOLA

**Government Rejects RSA Offer To Exchange Du Toit**

*MB021229 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] The Angolan Ministry of External Relations yesterday issued a communique expressing the Angolan Government's rejection of the proposals made by South African President Pieter Botha on the exchange of prisoners.

The Angolan Government has affirmed that it agrees — as yet further proof of its goodwill — to exchange Captain Wynand du Toit and the bodies of other South Africans killed during the unsuccessful sabotage action against the Malongo petroleum installations for the Angolan citizens and the Cuban citizen who were abducted from Angola by the South African Forces and their puppets.

The names of the Angolan citizens and that of the Cuban national will be relayed through the Red Cross, according to the communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations yesterday.

## LESOTHO

**Military Council To Expel About 50 RSA Refugees**

*MB010808 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0807 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Maseru, Feb 1, SAPA — The Military Council of Lesotho is preparing to evict another batch of South African refugees to another country of asylum, SAPA's correspondent in Maseru reports.

About 50 refugees were detained at the refugee reception centre in Maseru yesterday. By last night only a few women were released and told to make arrangements for the departure of their families from Lesotho.

It is not known exactly when the group of refugees will leave Lesotho but it is understood that arrangements were being made to fly them to Tanzania in a specially chartered aircraft early next week.

The wife of one of the detained men said in Maseru today that among those detained were two elderly women whose husbands were serving long prison terms on Robben Island.

The arrangement to fly out the second batch of South African refugees follows the deportation to Zambia last weekend of about 60 refugees, most of them members of the African National Congress (ANC).

Maj Gen Metsing Lekhanya, the head of the Military Council, has said it is the policy of his government to continue to accept South African political refugees but at the same time they would be transferred to other countries for "their own security and for the national security of Lesotho."

**10 Political Prisoners Released by Justice Minister**

*MB011202 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1130 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Ten political prisoners were today released by the minister of justice and prisons, the Honorable B.M. Khaketla. In his address during the ceremony that was held at the Maseru Central Prison, the minister said after the Lesotho Military Council assumed power in Lesotho, he was appointed as minister of justice and prisons by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II. He said the 10 prisoners were arrested by the previous government and are being freed by the new government under the Military Council, which expects them to work hard towards genuine reconciliation and peace.

Mr Khaketla urged the nation to cooperate with the council and forget previous conflicts. The minister said after being advised by the director of prisons, he approached Major General Lekhanya that the political prisoners be freed.

Those who were being freed are Mrs Mamanoeli Letsopa, Miss Semanki Majoro, Messrs Malefane Monne, Kelebone Pule, Lerato Komota, Motlohelu Monne, Halekhethe Mathaba, Maboia Mabona, Mojalefa Foki, Reentseng Temekoane, and Zacharia Matlatsa.

The minister was accompanied by Messrs N.T. Mohloki, Mr Likake, and acting principal secretary for justice and prisons respectively. [Sentence as heard]

**Military Council Reduces Curfew by 2 Hours**

*MB011200 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1130 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council has announced the reduction of curfew hours which were clamped down on Maseru and other large towns in Lesotho. With effect from today, 1 February 1986, the curfew hours will stretch from 12 o'clock midnight to 5 o'clock in the morning. Prior to this the curfew hours had been between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The council warns the public that these hours should be observed as tough measures will be taken against any violators.

**RSA Official Delivers Message; Airport Reopens**

*MB010452 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1623 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 31, SAPA — The South African deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Nel van Heerden, visited Maseru today and met several Lesotho Government officials.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Maseru said Mr van Heerden delivered a special message from the South African Government to the Lesotho authorities.

The details of the message were not disclosed.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's Moshoeshoe II International Airport,

20km south of Maseru, resumed operations today. It closed last week following the announcement of the coup.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Further Reaction to President's Speech to Parliament

**Pik Botha**

*MB020859 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the historic speech by the state president yesterday heralds in a new era of hope for all the people of South Africa and its effects will be felt in the outside world. Mr Botha was speaking last night at the opening of the Worcester agricultural show.

[Begin video][Correspondent Riaan Nel] Mr Botha said the state president's message yesterday was proof to the international community that what they thought of South Africa was untrue. It was also an indication that the country had the ability not only to survive, but to achieve victory and take its proper place in the world. At home, too, the announcements by the president would have far-reaching results.

[Botha] A new era awaits South Africa, a new era in which we will come to an accommodation with each other, white, black, colored, and Indian. A new era in which our people and all communities can reach out to one another and close the past. Not on the basis of recrimination or feelings of guilt, but on the basis of the fact that we, the white community, were prepared to accept that which we hold in such high regard as the foundation on which we, together with our other communities, wish to build the future of this country — a future based in fairness, on justice, a future founded on greater stability.

[Nel] Mr Botha predicted that only the enemies of stability and those seeking conflict would reject the president's opening address. In this regard, he referred to the ANC, the United Democratic Front, and the South African Communist Party.

[Botha] And the time has come for white, black, Indian, and colored to carry the message to all those who commit violence and those who instigate violence, that after 31 January 1986 we are no longer prepared to listen to them. A new era has dawned in this country. [Applause] The time has come for us all to invest jointly and for the great display of a South Africa of hope, a new South Africa of output, prosperity, and progress to be built by us. [End video]

**UK Foreign Office**

*MB311256 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1255 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] London, Jan 31, SABA — The British Foreign Office said today that the state president's speech to the opening of Parliament was "clearly important."

A spokesman said: "We are studying it with the greatest care.

"At first sight it contains a number of significant proposals, but there are omissions and the key will be how the speech is followed up."

Officials declined immediate further comment, but noted that the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, would be visiting Lusaka next week with representatives of other European Economic Community governments to meet the leaders of black states.

The state president's speech would obviously be discussed there, said the officials.

**U.S. Government**

*MB010540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] The United States has welcomed what it called positive signs in the state president's speech to Parliament in Cape Town yesterday, but the State Department [as heard] spokesman said it was too soon to reach sweeping conclusions. The spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said it was obviously an important speech which required careful study. He added, however, that the Reagan administration would wait for a specific understanding of how the positive aspects in the address were to be implemented. Mr Speakes said the U.S. was keen to hear details of a program to end violence over what he described as South Africa's policy of racial separation.

**Angolan Foreign Ministry**

*MB020543 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Angola has rejected any deal to exchange Nelson Mandela for captured South African commando Wynand du Toit. The official news agency ANGOP says the Foreign Ministry in Luanda has flatly refused a tentative offer by President P.W. Botha to free Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds in return for the freedom Captain du Toit and two Soviet dissidents. But the Angolans say they are prepared to swap Capt du Toit for Angolans and the Cubans, who, they say, are held in South Africa. So far, there has been no comment on the offer from the Soviet Union.

**Bishop Tutu**

*MB311616 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Bishop Tutu says hints of negotiations with government for the release of Nelson Mandela are a red herring. The bishop says Mr Botha had a golden opportunity to release the jailed ANC leader while he was in hospital. He goes on to explain on what grounds Mr Mandela should be released.

[Begin Tutu recording] We are not calling for his release on humanitarian grounds. We are doing so on political grounds. We are saying that he is our leader. This is the acknowledged leader of the group that most blacks support, but more than that we are



saying he is symbolic because we want all leaders, all political prisoners, released not on humanitarian grounds, but on the grounds that this is going to be part of how we build up a climate conducive to negotiation. [End recording]

#### **Tutu Press Conference**

*MB311647 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1631 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 31, SAPA — A condition that ANC leader Nelson Mandela, serving life imprisonment, would be released if the Russians were also willing to release Andrey Sakharov was a ploy the South African state president thought would sound good to ears of some Western leaders, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu gave his impressions of Mr Botha's speech to Parliament to a press conference held in his office at the St Albans Anglican Church in Johannesburg.

"I do not see how he can link the two men because they are so far apart in all respects", he said.

"Mr Botha knows that the Russians will never negotiate Sakharov's release with him. A super-power like the United States had tried without success," he added.

"He is trying to make people think he is concerned about prisoners of conscience and is trying to put conditions for Mandela's release he knows will never be met."

Bishop Tutu said Mr Botha's speech would not impress the outside world because it had nothing to offer to show that he was ready to dismantle apartheid.

He said, however, that it was courageous of Mr Botha to say publicly that apartheid was an "outdated concept".

Bishop Tutu said blacks would not be impressed by Mr Botha's promises of abolishing pass laws, granting SA citizenship to them, establishing a statutory council in which they would participate, abolish influx control.

"What is the point of giving citizenship to voteless people," he asked.

"He says we are going to have one South Africa and one nation, whereas, his government is preparing to grant independence to another homeland.

"Which blacks are going to be in his statutory council because recognised black leaders are either in jail or in exile?

"I was expecting him to unban political organisations so that he can find the right people to talk to."

Bishop Tutu said Mr Botha was afraid to come out boldly against apartheid for fear of losing votes.

"But he is not aware that by doing so he would kill all blacks'

and international support," he continued.

He said he would call to-day's speech "Rubicon No. 2" because it had torn the United States constructive engagement policy on South Africa to tatters after it had been torn by Mr Botha's first Rubicon speech in Durban last year.

Bishop Tutu said three decades ago the South African Government announced that pass laws were to be abolished and replaced by reference books.

"Reference books disappointed us because they were found to be harsher and more restrictive than the passes the government had withdrawn.

"Consequently, we expect the identity cards they are planning to give us instead of the reference books to contain harsher laws," Bishop Tutu concluded.

#### **Rajbansi, Slabbert, Treurnicht**

*MB311903 Johannesburg Television Service in English  
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Comments by Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the minister council in the House of Delegates; Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Federal Party leader; and Andries Treurnicht, Conservative Party leader on President Botha's speech to Parliament; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Reaction to Mr Botha's speech in Parliament today has been received from various quarters. There has been a mixed response from the various parties represented in Parliament.

[Begin video] [Rajbansi] It is the most significant speech ever made by the state president. He has answered lots of people in South Africa and particularly important — in addition to issues like immigration legislation, influx control, etc — was a clear statement about apartheid and a clear statement about one South Africa, one nation, and one boundary. It even answers most of the radicals in South Africa.

[Slabbert] The speech has to be weighed up against his speech made in the last session of Parliament, the previous one, and also weighed up against what happened in between. Generally speaking it was — the rhetoric was positive, that rhetoric will have to be judged against the developments taking place this year, initiated by government. The offer to Mandela on humanitarian grounds is to be welcomed. It is a shift, but at the same time even if that offer is taken up or is implemented, I think it still does not solve the problem of the political reality of Mandela and the ANC.

[Treurnicht] I make a call on all conservatives to withstand the implications of speech of the state president. The statutory body will mean a piecemeal surrender of white self-determination, and I don't think it will give meaningful expression to the political aims of the black people. As to the extension of freedom, I don't think it is an extension of freedom as regards the whites because it may mean more freedom for the nonwhites, but at the expense of self-determination for the whites. And then as to Mandela I

think to place Mandela in the same category as prisoners of war [as heard], I think it shouldn't be done. [End video]

#### **Party, Commercial Leaders**

*MB311626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Far reaching reaction has been received from various quarters to the state president's comprehensive reform measures. President Botha opened Parliament in Cape Town this morning.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in his reaction that the state president's speech was a final farewell to apartheid which would seriously affect the government's credibility. The implementation of a national statutory council would, he said, bring about the dismantling of the whites' right of self-determination.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, says that this is the first time the ruling party has admitted that apartheid is the biggest failure in the history of Western democracy. In his reaction to Mr Botha's speech, Mr Sutton said it was extremely important that whites should understand that they would in future be part of the government but not the government itself.

The president of Assocom [Associated of Chambers of Commerce], Mr (Rocky) Ridgeway, said in his reaction that organized commerce was willing to assist in facilitating the reform process wherever possible. Mr (Ridgeway) said Assocom welcomed the basic thrust of the message contained in the state president's speech. It also welcomed the greater clarity about the government's reform intentions contained in the speech. Its emphasis on the need to negotiate new constitutional options for South Africa would underpin business confidence, he said.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], Mr Donald Masson, said his organization is overjoyed about the fact a framework for South Africa's future had been spelled out. It could no longer be said that changes being made in the move away from apartheid were merely cosmetic. Mr Masson said the proposed formulation of a socioeconomic development plan for the less developed areas and communities would give everyone the opportunity to compete with others.

The chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr Gavin Really, said that Mr Botha's speech was very positive. He said the reaccentuation of citizenship for all South Africans could give momentum to the reform process. Mr Really said it was illuminating that Mr Botha regarded apartheid as a outdated system as this could pave the way to a more just and balanced society.

And a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said in London that President Botha's speech was clearly important. He said the Foreign Office was studying it with the greatest care. At first sight it contained a number of significant proposals but the key would be how the speech was followed up.

#### **'Extreme Right Wing' Groups**

*MB020441 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1348 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — The extreme right wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) and the Boerestaat Komitee [Afrikaner State Committee] today said Pres P.W. Botha's proposals, in his opening address to Parliament, for a "unitary state and common citizenship" would lead to the "inevitable domination of the Afrikaner nation".

In a joint press statement, the two organisations said "the Afrikaner nation" was entitled to independence and called for the recreation of the Boer republics — "that were forcibly taken from us in 1902."

"The Republic of South Africa must again be divided into its logical components of separate and independent states," the statement said.

"If this right, enjoyed by all nations in the world, is not granted the AWB/Boerestaat Komitee will fight, with all our strength, any form of domination of the Afrikaner nation until our Boer republics are restored."

#### **Religious, Political Figures**

*MB311554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans  
1400 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Far-reaching reactions have been received to the state president's comprehensive reform measures. President Botha opened Parliament in Cape Town this morning and said South Africa had outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the dated concept of apartheid. The state president proposed, among other things, the establishment of a national statutory council on which leaders of black communities and other interest groups would be represented.

The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, says although the state president has committed his government to the process of negotiations, he has given no guidelines of how he wishes the process to get off the ground.

Reacting to Mr P.W. Botha's speech as the opening of Parliament, Dr Slabbert said it would be necessary to wait and see what substance was given to the rhetoric on constitutional and democratic systems of government in terms of the government's legislative program.

President Botha said he expected the statutory council to consist of representatives of the South African Government and of the governments of the self-governing national states as well as the leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

The leader of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives and of the Labor Party of South Africa, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said he regarded the state president's speech as a declaration of intent. Mr Hendrickse said he could detect a

measure of determination to find a solution to the country's political problems. He welcomed the move away from apartheid as well as the dismantling of the system by means of uniform citizenship, uniform identity documents, and the participation of all South Africans in the political structure. Mr Hendrickse also reacted to President Botha's statement concerning Mr Nelson Mandela. Mr Botha said he was prepared to negotiate the release of the ANC leader on humanitarian grounds. However, the state president asked the international community if Angola would be prepared to release Captain Wynand du Toit and if the Soviet Union would release the dissidents Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Andrey Sakharov. Mr Hendrickse said he would welcome the statement on the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

President Botha also said that the major difference between Mr Mandela and someone such as Mr Sakharov was that the Russian had been found guilty of nonviolent expressions of opinion, while Mandela had committed acts of violence and sabotage. Mr Botha said Mandela was, in fact, being kept in prison by the South African Communist Party and the ANC because it suited them.

The only member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP-Reformed National Party], Mr Louis Stofberg, criticized the state president's announcement about one citizenship for all in South Africa. He said the HNP believed that one citizenship embraced the idea of one-man-one-vote and his party was opposed to this.

The chairman of the association of black local authorities, the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgami, said that although there could have been greater clarity regarding thorny issues in the black community, the proposed statutory council on which all population would be represented was a step forward. He emphasized that he still believes that the country's problems could be solved only by negotiation.

In his reaction to Mr Botha's opening speech and head of the Zion Christian Church [ZCC], Bishop D.E. Lekhanyane said he regarded the statement contained in the speech as one of the most significant yet in the search for a peaceful solution to the problems of the southern African region. Bishop Lekhanyane said he wanted it to be known that he did not have nor had ever had any intention of entering the political arena, yet as a Christian leader, he was against any form of discriminatory legislation. The bishop's ZCC has a membership of 6 million, most of whom are blacks residing in the Republic of South Africa.

#### Allan Boesak

*MB011131 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1129 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had failed to address the basic demands of people in South Africa in his speech to Parliament yesterday, said Dr Allan Boesak last night.

Dr Boesak was addressing about 2,000 people at an ecumenical service in the AME [African Methodist Episcopal] Church in Hazendal, Athlone.

"How can you have freedom of religion when the police disrupt a church service by firing teargas? When you have detention without trial? He doesn't know what he is talking about," he said.

"Our demands are clear: 'The lifting of the state of emergency; the release of all detainees; the release of political prisoners; the scrapping of the homelands policy.

"When one listens to the state president, when one sees the action of Brigadier Swart, right up to Louis le Grange and we see how incompetent they are, then we must conclude that the South African Government is incapable of making changes in this country. We have to say this government cannot do what history demands of it," Dr Boesak said.

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's U.S. tour, he said the bishop had been vilified in the "famous manner" of the South African press. The "whole of white South Africa had risen in indignation," at his statements.

"What Tutu had said was no different to what the vast majority of South Africans had been saying all along. They are accusing him of instigating the very things he had warned against," Dr Boesak said.

#### ANC Statement

*MB020556 Harare Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa, the ANC, has rejected the so-called reforms put forward by the South African leader, P.W. Botha, recently. A statement issued in Lusaka yesterday says in the face of the continued repression by the regime, the guerrilla war will be stepped up. Condemning the latest moves, the statement said the ANC will remain committed to its program of action, which calls for the escalation of the mass political and military offensive.

In Harare, the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, said that the [words indistinct] by Botha has disappointed him.

#### ANC's Slovo

*MB010923 London BBC World Service in English  
0635 GMT 1 Feb 85*

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Opening the new session of the South African Parliament in Cape Town yesterday, President Botha announced a number of modifications to the country's race policies. But, in a surprising move, he also announced that he is now willing to release black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela on a condition that the Soviet Union would free the two dissidents, Anatoly Shcharanskiy and Dr Andrey Sakharov, and that the Angolan Government would return captured South African soldier, Captain du Toit. To get the reaction of the ANC to President Botha's offer, Julian Marshall talked to ANC Executive Committee member Joe Slovo here in London.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] Well, I think, if anything, it indicates that the president of South Africa is beginning to lose his grip. It is just a ludicrous proposal that Mandela be exchanged for so-called Soviet dissidents. These dissidents have absolutely nothing to do with the South African situation and to me it is perhaps more an absurd and pathetic proposal intended, I believe, to try to curry favor with the general anticommunist climate in the West and to gain a little bit more support in a situation in which South Africa is becoming more and more isolated.

[Marshall] From your reading of it, then, Mr Botha is no more serious now than he may have been in the past about releasing Mr Mandela?

[Slovo] I think this is just a fishing expedition and no more, and I believe if he was serious about his intention to release Mandela, he has all the powers to release him. And this is intended again, I believe, as another delaying tactic and to ward off the kind of massive pressures against South Africa coming from all quarters on the question of the release of Mandela.

[Marshall] Releasing Nelson Mandela has become a kind of a catch phrase as if he were to be released, then everything would be absolutely wonderful. Does the ANC see it in that way? I mean, it is something that you keep on asking for — the release of Mr Mandela. How would it change things?

[Slovo] Of course, we regard Mr Mandela's release as a matter of great importance for the future not only of our organization but the whole of South Africa. He is not just a leader of the ANC. He is the leader, acknowledged leader, of the overwhelming majority of the South African people, and although his release would not in itself solve the complex problems which South Africa faces, it would certainly be an enormous step in that direction.

[Marshall] And what about the ANC's own strategy in the months ahead? Are you going to continue more and more to concentrate on what has been described as soft targets: the laying of mines in rural areas, the planting of bombs in shopping centers, that kind of thing?

[Slovo] I think our president has already stated that the planting of bombs in shopping centers is not our policy and, indeed, the act which was carried out was not our act. I don't want to talk about soft or middle or hard targets, but there is absolutely no doubt that within the present constitutional framework in South Africa, there is no way forward for 90 percent of the people short of combining political activity with acts of revolutionary violence, and I believe that it is those acts of revolutionary violence which have contributed toward the present crisis which faces the other side, and its intensification will exacerbate that crisis. And we believe that our task in this year — which we declared, by the way, as the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the year of the people's war — our task is to intensify the armed struggle against the Botha regime and its instruments of force, not against the civilian population, although it is obvious that in such a struggle, there are going to be occasions when civilians are injured or hurt. [End recording]

#### ANC Spokesman

MB311621 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC has told Capital that the speech by President Botha today contained nothing new. Spokesman Tom Sabena says it was geared towards the maintenance of white minority rule in South Africa.

[Begin Sabena recording] While he will stop influx control, he promised to [words indistinct] urbanization. Instead of abolishing passes he will reissue them as a new document. Botha refuses to accept that there can be no peace in southern Africa while the apartheid system exists. Instead of desisting from attacking the neighboring states he promises to impose on them collectively a pax Pretoriana. (?To) shift the blame for the continued illegal imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners to the Soviet Union and Angola, Botha has dragged in the names of Soviet citizens who have nothing to do with South Africa. [End recording]

#### Azanian Students Movement

MB011105 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1104 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha's opening address to Parliament yesterday was "unimpressive," the Azanian Students Movement (Azasim) said today.

"We maintain that the struggle is not merely an anti-apartheid one, but also one for the repossession of the land," Azasim Publicity Secretary Mr Gomolemo Mokae, said.

"P.W. hardly addressed himself to the pertinent question of transference of power to the indigenous people, blacks," he said.

Mr Mokae said Mr Botha's "talk about educational" reform was equally "hollow." Black students, he said, would never be satisfied until their education is "grasped from the white settler minority's control."

"His promises will only appease faithfuls to the struggle against apartheid and not those committed to the overthrowing of the capitalist system," he said.

#### Race Relations Institute

MB311914 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1901 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — "The state president's speech is yet another sign that the government is trying to grope its way out of the apartheid morass," the South African Institute of Race Relations said in Johannesburg today.

"The importance of the new proposed National Statutory Council lies in the fact that it represents the first attempt to bring blacks into central first-tier political institutions. It is thus a chink in the armour of the tricameral parliament," the institute



said.

"The main drawback is that the council will only be advisory and the big question is how many black leaders of consequence will join it."

"Mr Botha has yet to cross the bridge of committing himself to bringing blacks into Parliament itself," the institute said, "but the council is the first tangible sign that the government is beginning to outgrow political apartheid."

The institute add "the government has previously announced structures for black participation along with others at the second and third tiers of government. Now comes the first tier. All these arrangements are open to various major criticisms and their risk of failure are high.

"But the fact that the government is embarking upon them at all means that it is starting to abandon the unworkable philosophy which lies at the root of the 1983 Constitution, whose days must surely now be numbered."

#### Urbanization Council

MB020442 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1301 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, today said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's announcement that influx control would be removed was "a positive statement of government's intentions."

"Taken in the context of his commitment, in the same speech, to remove the outdated concept of apartheid, the announcement on influx control must mean that the government has unequivocally committed itself to the removal of all legislative and administrative controls over the movement of black people," he said.

He added, however, that the impact of changes in influx control could only be judged when the government makes known what steps it will take to restore citizenship rights to black people.

He said the Private Sector Council — representing a large number of big companies, educational, church and other organisations — would throw all its resources behind a campaign for "a new urbanisation policy and strategy."

He added that such a strategy "would have to be implemented dynamically to enable us to manage inevitable growth in the urban areas, to promote economic development and improve the quality of life for all South Africans."

#### Urban Foundation Chairman

MB011213 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1214 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — State President P.W. Botha should translate his announcements at the opening of Parliament "into legislation or executive action as soon as possi-

ble," said Mr Jan Steyn, the chairman of the Urban Foundation, today.

Mr Steyn said the foundation was "encouraged by a number of positive indications of change in areas in which its contact with the private sector and urban black communities had indicated a high level of concern."

He said the speech had been delivered at a "crucial time in South Africa's development" and was sure most South Africans supported the "general direction of Mr Botha's positive statements."

However he said the foundation was concerned at the general nature of some of the statements and the "absence of a clear time frame for action and implementation."

He said without these many communities would remain "at least neutral" in their response to the speech.

He said Mr Botha's speech contained the following positive aspects:

— The view that South African society had "outgrown" apartheid.

The promise to implement "programmes that ensure active progress toward parity and unity in the field of education."

The undertaking to restore citizenship to those who lost it as a result of homeland "independence".

— His commitment to legislate freehold property rights for urban blacks.

— His promise to lift restrictions on entrepreneurs — especially those in the informal sector — which will play a role in "promoting economic growth and work creation."

Mr Steyn said, however, that the lifting of the state of emergency "would also contribute greatly to the ready acceptance of these announcements."

He added that the Urban Foundation would put all its resources into promoting change in the above areas and said he was confident of support from the private sector.

#### KwaNdebele Government

MB311903 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1813 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Jan 31, SAPA — The government of KwaNdebele expresses its appreciation towards the state president for the great emphasis he has put on the upliftment of the general standard of living of the black people of South Africa, a spokesman for the chief minister's office said today.

"There are also various problems the state president addressed, which were the cause of many differences and disputes in the past, Chief Simon Skosana said. The finalisation of matters like citizenship, freehold for blacks, participation in the processes of

decision making and influx control will contribute to much goodwill amongst the various people in the country. The seriousness of the state president to find solutions to the unemployment problems, which had a great effect on KwaNdebele, is also highly appreciated.

"Because the safety of people and the maintenance of law and order is so important to the government of KwaNdebele, it shares the state president's concern to maintain and preserve a free and peaceful South Africa.

"The extension of the powers of the self-governing national states is also welcomed because this would enable these governments to develop their human and other resources to its full potential. The national statutory council referred to by the state president on which various leaders will serve, may also contribute to speed up the constitutional processes in South Africa," Mr Skosana said.

#### Chief Buthelezi

MB312038 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1952 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — Chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today he would think very carefully about the statutory council proposed by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, SABC radio news reports.

Chief Buthelezi said most of the issues dealt with by the state president gave credibility to Mr Botha's statement that there would be equal opportunities for all, and that South Africa was one country with one citizenship.

He said he wanted to complement Mr Botha for having gone as far as he had done in his statement today.

Chief Buthelezi said that as an elected leader he could not decide alone on participation in the proposed statutory council, but that he would consider the matter carefully.

He would also have to put the matter before Inkatha and the KwaZulu legislative assembly.

He would have no problem if negotiations could take place on the basis of a flexible agenda which could be changed and to which additions could be made.

He regretted, however, that the state president refused to release Nelson Mandela.

#### Foreign Debt Mediator

MB010541 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Reaction to President P.W. Botha's speech given at yesterday's opening of Parliament still dominates the news this morning. South Africa's foreign debt mediator, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, says the speech has significant positive proposals. The former Swiss banker is attempting to mediate a repayment

agreement between Pretoria and its creditor banks and will be meeting representatives of the banks in London next month to discuss a new mediation proposal.

**Botha Advertisement on Passes Deadline, Power Sharing**  
MB020923 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English  
2 Feb 86 pp 1, 11

[Advertisement by State President P.W. Botha; italicized passages underlined in text, boldface passages published in boldface and underlined]

**[Text] REVOLUTIONARIES MAY STAMP THEIR FEET. THE COMMUNISTS MAY SCREAM THEIR LIES. OUR ENEMIES MAY TRY TO UNDERMINE US. BUT HERE IS THE REALITY.**

Last Friday I opened Parliament with a speech that will have a profound effect on all our lives. I know for a fact that it hasn't made everyone happy. Quite frankly, that's good. *Because I know the people who are the unhappiest.* Those who'd rather have bloody battles than peaceful negotiation. Those who'd like to see us capitulate. Those who'd take over this country for their own selfish and cruel ideological ends.

Well, they can shout. They can criticise. They can refuse to acknowledge my sincerity. But, my friends, try as they might, *they can't deny reality.*

And the reality is this.

**MY GOVERNMENT AND I ARE COMMITTED TO POWER SHARING**

We are committed to equal opportunity for all. *Equal treatment. And equal justice.* Some will say that is rhetoric. Well, consider the facts. Already the offensive racial provisions of the immorality act have been repealed. So has the prohibition of mixed marriages act. Job reservations have been removed. Sport is open to all, as are trade unions.

Those who want to seize power shout that apartheid lives. Well, those who want to share power say that it is dying.

That is reality.

I said that *no South African* will be excluded from full political rights. That they should participate both in Government and the future of this country through their elected leaders. This is now reality. The proposed National Statutory Council is not just a forum for the talkers. *It is the first step towards institutionalised power sharing.* Where black leaders can now have a voice in central Government and under my chairmanship make a positive contribution to the running of this country.

That is reality.

I said we were committed to a *single education policy.* I have already created a department to achieve this. Not millions, but *billions* are being and will be poured into a programme that will

mean equal education for all.

That is reality.

I said human dignity must be advanced and any affront to it eliminated. I also realise that the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block. Well I can tell you *the pass system will be scrapped by 1 July this year*. What's more a common identity document will be issued to everybody as is the case in other countries. In the near future *existing influx control measures will be abolished* in favour of a system of urbanization that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of *encouraging development. Not controlling movement*.

That is reality.

My speech included other points that will certainly have an effect on our lives. *I don't intend to stop here*. Progress is on-going. But my Government and I are dedicated to it. I know there are some who say I should have gone further. Let them rest assured, I will go further. The wheel of reform is turning. *South Africa will never hand this country over to those who would see it destroyed, to those under the misapprehension that solutions lie in anarchy*.

Friends, fellow South Africans, that is the reality.

Anyone who thinks otherwise is wrong.

Peace and prosperity will come about for those who are with us. And despite those who are against us.

From my heart I ask you to share in the future.

*To share in the new South Africa.*

P.W. Botha, state president.

### Political Figures React to Botha Advertisement

#### Nel Explains, Slabbert Comments

MB021052 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1043 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 2, SAPA — The pass system, which controls the movements of blacks, will be scrapped by July 1 this year, according to an announcement today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

This date — the first time a deadline has been given — is announced in a double-page advertisement appearing over Mr Botha's signature today in Sunday newspapers.

Last night the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, told a Sunday newspaper the announcement meant exactly what it said. The pass system would be "finally and completely" scrapped and would not be replaced by any other form of control.

In an interview Mr Nel said there would be no laws whatsoever controlling the movement of any South Africans in the country. The proposed new uniform identity document for all races would

not in any way replace the pass system and would not control the movements of any people.

The new identity document would be used only for identification purposes.

According to some government estimates it could take as long as 20 years to implement the new identity system. But Mr Nel said this would make no difference to the scrapping of influx control by July 1. This was irrevocable.

Commenting on the announcement of the July 1 deadline for the total removal of the pass system, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said: "I will be absolutely delighted if this is the case."

But he said he would wait and see if it actually happened.

Dr Slabbert said he would also like to see whether the new identity documents would classify people by race or ethnicity. This would be unacceptable, he said.

In his speech to Parliament this week, Mr Botha said legislation would remove existing influx-control regulations which applied to South African citizens in the country. Citizenship would be restored to blacks living in the Republic who had forfeited that citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent.

The state president also stated in newspaper advertisements that the proposed new national statutory council would be the first step towards institutionalised power-sharing for blacks.

Dr Slabbert disputed this, saying that as long as it was an advisory body it could never have power.

Moderate black leaders have mostly taken a cautious approach on whether to serve on the new council, adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude.

#### Conservative Party Leader

MB030550 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says the government has no mandate to bring Africans into central decisionmaking. Party leader Andries Treurnicht was responding to the double-page advertisements in major newspapers yesterday and to the speech made by President P.W. Botha at the opening of Parliament last Friday. Dr Treurnicht described the introduction of a national statutory council which will include Africans as definitely a step in the direction of black majority rule. He says the National Party [NP] government has no mandate to do this and the move is what he calls characteristic of the NP's piecemeal implementation of a policy of power sharing. The CP leader says his party believes this policy is fatal to self-determination for any section of South Africa.

Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says

he hopes the government lives up to the promises made in the advertisements.

#### **Black Sash's Duncan**

*MB020833 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0800 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Pass laws expert Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash thinks the government is serious about the scrapping of pass laws. She says this is the first time the government has given a deadline on the scrapping of passes, and its being absolutely specific about what it means.

[Begin Duncan recording] It is a very significant announcement indeed. I cannot for the life of me imagine why the state president did not say that in his speech on Friday. It is all this uncertainty and obscurity about the words they use that creates the tremendous amount of confusion. But if Mr Nel...[changes thought] and I presume he must be, he is a very senior member of the government, if he is announcing a decision that has been made by the cabinet, then it is exceedingly welcome. [End recording]

#### **P.W. Botha Addresses 'Special Message' to Blacks**

*MB311751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Zulu  
1630 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Mr P.W. Botha, South Africa's president, says South Africa is a land with great and good opportunities, which all people resident in South Africa should promote. Mr Botha in his special message to black people, after his opening of Parliament this morning, said South Africa will be able to progress forward rapidly under different conditions. He said this gives the government great responsibility and accountability to attend to consultative affairs regarding the amendments to the South African Constitution and other allied matters of development.

He said previous consultation has made the government very much aware of the needs and aspirations of the black people in South Africa. The government is presently engaged in mapping out very expansive programs and amendments to the constitutional framework of South Africa. The president of South Africa said the government unreservedly accepts that: South Africa is one country which cannot be divided and all the people resident in South Africa should cooperate in formulating a bill of rights concerning the rights and relationships of different communities inside the country. This should be enshrined in the country's constitution.

A common South African citizenship for all people inside South Africa is acceptable. This means that all people resident in South Africa must be treated equally and given equal opportunities. The government strongly believes in the protection of human and individual rights, as well as group rights of the different ethnic groups resident in South Africa.

President Botha noted that by following the consultative process, it will be possible to arrive at a new constitutional dispensation that will satisfy and meet the needs and feelings of the citizens of South Africa. The whole public should be given the opportu-

nity to participate in this political experiment in South Africa. This has to be accomplished by selecting and electing representatives highly qualified enough to carry the responsibility of running the government.

Mr Botha said the government is presently busy in all the different aspects of government organization, trying to make sure that all the planned future reforms will be distinctly visible to all the South African citizens. In the near future, about 2 months from now, appropriate steps will be taken to initiate the real reform process. President Botha said it was abundantly clear that the time for action had arrived. President Botha said it was quite clear that the black people wanted to see greater attention paid to the reform process. This means that attempts should be made by all to encourage the reform process. All different racial groups must attend to this important and essential program. All people of South Africa should cooperate fully, in order that they may arrive at the desired results wished for by the public, added Mr Botha.

In his speech this morning, President Botha revealed that a new consultative body is to be initiated to comprise all the leaders of the different races in South Africa. This body will allow for participation by the South African Government, the governments of the homelands, as well as different black leaders in the African community, including African and other interest groups in South Africa. This body will be an arena for broad-based consultation on the proposed constitutional reforms and it will also make recommendations regarding allied matters affecting the country's public.

Sometime during this year, the citizenship of the residents of the independent homelands such as the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei will be revised to conform to the new dispensation. Another matter to be dealt with extensively this year concerns the increase of powers to the homeland governments, and also formulating a mechanism for black political participation at the highest political level in decisionmaking. Other matters to receive attention are the property rights for Africans, the issuance of a common identity document for all races in South Africa, the revision and abolition of influx control, creation of a common educational program for all races, and the fair distribution of the revenue benefits among all communities. Sometime this year strong and definitive steps will be taken to unite all the people in the direction and control of education.

#### **Foreign Minister Examines Government Reform Program**

*MB010839 London BBC World Service in English  
0709 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has outlined the government's program for the coming session. He announced a number of proposals including the scrapping of the controversial influx control system and a multiracial national statutory council. These proposals met with skepticism among the country's black leaders, though the United States welcomed what it called positive signs. To look at what lies behind this move, John Touhey spoke to the South African foreign minister,



Mr Pik Botha. He began by asking him about the national statutory council — how were blacks being called on to participate?

[Begin recording][Botha] By seating under the chairmanship of the president and advising him and considering all matters including legislative measures. This is an immediate proposal. We hope that also in future more permanent structures could then be negotiated, but the negotiating process is rather a long one, because we are dealing with various black leaders who differ themselves on the structures and, in order not to hold this up, not to delay it, we have come with this practical proposal which can virtually immediately give black leadership a say, a voice, in governmental matters affecting the country as a whole. But, if we look back, sports has been opened up, trade unions, labor, many public communities...

[Touhey][Interrupting] Can I just get one thing clear. You talk about the abolition of apartheid. Does this mean that, say, segregation in schools and hospitals, in homes, that the key of apartheid is on the agenda of that national statutory council for abolition?

[Botha] You know, it is very interesting. If you take the list of what the BBC itself called apartheid a year ago, it seems to me you are just going to keep adding to it. I am saying to you the movement that you share power with all leaderships, all matters are on the agenda. This is the crucial decision.

[Touhey] The end, the total end of segregation?

[Botha] I said it is on the agenda, and I cannot think what more you can require from us.

[Touhey] Don't you have to be more specific because you know perfectly well that all the blacks, I think, will almost, regardless, say: The only political reform we want is one man, one vote, one person, one vote. Now, how far are you ready to go toward that because you know what [words indistinct] it is?

[Botha] We do not, I do not agree with you. I am not aware that the majority of black leaders of this country support a one man, one vote system because even if you could remove all the white people of this country, and all the colored people, and all the Indians of this country, which you cannot do — but say for argument's sake that you could — then I say to you, you will be farther from peace and stability than you have ever been in this country.

[Touhey] Ah, when you look at the fact that violence, and this excluding intertribal violence, has been running in January at a rate higher than last year, and once you look at the fact that the ANC has said that they are moving into the phase of people's war, which presumably means transferring it to the black communities, do you not feel that the proposals are too late maybe and possibly too little?

[Botha] Absolutely not. We do not believe in anything too late. What will determine the future of South Africa is the sincerity with which both black and white leadership are now going to approach what I call the new era in South Africa's history. The

president laid the foundation for this finally. We are hopeful, we are encouraged and I have no doubt that a sufficient number of black leaders in this country would like to share power, but there are elements who do not want to share power, who want to have apartheid live on, who want conflict for their own ideological reasons. The ANC is controlled by a majority of South African Communist Party members. You know it. We can even supply the names. It is a known fact. We cannot negotiate with a party that wants to nationalize business, wants to control the place, wants a 1-party state and remove all freedom from this country for ever. What we are going to do is to build a new South Africa on the basis of power sharing, the removal of racial discrimination, and that is what we have in mind and I think we deserve now the support on this road from all our friends, particularly in Britain.

[Touhey] And you think that you will convince the distinguished persons group whom the Commonwealth will be sending out, I think, next month?

[Botha] I do not know. What we must do now is to convince our own people, black and white, the leaderships of blacks and whites, that it is our responsibility in the first instance to seek out a solution and find a solution to our problems and that foundation has been laid, and I believe that if we do that, then the eminent persons group, the United National eventually, at least the responsible members of them, and the rest will, in my opinion, then support whatever we do. [end recording]

#### **Government Opponents Hold T-Shirt Protest**

*MB311313 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1000 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[Text] Opponents of the government are wearing political T-shirts outside the houses of Parliament. Beattie Hofmeyer is there.

[Hofmeyer] Thousands of people have lined the streets of Cape Town to await the opening of Parliament. Many of them are wearing T-shirts to demonstrate their opposition to the government. Slogans include "Troops Out of the Townships," and "No Peace Under Apartheid" — a Progressive Federal Party T-shirt. There is heavy police presence in the area but so far no action has been taken against the protesters. Troops have also lined the streets and military bands are accompanying a marchpast of different Defense Force units.

#### **Bombs Explodes in West Rand, At Printing Press**

*Store, Car Petrol Bombed  
MB020437 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1549 GMT 1 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — A second petrol bomb attack occurred on the West Rand today when a petrol bomb was thrown at a vehicle on the Randfontein/Westonaria Road at about 1650 this afternoon, gutting the vehicle but leaving the driver unhurt, police said.

Earlier today two black men had hurled a petrol bomb through a window of OK Bazaars in Randfontein causing damage of R10500. The same men then threw a large object through a window of Nedbank which is next door to the OK Bazaars.

A police liaison officer said late this afternoon that Mr P.A. Labuschagne was at the Mohlakeng exit at the fourway-stop on the Westonaria/Randfontein Road when a petrol bomb was thrown his vehicle.

The vehicle was completely burnt out but Mr Labuschagne sustained no injuries. No arrests were made and police are investigating the incident, the police officer said.

In the earlier incident a passer-by, Mr T.C. Botha of Lotz Residence, James Park, was stabbed in the thigh and back when he tried to apprehend the men. He was admitted to the Joubert Park Nursing Home and his condition has been described as serious by a police spokesman.

No arrests have been made in this incident either and police are investigating.

#### Home-Made Bomb at Printing Press

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2001 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — A home-made bomb exploded early today at the Perskor Printing Press in Doornfontein, Johannesburg but caused little damage, according to a report in the Afrikaans Sunday paper *RAPPORT*.

A spokesman for the newspaper later said Perskor received a warning by telephone before the bomb exploded in a toilet and that police are investigating.

#### Violence Breaks Out After Meeting in Bophuthatswana

MB311715 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1702 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, Jan 31, SAPA — Violence broke after students refused to attend a crisis meeting called by Bophuthatswana cabinet ministers in Mabopane this morning.

Rampaging youths stoned and smashed a security police car, but no injuries were reported.

Five ministers attended the meeting at a local stadium to urge students to resume classes after recent unrest in the area.

Thousand of students milled outside the stadium as riot police kept a close watch.

A similar meeting was held yesterday at Ga-Rankuwa.

Only a handful of teachers, parents and pupils turned up at today's meeting, SAPA's correspondent reports.

#### Police Issue Statements on Unrest Incidents

##### 1 Feb AM Report

MB010700 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0657 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report. Received by SAPA at 8.32am.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

At Jouberton in the western Transvaal serious incidents of stone throwing occurred. In one incident a youth was fatally wounded when police were forced to fire birdshot at a mob of stone-throwing youths who attacked a police patrol. Nine youths were slightly wounded and arrested.

At Soweto, Eastern Province, a mob of stonethrowing youths attacked a police patrol last night. One black male was wounded and escaped. In the same area a mob of arsonists attacked a police patrol. Police dispersed the mob with birdshot. One black male was arrested, no injuries were reported. Yesterday evening a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol with stones, the police were forced to use birdshot to disperse the mob. One black youth was fatally injured and two other black youths were wounded and arrested.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria a SA police member was attacked with stones. The member was forced to defend himself and one black man was wounded and then arrested.

Ends report.

##### 1 Feb PM Report

MB020440 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1746 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — (Police situation report as given by the police directorate of public relations to SAPA at 7.30pm)

In Breyton in the Transvaal, early this morning a mob in the residential area attacked the house of a councillor, Mr Japei Sedo. Mr Sedo was forced to defend himself and his family and fired a shot at the mob. One black male was slightly injured.

In Wesslton in the eastern Transvaal early this morning a mob of blacks barricaded a road in the residential area and then attacked a police patrol. Police were forced to fire birdshot and tear smoke to disperse the attacking mob. Two males were fatally injured and one male was injured and arrested.

In Lamontville near Durba, during this morning a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol in the residential area. Police were forced to fire tear smoke and birdshot to disperse the mob. One black male was slightly wounded and arrested.

In the same area this morning a mob of blacks stoned two private buses causing damage. One black male sustained slight injuries. No police action or arrests were reported.

In Munzville on the West Rand a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the residential area. They were ordered to disperse but refused and were then dispersed by the police using tear-smoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

#### 2 Feb AM Report

*MB020720 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0718 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 2, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"Soweto — Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks attacked a police patrol in the area. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke. No injuries were reported and 19 blacks were arrested for public violence.

"Alexandria, Johannesburg: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private vehicle in the area causing damage. Two black women were arrested for public violence.

"SwaZeleke, Eastern Province: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area. They refused to disperse and were then dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Mohlakeng, West Rand: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks attacked a security force patrol in the area. They were forced to fire a shot. One black woman was fatally injured and two others were arrested.

"Munsieville, Krugersdorp: Late yesterday afternoon an illegal march took place in the residential area. Two black nuns who led this illegal march were arrested.

"Lamontville, Natal: Early this morning a mob of blacks attacked the Lamontville police station firing shots at the police station and causing damage. The police were forced to fire birdshot as well as tearsmoke at the attackers. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Lamontville, Natal: The police who were restoring law and order in the black areas and thereby insuring the safety of law abiding citizens were once again the target of radicals and early this morning a mob attacked a police fired from the mob at the police and a handgrenade of unknown origin was exploded. One policeman received treatment for shrapnel wounds. Police retaliated and fired birdshot and tearsmoke at the mob. No arrests or injuries.

"Mamelodi: Late yesterday evening a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a police patrol. The police were forced to fire birdshot at the attackers. One female was fatally injured and one black male slightly wounded and arrested."

#### 2 Feb PM Report

*MB030430 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1642 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 2, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since this morning.

"In Brayton, in the Eastern Transvaal a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol in the area late last night. Police were forced to fire birdshot and tearsmoke at the mob and one black male was fatally wounded.

"At KwaZakele, in the Eastern Province, a police patrol this afternoon discovered that a classroom of the Mzimiffo Junior Primary School was set alight by a mob of arsonists, causing extensive damage.

"No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Late last night in Soweto, on the West Rand, a mob of blacks attempted to rob a security guard of his firearm whilst on duty and doing guard duties.

"The guard was forced to defend himself and fired shots at his attackers, wounding four black males — two in a serious condition and two slightly injured.

"At Mohlakeng, on the West Rand, a mob of black arsonists this afternoon attempted to set a beerhall alight in the area, causing slight damage. The fire was extinguished.

"No arrests or injuries were reported."

#### 3 Feb Report

*MB030611 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0610 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

"At Mohlakeng near Randfontein a community hall was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park three youths were arrested whilst attempting to set a private home alight.

"At Claremont near Durban a black man and woman were injured when a mob stoned buses and police vehicles.

"In three incidents police had to use shotgun fire and tearsmoke when mobs petrol bombed and stoned private vehicles.

"At Lamontville police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire when

mobs stoned private vehicles.

"No injuries were reported and no arrests were made."

### Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

#### [Editorial Report] Suzman Wants Revision of Shooting Laws

An article on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English notes that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) spokesman on law and order Helen Suzman "was horrified" by the shooting of an alleged crayfish poacher by police. Suzman said the incident "reinforced the need for the revision of laws allowing the police to shoot people attempting to evade arrest."

#### AWB Vigilante Groups

Gavin Engelbrecht reports on the same page that the "Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) has called on all its branches to form vigilante-type groups — known as Brandwagte in AWB language." AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche "said yesterday the time was ripe for Brandwagte because of the 'Government's ineffectual handling of the current crisis.'" A police spokesman said that while the police do not like people to take the law into their own hands, "at the same time people do have the right to protect their lives and property — as long as they obey the law."

#### Rive Resignation

Another article on the same page reports that the sudden resignation of Louis Rive as chairman of the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Commission is understood to have been the result "of what he saw as government tardiness in implementing development plans he had recommended." Peter Gastrow, the Natal PFP chairman, said the resignation "is a serious setback and probably reflects his utter frustration at the lack of action and the failure of the Government to appreciate the seriousness of the problem."

#### Bills Before Parliament

An article on page 4 reports on bills published in Parliament which, if passed, "will change many aspects of South African life." One bill deals with scrapping residential restrictions on Indians in the Orange Free State and northern Natal, while another will allow holders of liquor licenses to decide whether they will serve liquor to people of different race groups. Other bills deal with changes in the postal and special vote regulations, protecting railway passengers against hawkers, extending the powers of the Competition Board to investigate monopolies, abolishing special courts for blacks, and allowing building societies to become public companies.

#### School Tuition Fees

Susan Fleming reports on the same page that the Ministers Council, which consists of five ministers from the House of Assembly, recently discussed "the proposed subsidization of private schools and possible compulsory tuition fees at Government schools." Draft regulations propose that parents of primary school children will pay R120 a year, those of junior secondary school children will pay R165 a year, and those of senior secondary school children will pay R180 a year.

#### ANC Member Sentenced

"A trained African National Congress insurgent" was sentenced to an effective 12 years imprisonment under the Internal Security Act by the Port Elizabeth regional court. Elliott Zamile Mazantsana, who was sentenced to 10 years for terrorism, 5 years for furthering the aims of the ANC, 5 years for the possession of illegal weapons, and 18 months for the possession of banned literature, shouted "Amandla [power] We will fight till the end. South Africa will be free. Down with the racists!" as he was led from the court.

#### Naude Predicts Greater Conflict

"South Africa can expect greater racial conflict this year, according to South African Council of Churches (SACC) General Secretary Dr Beyers Naude," Estelle Trengove reports on page 7. Naude said there was a "deep gulf between the perceptions of black and white" and conflict not only between those churches that favored separate development and those that opposed it, but also within the multiracial churches. In the year ahead, Naude added, "all churches would be forced to the conclusion that they could no longer remain neutral on certain issues, even the 'non-political' churches." "We will all be forced to redefine our value in terms of the Gospel on, for example, violence," Naude said.

#### Fair Harvest Expected

Another article on the same page notes that while "the outlook for this year's summer harvest is fair," farmers have committed less land to crops than in previous years. It is predicted the country will produce enough maize, grain sorghum, and oil seeds such as sunflowers and soybeans for domestic consumption, but it is unlikely there will be any surplus for export.

#### Inkatha Denies Allegations

"Inkatha was not involved in the violence at Leandra, and allegations to the contrary needed to be nailed as false, Mr J.S. Mavuso, speaking on behalf of Inkatha, said today," a report on page 8 says. The allegations about a group calling itself Inkatha which was involved in the murder of Leandra community leader Chief Ampie Mayisa "are mischievous and dangerous if they are aimed at causing greater disruption," Mavuso said.

#### Opening of Welkom CBD

Another report on the same page notes that the Welkom City Council has decided to apply for permission to open the central business district (CBD) to all races.

#### STAR on Pass Laws

In an editorial on page 12, *THE STAR* says that anything less than the total abolition of the pass laws means that "the stigma stays." Therefore, the reaction to the government's plans to replace passbooks with a new set of ID documents is "rather predictable," since the new ID's could serve exactly the same purpose as the passbooks as long as there are legal restrictions on the movement of blacks. Furthermore, "to introduce a new system of identification for the whole population involves massive expenditure, causes new inconvenience for the public (who wants finger-printing?) and creates a daunting task for officialdom." This waste of time and money will serve no purpose and will not be seen as abolition of the pass laws until blacks can live and work in whatever town or city they prefer."



**STAR on Ban**

In another editorial on the same page, the paper writes that the ban on the display of political viewpoints, which was imposed by the police divisional commander until it was soon after withdrawn by the government, "was unwise in a politically charged atmosphere and on the eve of a major policy speech by the state president, meant to reassure the world that this is not a police state."

**Vigilante Violence**

In a column on the same page, Jo-Anne Collinge discusses the emergence of black vigilante groups. Reviewing incidents of vigilante violence in the past year, Collinge says that this "hounding of radical opponents of apartheid by extra-legal law enforcers" is "a sinister and shadowy process which usually bursts into the headlines only when the prey is finally killed." Among the places Collinge cites where vigilantes have been active are Thabong, Craddock, Ekangala, Durban, Huhudi, Tumahole, and Leandra.

**Farm Equipment Sales Fall**

Frank Jeans reports on page 14 that "the plight of many South African grain farmers is worsening as indicated by plunging figures for sales of capital equipment which have now reached a record low." Tractor sales hit a low last year of 7,061 units and indications are that the figure will drop to 6,000 this year.

**CITIZEN on Tutu**

In its editorial on page 6 the Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English 31 January says the government is right in not withdrawing Bishop Tutu's passport after his recent statements in America and says the home affairs minister apparently thinks the bishop is destroying his own image. "We believe, too that Bishop Tutu has shown himself up in his true colors. There can be no doubt anymore that this so-called man of peace is, in fact, a political activist, a disinvestment campaigner, and a key figure in moves to get sanctions imposed on South Africa." Even if no action is contemplated against him, the editorial says, many people feel he is going too far in his political activities. "He should know that one day he might be called to account for them," the editorial concludes.

**Proposals on Pension Funds**

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 31 January carries an editorial on page 4 that says that an "ill economic wind" is blowing from Pretoria in the form of proposals to alter the prescribed investments of life assurance companies and pension funds. The proposals would force institutions to invest more in official securities, enabling the government to lower its borrowing rates to below market levels. This would mean a smaller proportion of the nation's savings would be invested in higher-yielding shares and returns on the investments would be substantially below the rate of inflation. The "productive" private sector would be put at a "borrowing disadvantage." In the end, the editorial concludes, nobody really stands to gain except "perhaps the civil servants to whose megalomania the measures minister, for they weaken the economy."

**BUSINESS DAY on Ban Lifting**

The government's lifting of the ban on the visual display of political viewpoints on T-shirts, placards, banners, poster and

pamphlets must be applauded but "what is disturbing is that such a thought should even have crossed the mind of a government agent," *BUSINESS DAY* says in another editorial. Such an action "smacks of contempt" for due political process and bodes ill in a country "seeking to find new accommodations between races," the editorial concludes.

**Article on Inflation**

An article on page 4 by Barry Sergeant calls inflation "perhaps the most sinister form of taxation ever invented." The article cites a study done for the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants which concludes that South African inflation: pushes more taxpayers into the top marginal rate of the income tax bracket; increases substantially the value of tangible assets, making more taxpayers liable to pay estate duty; forces taxpayers to pay an increasing portion of their pre-tax income in tax; and distorts tax collection patterns by placing an increasing proportion of the tax burden on individuals. The article concludes that indexing tax rates "is a very realistic approach" to the inequities caused by high inflation rates.

**Paper Banned at Prison**

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 2 February [date as published] reports on the front page that the newspaper has been banned in Pollsmoor Prison, where Nelson Mandela is being held. *CITY PRESS* assistant editor Z.B. Molefe "said the ban 'shows the authorities have forgotten that a government information is but a prologue to tragedy.'"

**New ID System**

In another front-page report on the proposed replacement of passbooks for blacks with an ID every South African must carry, the paper notes that Chris Nicholson, the director of the Durban Legal Resources Center, said he believed the new system "would be 'selectively implemented' — with only black people being stopped and asked for their ID."

**Botha Speech**

In its editorial on page 2, *CITY PRESS* previews President Botha's "Rubicon 2" speech, saying that "Botha will have to give unambiguous guidelines into his speech today, indicating that the Government recognises the need for an end to apartheid." "This means throwing into the dustbin the arsenal of security laws which have indicated greater repression of the individual, his right of association, his right to disagree and his right to participate in the decision-making machinery of his land."

**Committee To Ease Tension**

"An ad-hoc committee was established last weekend in an attempt to ease tension in the strife-torn townships of Langa and KwaNobuhle," Mono Badela says on page 2. However, members of the Unitekhage Residents Civic Organization believe this is a "futile" attempt to trap them into accepting the proposed Regional Services Council and to revive the defunct Kwa-Nobuhle council."

**NAMDA Appeals to Overseas Groups**

Sibusiso Mngadi reports on the same page that "The National Medical and Dental Association [NAMDA] has appealed to foreign medical professionals to decline participation in 'apartheid

medicine." However, NAMDA has also called on overseas groups to support "progressive SA organisations in the 'struggle against apartheid in medical education and health care provision.'"

#### Man Dies in Police Custody

Sello Seripe reports on page 3 that a Tembisa man died in a police cell less than 4 hours after he was arrested by railway policemen. The man was found hanging from his belt in the cell, but the man's wife said the man was assaulted by a black and a white railway policeman before he was taken to the police station and added that she does not believe her husband committed suicide.

#### Ciskei Stayaway

Benito Phillips reports on page 4 that a mass stayaway throughout Ciskei of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party annual national congress on 28 March is planned.

#### Mine Stores' Boycott Lifted

Herman Letsie reports on the same page that the consumer boycott of three concession stores at the Libanon gold mine near Westonaria will be lifted on 1 March. The National Union of Mineworkers had called the boycott in December because of high prices and poor quality in the stores.

#### Sibongile Rent Boycott

Sibusiso Mngadi reports on the same page that the rent boycott in the township of Sibongile outside Dundee has entered its 10th month. Residents are demanding improved services in the township. The vice chairman of the Sibongile Civic Association said that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Heunis had been sent a memorandum asking him to address residents' grievances and also said that the group's executive committee "had suffered 'severe harassment' by security police."

#### Le Grange Orders Investigation

"Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has ordered the Pretoria police directorate to investigate a CITY press report on 11-year-old Fanie Kuduka who was detained and held for 57 days before his release," Derrick Luthayi reports on page 4.

#### 'Hate Campaign' Against Tutu

In his "Percy's Lich" column on the same page, Percy Qoboza writes that the "hate campaign" against Bishop Tutu among whites "has reached such paramount proportions, he is portrayed by their media and spokesmen as something from outer space." Along with the hate campaign go "a litany of lies," among which is statement that Bishop Tutu advocates violence. "The tragedy," Qoboza says, "is that this nation refuses to see the Tutus of this land as crucial and well-meaning figures who could play a major role in changing the face of this society for the better. He has the stature and commands the respect that the can turn our present despair into hope."

#### SOWETAN on Ban Lift

Commenting on the lifting of the ban on political visual displays in the Cape, the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English says on 31 January that a "little reflection" would have shown what a bad law it was, and that the police got into the situation because "there seem to be no adequate checks" on their actions. "The police are forced to operate in political areas they have no

business to be in," the editorial says, and "the government should realise that they are putting the department of police under serious stress." The state of emergency has been on for so long "we doubt if the police can seriously quantify their successes or failures during this period." When that happens, the editorial concludes, "the police behave irrationally because they seem to have lost sight of the extent to which their actions have reinstated stability."

#### Naude Interview

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 January reports on page 9 on an interview with Dr Beyers Naude of the South African Council of Churches, on the violence in the country. Dr Naude told the newspaper he believed there should be no ban on the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress, because he is convinced that these organizations have the support of the majority of blacks, and it was necessary to enter into dialogue with them. "He supports the idea of civil disobedience, because the ending of violence is only possible if the right to nonviolent action exists." Dr Naude said the Afrikaner has an important role to play in the future of the country. The Afrikaner ought to understand the aspirations of the black man, as he himself has experienced oppression.

#### DIE VADERLAND on Black Education

In an editorial on page 8, the paper says of the crisis in black education that much has been achieved towards the reopening of schools. It says the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee deserves recognition for its part in this, for having followed the path of negotiation. "In addition, to parental influence, the degree of success with the return to schools is also due to the flexible handling of the issue by Mr de Beer". The paper concludes: "If the violence among black youth can be brought under control, it would have derailed the goals of some organizations. This is why they will muster all the factors which can fan the flames of this violence, but on the other hand, new alliances for peace and order have been formed."

#### PFP Should Account for Stand

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 30 January, in an editorial on page 22, says "there are a number of issues — particularly matters regarding the country's security — for which the PFP, as the official opposition, ought to be called to book during the new session of parliament which begins in Cape Town tomorrow". The list, says the paper, includes the PFP stand on the ANC, the unrest, and now the embarrassment the party is trying to cause the government over the power struggle in Lesotho. The latter allegations, the paper says, have been rejected by the new leader in Lesotho, General Lekhanya. The editorial continues that it is hoped that in those circles where people so readily accept that this country is responsible for the destabilization of its neighbors, they will be equally prepared to accept the explanation by Gen Lekhanya.